The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LI.—NO. CLXXIV. TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1891—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEW CITY SCHOOL BOARD

Nominations Sent to the Council Last Night by the Mayor.

AN ENTIRE REORGANIZATION

Louis Nettelhorst the Only Old Member Who Is Returned.

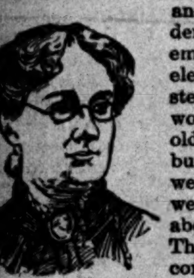
THEY ARE AT ONCE CONFIRMED.

The Names Received with Some Surprise, but Satisfaction.

SKETCHES OF THE ELEVEN APPOINTEES.

Eleventh Ward	John J. Badenoch
Twelfth Ward	William J. Chalmers
Twenty-sixth Ward	William J. Boldenweck
Ninth Ward	Joseph P. Mahoney
Thirty-second Ward	George L. Werner
Twenty-ninth Ward	P. H. Duggan
Twenty-second Ward	Louis Nettelhorst
Seventeenth Ward	S. T. Gunderson
Twenty-fourth Ward	Mrs. J. M. Flower
Twenty-fourth Ward	Alexander H. Revell
Thirty-second Ward	James Rosenthal

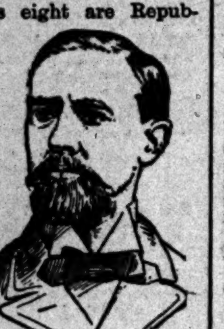
Mayor Washburne reorganized the Chicago Board of Education last evening. He was given the opportunity and he utilized it. Under the new law he was empowered to appoint eleven members instead of five, as he would have under the old law. Mr. Washburne kept his counsel well and the Aldermen were amazed when the above were presented. They were promptly confirmed.



MRS. J. M. FLOWER.

The appointments were received with satisfaction by the Council. There was some disappointment because the name of Arthur Dixon was not submitted. He may yet be appointed.

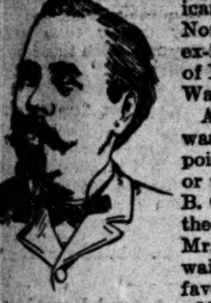
Of the eleven members eight are Republicans and three—Mahoney, Nettelhorst, and Duggan — are Democrats. Senator Mahoney worked faithfully and zealously to pass the bill increasing the membership of the board, but he did not press any claims on that account. Mayor Washburne recognized his services, however. It is doubtful whether he will accept. If he declines Ald. Dixon may be appointed in his place.



JOSEPH P. MAHONEY.

Mr. Duggan was appointed at the instance of Representative McInerney, who had charge of the Twenty-one Member bill in the House at Springfield.

It was the intention of the Mayor to appoint E. C. Halle, President of the Germania club, but the German-American Republicans of the North Side insisted on ex-Mayor Boldenweck of Lake View, and Mr. Washburne yielded.



S. T. GUNDERSON.

Alexander H. Revell was a last-thought appointment. The Mayor wished to appoint E. B. Gould, President of the Marquette club. Mr. Gould generously waived his rights in favor of Mr. Revell.

Mr. Gunderson, who is to represent the Scandinavian element, was recommended alike by Coroner Hertz and Collector Franz Amberg. Mr. Nettelhorst is the only member of the old board reappointed.

Sketches of the Appointees.

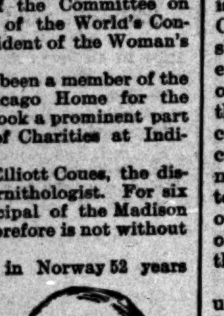
The following are sketches of the new members of the board:

Mrs. Flower is the wife of Lawyer James M. Flower. She is a prominent member of St. James' Episcopal Church, and has long been identified with charitable work in this city. She regards as her best effort the work she has done in connection with the Illinois Training School for Nurses. She has been Vice-President and Chairman of the Executive committee of the school since its founding. As Chairman of the Committee on Moral and Social Reform of the World's Congress Auxiliary and as President of the Woman's club she is well known.

For sixteen years she has been a member of the board controlling the Chicago Home for the Friendless. Last May she took a prominent part in the National Conference of Charities at Indianapolis, Ind.

She is a sister of Prof. Elliott Coues, the distinguished educator and ornithologist. For six years she was assistant principal of the Madison (Wis.) High School, and therefore is not without experience in school work.

S. T. Gunderson was born in Norway 52 years ago, and came to Chicago in 1848. He was in the vessel business until 1869, when he engaged in the lumber business. He has an office in the Chamber of Commerce Building. He is the head of the lumber manufacturing firm of S. T. Gunderson & Son, at Twenty-second and Laflin streets, and also a member of John A. Gauger & Co., sash and door manufacturers. Mr. Gunderson has for many years been an active Republican worker, and served one term as Alderman from the old Eleventh Ward. He lives at No. 183 North Morgan street.

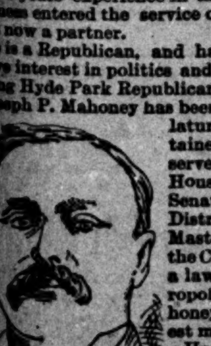


GEORGE L. WARNER.

George L. Warner is a member of the firm of Baird & Bradley, real estate dealers at No. 90 La Salle street, and lives at No. 5120 Hibbard avenue, Hyde Park. He was born in New Haven, Conn., in February, 1850, and graduated from the high school of his native city. He did not enter college, although right in sight of Yale, of which institution his father was Treasurer for forty years and Secretary at the time of his death. Mr. Warner came to Chicago in 1868 and after twelve years' experience in the wholesale grocery business entered the service of the firm in which he is now a partner.

He is a Republican, and has always taken an active interest in politics and has been a leader among Hyde Park Republicans for several years.

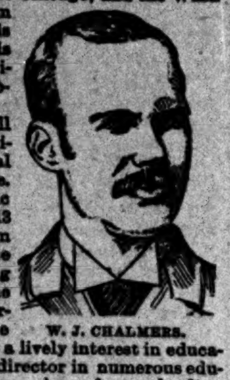
Joseph P. Mahoney has been in the State Legislature ever since he attained his majority. He served three terms in the House and is now the Senator from the Fifth District. He is also a Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court, and has a law office in the Metropolitan Block. Mr. Mahoney will be the youngest member of the board.



WM. BOLDENWECK.

He was born in Oswego, N. Y., in November, 1863, but he has lived in Chicago twenty-four years, at No. 2 Henry street. He is a Democrat, and an active one. He tried to get the Congressional nomination from Frank Lawler when the latter was last returned to the National Legislature. Mr. Mahoney is a bachelor and good looking.

William J. Chalmers is President of the Fraser & Chalmers company, manufacturers of mining machinery. He was born in this city in 1852, and was educated in the high schools and at Scammon School. He is a director of the Chicago Athenæum and Treasurer of the Women and Children's Hospital.

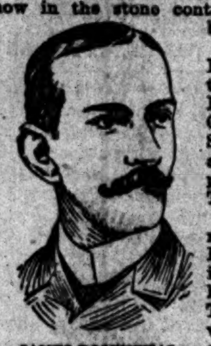


W. J. CHALMERS.

The Union League, the Chicago, and the Washington Park clubs claim him as a member. He is President of the Illinois club, a World's Fair director, and a good Republican.

Alexander H. Revell was born and bred in Chicago. He is a typical Chicagoan in enterprise. Since he left the public schools at the age of 13 hard work has raised him to the head of one of the largest house-furnishing establishments in the West. He has never forgotten his debt to the public schools, and has a lively interest in educational affairs. He is a director in numerous educational enterprises, a member of some leading clubs, a World's Fair director, and an active Republican.

William Boldenweck is a German-American and served two terms as Mayor of Lake View. He is now in the stone contracting and real-estate business.



JAMES ROSENTHAL.

P. H. Duggen is of Irish birth and of distinctively Irish feeling. He is Superintendent of Construction for the Stock-Yards company, and has held several public positions in the Town of Lake.

Louis Nettelhorst is now President of the Board of Education and is well known. He ran last spring for City Treasurer on the ticket with Carter H. Harrison.

John J. Badenoch is of Scotch birth and build. He was a member of the Council and a useful one. He is thoroughly able, entirely reliable, and a most useful public man. He has been frequently talked of for Mayor.

James Rosenthal is a young lawyer and a son of Julius Rosenthal, the well-known Hebrew leader.

THE COMING POLICE CHANGES.

Supt. McClaughry's Order to Be Issued Today—Lieutenants to Be Promoted.

Superintendent of Police McClaughry has practically settled upon the distribution of the Police Captains and the order will be issued some time today. It was understood at the City-Hall yesterday that there was one Captain, and perhaps two, on whose cases the Superintendent had not finally come to a decision. He has not indicated even to his advisers what his decision will be.

It is understood that most of the Captains will be retained and that the vacancies created will be entirely filled from the Lieutenants.

Street Railway Extension.

The Council Committee on Streets and Alleys West took up the matter of street railway extension, cross-town lines, and the question of annual mileage license fees. The committee considered favorably all the cross-town line ordinances, and it is likely will report favorably on them at some future session.

HE WAS A MASON AND UPHELD HIS ORDER

One of Boston's Divines Resents a Clerical Attack on the Society.

BOSTON, Mass., June 22.—[Special.]—An attack on Free Masonry in the meeting of the Boston Baptist ministers today resulted in a dramatic scene. The Rev. J. B. Stoddard was the essayist of the conference, and his subject was: "The Influence of Secret Societies Upon Churches as Derived from the Landmarks of Masonry." His attack upon Masonry was especially bitter. Said he:

"Masonry mutilates the law of God by leaving the name of Christ out of the ritual of initiation. Before a man can become a Mason he must profess to believe in the existence of a God. It is not a personal god which is the object of his faith. Masonry, it is said, quotes from the Bible. So did the devil when he offered to go into partnership with Christ. There are even ministers who go into the order and profess these things, and they also profess that ordination is an evidence of sanctification."

Instantly on this last statement, the Rev. Mr. Cleaveland, a prominent worker in the denomination here, jumped to his feet, and in a passionate voice cried, "I rise to a point of order. I am a Mason, and I have listened to this scathing stigmatism of the order with patience, but I cannot listen to this unjust and uncalled for abuse."

The Rev. Dr. Moxom put the vote and declared the point of order not sustained. Mr. Cleaveland called for a rising vote, and it resulted 7 to 50.

Instantly Mr. Cleaveland rose, and addressing the Secretary, said: "I request that you drop my name from the roll of membership of this conference. I do not care to be a member of any body that refuses to sustain any decent point of order."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 22.—[Special.]—There is apt to be an ugly cloud between the Roman Catholics and the Masons of the State in a short time, as the feeling between the two is extremely bitter at present. The trouble originated at the laying of the corner-stone of the new city hall on the 6th inst. A general committee of citizens was formed to take charge of the ceremonies, and when the committee decided to hand the ceremonies over to the Masons there was a prompt and vigorous objection on the part of the Roman Catholics. Their protests were unavailing and they withdrew from the body.

The Roman Catholics took up the issue and urged all Roman Catholic bodies to refrain from participating in the affair, which they did. The Mayor was not there and it is charged that this was due to the fact that he is a Roman Catholic.

At Rolla, Mo., June 11 a corner-stone of the new Masonic Building was laid by the State Grand Lodge, the State Secretary, the Rev. John D. Vincie, being the master of the day. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to refer to the Roman Catholic Church as an institution "damnable, up to its neck in blood, and plotting now to undermine American free institutions." Father P. B. O'Laughlin, a Roman Catholic priest, arose and denounced the utterance, and now comes out in a fiery address to the Masonic Grand Lodge, demanding the immediate retirement of Dr. Vincie.

WILL NOT HAVE TO SPIN ANY LONGER.

One of New Jersey's Mill Hands Inherits an English Fortune.

PATERSON, N. J., June 22.—Mrs. Ann Jane Thomas, aged 62, who with her daughter has toiled many years as a spinner in the Barbour Flax Thread company's mills in this city, received legal notice Saturday night of her falling heir to $200,000 and three valuable pieces of property in Liverpool by the death of an uncle in Ireland. Mrs. Thomas, who was left a widow with a large family of small children many years ago, has lived in great poverty throughout her life, and it was only by hard toil that she gained an existence for herself and family. Recorder Stewart today took her acknowledgment giving her deceased uncle's lawyer the right of attorney.

OPENED FIRE ON THE WHOLE COMPANY.

Walter Granville Shaw, a Beverly Shoemaker, Seriously Wounds Three Persons.

BOSTON, Mass., June 22.—[Special.]—Walter Granville Shaw, a Beverly shoemaker, became enraged at his young daughter tonight, and so, taking his revolver, he started on a shooting expedition. His wife keeps a boarding-house, and Shaw opened fire on the whole company. After the fusillade was over it was found that the young girl and Henry L. Roberts and Arthur V. E. Morgan, two of the boarders, had been critically wounded.

Shaw afterwards shot himself to elude the crowd which had gathered after the tragedy became known.

POLICE JUSTICES NAMED.

NOMINATIONS SENT IN TO THE COUNCIL BY THE MAYOR.

List of Those Appointed and Their Qualifications for the Positions—Alds. McAbee and Roth Introduce License Ordinances, Which Are Referred to the Finance Committee—Tracks for the World's Fair—Other Business Transacted.

Mayor Washburne sent the names of his new Police Justices to the Council last evening and they were promptly confirmed. Some surprise was expressed that Justice Scully's name was not sent in for the Desplaines Street Station.

The nominations were as follows:

E. T. Glennon and David J. Lyon, Harrison Street Court.

Charles L. Woodman and Jarvis Blume, Desplaines Street Court.

Olaf Severson, West Chicago Avenue Court.

James J. Henessy, Town of Lake Court.

Alfred R. Porter, Hyde Park Court.

Justice Kersten, North Side Court.

Several nominations, including those of the Thirty-fifth Street Court, the Lake View Court, and the Maxwell Street Court are withheld.

Ed T. Glennon, one of the new Justices, was selected to succeed Justice Prindiville at the Harrison Street Station. Justice Glennon is Secretary of the Douglas club and is an educated young man. For several years prior to his appointment to a Justiceship he was one of State's-Attorney Longenecker's most valued assistants. He is the owner and editor of a bright weekly paper published at Woodstock.

Justice David J. Lyon, appointed to succeed Justice Bradwell at the armory, had served two terms as a Justice prior to his recent reappointment. He is a clever man and a good lawyer. He is a native of New Orleans and was formerly employed in the legal department of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad company. He was Police Magistrate at the armory under Mayor Roche.

Justice George Kersten was appointed to succeed himself at the East Chicago Avenue Station. He has been a Justice for eight years, and all that time has been police magistrate in his present bailiwick. He is a German and is popular. Mr. Kersten is a Democrat.

Jarvis Blume and Charles J. Woodman were appointed to conduct the courts at the Desplaines Street Station. Both are old Justices. Justice Woodman was born in Denmark, but has been in Chicago twenty-six years. He has been a Justice nine years, and was Police Magistrate at the Desplaines Street Station under Mayor Roche. Jarvis Blume is 49 years old and a native of Baden, Germany. He was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1876 and directly after came to Chicago. He has been a Justice of the Peace for five years.

Justice John J. Hennessy, the present police magistrate in the Town of Lake district, was reappointed. Mr. Hennessy is 35 years old and a Democrat.

Justice Olaf F. Severson, one of the new Justices, was appointed Police Magistrate at the West Chicago Avenue Station. He was born in Norway thirty-three years, but has lived in Chicago for thirty years. Mr. Severson was for six years a deputy under Coroner Hertz, and acquired his legal education during his leisure hours.

Justice Alfred R. Porter, one of the new Justices, was appointed Police Magistrate for the Hyde Park police district. Mr. Porter is a young man, and is a dry-goods dealer in Hyde Park. He was educated for the law.

LICENSE ORDINANCE INTRODUCED.

Ald. McAbee's Measure Referred to the Finance Committee—Other Business.

Ald. McAbee submitted his long-threatened license ordinance at the Council meeting last evening. The preamble sets forth that the city is in need of money, etc., and then proceeds to empower the Mayor to appoint a committee of nine members of the Council, three from the South Division, four from the West and two from the North, the Mayor and Controller to be ex-officio members, to meet at once for the purpose of extending the license list. It was referred to the Finance committee, Ald. McAbee suggesting, with a broad grin, that it wait until a similar resolution of Ald. Roth's could be introduced to keep it company.

Ald. Roth proceeded to introduce the resolution, remarking with some disgust that he had mentioned his intention to present it at a meeting of the Judiciary committee which Ald. McAbee had attended, and that the latter had stolen his thunder. Ald. Roth's resolution was of similar purport to McAbee's. They were both referred to the Finance committee.

Ald. Gorman, Chairman of the Committee on Harbor and Bridges, reported favorably Ald. Goldzier's resolution instructing the Commissioner of Public Works to provide some protection for life at the river bridge approaches while the bridges are open, and the resolution was passed by the Council.

Ald. Powers submitted the report of the Committee on Streets and Alleys West recommending the passage of the ordinance for the extension of the West North Avenue Street railway. On motion it was deferred for publication.

The following ordinance was introduced by Ald. Roth and referred to the Judiciary committee, although he endeavored to have it made a special order for the next meeting:

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Sec. 1. That hereafter no permission or franchise shall be granted to any street railway company to use or occupy within the City of Chicago any part of any street, alley, or public ground for street railway purposes, except upon the following conditions—viz.: When in any case permission has heretofore been granted to any such street railway company to occupy any portion of any street or alley for such street railway purposes for any stated or definite time then whenever hereafter any permission shall be given or franchise granted to use an additional portion of such street or alley or a portion of any other street or alley for an extension of such line, then such permission shall not extend beyond the expiration of the longest unexpired term of any franchise heretofore granted under which such line or any portion thereof shall have been theretofore operated.

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

Other Ordinances Introduced.

Ald. McAbee introduced an ordinance to prevent any person, firm, etc., from hiring boys or girls under 18 years of age to go for any purpose to race-track grounds, saloons, or houses of ill-fame. The ordinance was referred to the Judiciary committee.

Ald. Fonda introduced an ordinance to forbid cows or other animals to run at large on certain portions of the West Side, and establishing cattle pounds on the three sides of the city. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

Ald. Gorman introduced another resolution regarding the bonds of city employés, directing the heads of departments to accept any personal bonds, according to the provisions of the revised ordinances, and not require bonds from an alien corporation, and also directing that the city shall not pay for such bonds, as there is no fund for the purpose. It went to the Finance committee. The resolution was directed against certain City Hall officials who are said to have an interest in a guarantee security fund which makes a percentage on certain employés' salaries, and a big scandal is threatened on account of it.

The following names were submitted for members of the Library Board of Control: Emil G. Hirsch, William Kaspar, and Pliny B. Smith, reappointed.

At a previous meeting of the Council an ordinance was passed instructing the Commissioner of Public Works to inquire by what right the Northern Pacific railroad was constructing tracks south of Thirty-ninth street. The following letter from the Commissioner was read by the Clerk:

In compliance with your order of the 8th inst. concerning the construction of railroad tracks south of Thirty-ninth street by the Northern Pacific company, I submit herewith a statement from said company informing this department that it is constructing no lines within the city limits south of Thirty-ninth street. An examination by the Street Department corroborates the statement of the railroad company.

The communications were placed on file.

An ordinance granting the Columbian Exposition company the right to lay tracks in the vicinity of Jackson Park was next taken up. The tracks were to be allowed to remain until Nov. 1, 1894. For every day after that date that the tracks might be allowed to remain the Exposition company, it was provided in the ordinance, should be required to pay $100. Ald. Burke moved that the ordinance be passed and said that he hoped it would be. It was a distinctively World's Fair enterprise and not an Illinois Central affair as some of the Aldermen feared, and as he had thought at one time. Ald. O'Neill rose to a question of personal privilege. The proposed tracks would run through the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-third Wards, but the Aldermen of those wards had been ignored when the ordinance was presented. It ought to have come from one of them and he wanted to know who introduced it. No one could tell him except that it was sent to the chair with a petition from the World's Fair Directory. On motion of Ald. Hepburn the bond of the company was fixed at $1,000,000. The ordinance was passed by a vote of 53 to 4, Ald. Murphy, Dvorak, Schwerin, and O'Neill voting in the negative.

The Judiciary committee submitted a report recommending the passage of an ordinance annexing Fernwood to the Thirty-first Ward, instead of the Thirty-fourth Ward as moved by Ald. O'Neill in the resolution referred to the committee a few weeks ago. Ald. Sexton, Chairman of the committee, moved the passage of the ordinance, saying that the Thirty-first Ward surrounded Fernwood on three sides, and that Fernwood now had no representation in the Council and needed it badly. The ordinance was unanimously passed.

Ald. Bowler's ordinance for the extension of the Milwaukee avenue street railway, which had been made a special order for the evening, was called up, and Ald. Cullerton gracefully secured the floor ahead of the mover of the ordinance. He remarked that through the policy of the late administration the West Side had been deprived of proper street-car facilities for two years. Another ordinance was pending before the Council for the extension of Western avenue south, and the two ordinances would bring up the different questions involved in the extension of main lines and cross-town lines, and he moved that they be made a special order for 8 o'clock at the next meeting. The question had been discussed by the Committee on Streets and Alleys West, which had recommended the passage of an ordinance for the extension of the West North avenue line, and the whole matter could be discussed at the next meeting.

This was done and the Council adjourned till next Thursday evening.

By resolution it was decreed that the Council adjourn July 20 and meet again Sept. 14.

CHARGES BALMACEDA WITH BRUTALITY

A New-Yorker Just Returned from Chile Tells of Acts of Wanton Cruelty.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—Three gentlemen who have just arrived from Chile, but whose names are withheld because their property in that country would be confiscated and their lives taken upon their return, tell startling stories of the ferocity, brutality, and tyranny of Balmaceda. Two of them are prominent Chileans of high character, who speak from actual knowledge. The other is an equally reputable New-Yorker, who has been in Chile since the revolution began. They all pronounce Balmaceda "an inhuman brute and tyrant." One of his first acts was the painting of a red cross on the houses of all "suspects." Soon people cannot lock their doors, but must furnish wine and food to any soldiers, who are at liberty to search the houses day or night. No one can ride on horseback after five o'clock in the afternoon. No three persons can walk the streets together at one time, and no two can commune in a public place. Employers have to "tag" their help. If a laborer is caught without the tag he is forced into the ranks as a soldier. There is no appeal.

The New York man says that one day he heard terrible shrieks coming from behind a fence. In reply to his questions a soldier said: "It is one of Balmaceda's men punishing a fellow who won't work for him. He is driving tacks and pins into his hands." The next day this gentleman saw a shocking punishment meted out to a native who had been overheard to say: "I am willing to work my hands off for the revolutionists."

The poor fellow's hands were placed on a block and his fingers were pounded to a jelly by a mallet in the hands of a soldier. The fainting man was then told to work his hands off any way he wanted to. Unable to control his indignation the New-Yorker denounced the outrage to a Chilean friend. The next day the friend was missing. Some days later a note from him said he had been imprisoned by Balmaceda's men for being a "sympathizer."

The present Cabinet is not a true constitutional Cabinet. It is a "constituted" Cabinet. Balmaceda refused to act with the old Cabinet, and, to gain time, for he knew the revolution was coming, asked the people to select a new one.

IQUIQUE, Chile, June 22.—The United States flagship San Francisco returned to this port today and will leave for the South tomorrow. The British man-of-war Melpomene has arrived from the South bringing sixty-seven sacks of mails delayed four months at Valparaiso. Men are steadily joining the Congressional army, many volunteering to serve without pay. It is expected that the Congressional army will soon assume the offensive.

RURAL FESTIVITIES IN KANSAS CITY.

A Farmer Captures a Swarm of Bees at the Corner of Eighth and Main Streets.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 22.—An immense swarm of bees created a little panic today at the corner of Eighth and Main streets, the very heart of the business portion of the city. A wandering minstrel from fair Italy stopped on the corner and proceeded to grind out a choice air from his numerous collection. The bees which were just passing the spot were attracted by the hum of the organ and attempted to swarm on the Italian's head. The musician beat a hasty retreat unharmed. The queen bee then headed for the globe of an electric light, and, her enraged subjects following, settled within and about the globe, seemingly contented in their resting-place. Then the electric-light man, making his rounds to renew the carbons, lowered the globe to the street, not noticing its strange occupants. That made the bees mad, and the crowd that had collected to see the fun soon decided there was very little humor in the situation. The bees scattered about among the crowd, which hastily dispersed, several having been severely stung. An old farmer came along with a box finally and succeeded in swarming the bees and carrying them off.

HAYTIAN POLITICAL REFUGEES SHOT.

Hippolyte's Men Break Into the House of the Mexican Consul at Port au Prince.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—The Mexican Government has informed Señor Romero that the Mexican Consul at Port au Prince reported that an armed force broke into his house, under order of President Hippolyte of Hayti, and took therefrom four political refugees, who were immediately shot. While it is not true that President Diaz of Mexico authorized, directly or indirectly, such a step, the Mexican Government took the view that Consuls not having, under the international law, the right of asylum enjoyed by the diplomatic representatives no insult had been made to Mexico by such action, although this was otherwise hardly excusable.

IRISH ENVOYS TO RETURN

THEY HAVE DECIDED TO START FOR LONDON IMMEDIATELY.

Dissatisfied with the Success of Their Mission They Abandon the Idea of Going Further West—The Start for the East to Be Made Today—The Central Music Hall Meeting Saturday Disappointing to Them—Why the Attendance Was Not Greater.

This morning the Irish envoys and members of Parliament, J. J. O'Kelly, William Redmond, John O'Connor, and Henry Harrison, will leave for the East. They will continue eastward until they reach London. Such at least was their intention last night. Friends of the Irish cause may induce them to alter their intention before train-time, but it is hardly probable.

Saturday night's meeting at Central Music-Hall was a dismal failure. The envoys were previously becoming of the opinion that their visit to America was not likely to prove extraordinarily successful. The meeting confirmed this opinion. There were scarcely 300 people in the audience—hardly as many as gathered at Telford Burnham's closing Lake-Front mass-meeting—and those present were not markedly enthusiastic.

Sunday the envoys talked the situation over and resolved to abandon their Western tour. They declared themselves to this effect. An attempt was made by Chicago Irishmen to get them to reconsider their determination, but it was not successful. The envoys promised to take counsel of New York sympathizers on the subject, but could not be induced to give their word to remain here and make the tour originally mapped out.

The cause of the slimness of Saturday's meeting became known yesterday. The friends of the late Dr. Cronin did not attend it because the names of the representatives of that faction of Irishmen had been stricken from the list of Vice-Presidents. As for the "trianglers," it is said that they sent about circular-letters advising their friends to boycott the meeting. Both causes combined produced the vacancies in the seats.

John O'Connor, one of the quartet of envoys, has been ill for several days, but was reported last night as convalescing. It is possible that the condition of his health may prevent the departure today.

Touching the circular alleged to have been sent out by the anti-Croninites, the members of that faction deny the existence of such a paper.

Not Pleased with Their Reception.

It was difficult to get a person of Irish birth to talk for publication, otherwise than anonymously, but a well-known city official said:

"I have been told that the envoys were not over pleased with their reception. It lacked warmth and enthusiasm. The friends of Parnell here are dissatisfied with the course of his friends in the old country, and did not respond largely with either moral or financial support when the Parliamentary delegation came. Then the officers of the National League in America are not disposed to rally to Parnell's support.

"It was decided at Cincinnati in the spring to hold a convention at Baltimore in November and get Parnell to attend it. It has been the effort of some of those well up to the front in league councils to make this convention a failure, so far as an indorsement of Parnell is concerned. How far they will meet with success is still problematical. In Chicago when the Dillon party was here the faction of Irishmen called the 'anti-Croninites' did all they could to prevent the success of the meetings. The enthusiasm at that time was too great to be checked, but since then they have been working. The sentiment here cannot be called 'Parnell' or 'anti-Parnell,' however. The present condition of affairs is more in the nature of a fight between the two factions of Irishmen. These factions were, as you know, defined in the Cronin trial in Chicago."

Mr. Redmond Talks.

Mr. Redmond, one of the members of the delegation, said last evening: "It is impossible for me to say when we will start home. We are going East tomorrow, but we have much business to look after here before leaving America. The meeting Saturday night was small, but then it was Derby day and many were kept away on that account. As a rule our meetings have been extremely satisfactory in this country."

Mr. John P. Sutton, Secretary of the National League, has been in Chicago since Saturday. He will leave this morning for New York.

"I did not attend the meeting at Music Hall Saturday night," said Mr. Sutton. "The league is maintaining a strictly neutral position in regard to this Parnell matter. Personally I favor Parnell. His alleged immorality leaves him with a character snow-white compared with many prominent statesmen of England. Still the Irishmen of America do not feel like contributing their money to carry on a war for or against Irishmen in Ireland. The trouble is that there is a three-cornered fight going on. There is the war between the Parnellites and the anti-Parnellites, and there are the Roman politicians who wish the support of England in the coming congress of powers.

"I believe that the mass of Irishmen in this country and in the Old World are with Parnell, but as I said the policy of the league is neutrality and no official indorsement of either side will be made. This talk about the fight being between the Croninites and the 'antis' is nonsense. That trouble is local to Chicago. And the convention to be held in Baltimore will have much to discuss beside the Parnell matter. The condition of Irishmen in this country will require attention. There are many societies here which are opposed to Irish. The reason will be inquired into.

"I think the envoys will go to England without remaining any length of time in the East. I inferred as much from a talk with Mr. O'Kelly."

MIDDLETON LANDS IN A MICHIGAN JAIL.

Arrest of a Chicago Bookkeeper for Having One Wife Too Many.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—Milton T. Middleton, bookkeeper for Kaufman, the Chicago Tailor, was arrested here and placed in jail today on a charge of bigamy. Middleton has a wife and child in Philadelphia whom it is alleged he deserted last December when he was married to Miss Sarah Sells of Benton Harbor. Mrs. Middleton No. 1 will appear as a witness against her unfaithful husband and he will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

[Harry Kaufman, the tailor for whom Middleton kept books, was greatly surprised last evening when informed of the arrest and was inclined to believe it was a put-up job. He said: "Middleton came to me last September well recommended and I have found him a young man of no bad habits and unusually attentive to duty. He worked at the Fair before he came to me and prior to that worked for John Wanamaker in Philadelphia, where his people live. He was married to a young woman in Benton Harbor, Mich., shortly after he came to work for me. Last week his wife went home for a few days and Saturday he received a telegram to go over and accompany her back on the boat. He was to have reported for duty this morning and I was not a little surprised when he did not, for he has always been punctual. I am astonished to learn that he is arrested and am of the belief that it is a put up job."]

Boiler Explosion at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 22.—[Special.]—The boiler at Adams' brick yard, in the southern suburb, exploded at 1 o'clock today. Peter Haskins, the colored engineer, was scalded to death. The building was totally wrecked, not one brick being left in place. It is claimed that the boiler had seventy-five pounds of steam, but plenty of water, as shown by the gauge.

IMPORTANT ROYAL DISPATCHES MISSING.

A Messenger of the Czarowitz Said to Have Disappeared in Denver.

A royal messenger bearing important dispatches sent from Tokio by the Czarowitz to the Czar of Russia has mysteriously disappeared, it is said, while en route from San Francisco to New York. The fact has been kept a secret, and it is not certain that the Russian Government is yet aware of it. G. Naterman, a member of the firm of Grosser & Co. of Yokohama and London, was on the same Pacific mail steamship which brought the messenger to this country and told of the disappearance for the first time yesterday at the Palmer House, where he and a number of well-known German and English merchants of Japan and China registered on their way from Yokohama to Europe. Among these, all of whom knew the messenger, were E. Vincent and R. T. Harris of Japan; F. Hokoke of China; and J. T. Parkins and C. A. Turzeman of London.

According to Mr. Naterman's account the messenger was unable to speak anything but Russian, and on this account and because of the importance of his mission he intended making no stops, leaving San Francisco for the East the day of his arrival there. Near Denver, however, a wreck delayed his train and he stopped over night in that city. He never resumed the journey and has not been seen since.

There are many reasons causing his steamer acquaintances to believe that the young Russian has met a violent death at the hands of Japanese enemies of the Czarowitz. The most important of these is the hitherto unpublished truth regarding the attack upon the life of the Czarowitz. Mr. Naterman was in Tokio at the time and states that the truth was never made known. The attack was not made, he says, because the Russian had desecrated a sacred temple. The Czarowitz had accepted an invitation to visit a great noble at Tokio. On the way there he yielded to the importunities of another noble to visit him before reaching Tokio. His host at the latter city considered this an insult, and his desire for revenge stopped at nothing, it is alleged, not even the murder of his royal guest. An assassin was therefore hired to kill the Czarowitz, and the resulting attempt was given to the world as the work of a religious fanatic.

From every stopping-place the Czarowitz sends duplicate dispatches to his father by trusted messengers, who take the most opposite routes. One of these immediately after the attempted assassination was sent to St. Petersburg by way of the United States. The theory advanced by Mr. Naterman and his friends is that the authorities, in a weak attempt at continuing the deception regarding the affair, have intercepted and put out of the way all the messengers supposed to bear news of the truth.

DENVER, Colo., June 22.—[Special.]—There has been no wreck to delay any one here. Nothing is known of the messenger either in official or Russian circles. A search of the hotels fails to substantiate the story.

JOIN THE CANADIAN LIBERALS' RANKS.

Three Conservative Members of Parliament Desert the Government.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 22.—[Special.]—Three members of Parliament who have hitherto voted with the government have gone over to the Liberals. They are Mr. Tarte, Mr. Joncas, and Mr. Savard. Mr. Tarte was a Conservative, but he was elected for Montmorenci with Mr. Lanier's approval. It has been thought that he would remain Conservative except with regard to the McGreevy case. His votes for the government at the early part of the session lent force to this expectation. He now passes to the Liberals for good.

Mr. Joncas was a supporter of the government in the late parliament. He was elected by acclamation for Gaspé this time, but, so the Liberals said, on the promise that he would support them if they developed strength. He has voted with the Ministerialists hitherto, but now deserts.

Mr. Savard was not the Ministerial candidate, but in the early part of the session he gave the Ministry a moderate support. His votes were alternately Conservative and Liberal. A few days ago a protest was entered against his return. This decided him, and as the Conservatives entered the petition he passes to the other side. The three members notified Sir Hector Langevin formally that they would not vote with the government in future. A great deal of jubilation has filled the Liberal ranks since these desertions. The changes in allegiance make a difference of six on a division.

STRANGE DEATH OF A DENVER DRUGGIST

S. B. Morris Leaves Home Unexpectedly and Is Mysteriously Poisoned.

DENVER, Colo., June 22.—A mysterious poisoning case has caused some excitement here. S. B. Morris, proprietor of a drug store in North Denver, left his store about 7 o'clock Saturday night, saying he was going to his home. He was next seen at the Union depot, where he boarded a Union Pacific east-bound train at 8:30 p. m. Saturday night his wife received a telegram stating that he was lying dead at Sterling, Colo. Mr. Morris when he left the store was in the best of spirits and is known to have had $200 on his person. After death only 15 cents was found in his pockets. His domestic relations were most pleasant and Mrs. Morris is positive that her husband was murdered. Today the Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of narcotic poisoning, administered by parties or party unknown.

WILL NOT YIELD TO THE ATCHISON.

St. Louis and San Francisco Shareholders Preparing to Fight.

BOSTON, Mass., June 22.—[Special.]—The contest between the 'Frisco first preferred stockholders and the Atchison management has evidently just begun. David P. Kimball for the St. Louis and San Francisco shareholders has issued a caustic circular reviewing the controversy and showing that there is no suggestion of yielding to the Atchison people. The circular is rather long. One paragraph of it, however, indicates that the Atchison company represented about 8,000 shares of first preferred stock at the St. Louis meeting, which renders it clear why the management has not made public the total number of shares exchanged for bonds in its statements of exchange for a day or a week.

Stabbed His Father to the Heart.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 22.—[Special.]—A cigarmaker named Joseph Demeritt stabbed and instantly killed his aged father here this afternoon. The parricide is only 19 years old. The elder Demeritt had put away $10 for safe keeping and when he went for it this afternoon it was gone. He accused his son Joseph of stealing it and then began giving him a sound flogging. The boy took it meekly for a moment, but then his anger was up, and whisking his cigar knife from his pocket, he plunged it up to the hilt in his father's heart. The blood spurted from the wound and the old man fell back on the floor dead. The son was arrested and confessed the crime and now lies in the city prison.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Denver brickmakers' strike was declared off yesterday and the men will return to work today at reduced wages.

Eight hundred men are searching the mountains near Wilkesbare, Pa., for Annie Fredericks, a little girl who was lost last Tuesday.

The Grand Lodge of the Ceske Slavenske Podporujice Spolky of America, which meets once in five years, is in session at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

The Rev. J. Wesley Hill of Ogden, Utah, has been indicted by the Philadelphia grand jury upon complaint of Sam Small, the evangelist, for criminal libel.

The Home Brewing company of Indianapolis, with $200,000 capital, was incorporated yesterday. It is an organization of local Germans in opposition to the English syndicate breweries.

Later developments show that Walter Koenig and Grace Forney, whose elopement was reported in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, were not married when they left Wabash, Ind. There is no trace of the young couple.

LAST EDITION.

MARRIED IN MILWAUKEE

Douglass Green and Mrs. McCrea Wedded a Second Time.

MAKING THE KNOT SECURE.

The Ceremony Performed by the Rev. A. A. Kiehle June 4.

MRS. HENRIETTA SNELL PRESENT.

The Honeymoon Passed in Chicago at the Home of Friends.

FIRST MARRIAGE AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—All doubts as to the marriage of Mrs. Alice Snell McCrea and Douglass Green have been dissipated. The Rev. A. A. Kiehle, pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church, confirms the report. The marriage ceremony took place on the evening of June 4 at Mr. Kiehle's residence, the witnesses being Mrs. McCrea's mother and B. J. Johnson, the latter an elder of Mr. Kiehle's church, who had no personal acquaintance with either of the contracting parties, but happened to be called on to witness the ceremony while visiting at Mr. Kiehle's residence. Mr. Kiehle would give no further particulars of the marriage, and had evidently been sworn to secrecy, as at first he even declined to confirm the report, and referred THE TRIBUNE correspondent to the marriage certificate in the office of the Register of Deeds. When informed by the correspondent that he had been watching for the certificate for nearly three weeks, and that it had not yet been filed, Mr. Kiehle happened to recall that he still had it in his possession. Then he admitted the facts as given above, but would say nothing further, and as he was talking from an upper story window to the correspondent on the sidewalk below he excused himself on the pretense that the night air was very chilly for a man who had been called out of bed at midnight.

MRS. M'CREA IS MRS. DOUGLASS GREEN

The Report of the Marriage at Milwaukee June 4 Fully Confirmed.

The rumor that Mrs. Alice Snell McCrea and Douglass Green had been recently married, legally this time, at some point near Chicago, was confirmed last evening, when a notice was sent to the morning newspapers announcing that the marriage had taken place Thursday noon, June 4, "in the presence of the families of the contracting parties," at Milwaukee, Wis., the Rev. Amos A. Kiehle officiating.

Incidentally, this announcement also goes to confirm the story published shortly after the date given of the marriage that Mrs. Snell-McCrea-Green had been at the Palmer House for several days, registered under an assumed name. All knowledge of both her marriage and her visit to Chicago was repudiated by Mrs. Snell-McCrea-Green's relatives at this time, although it is now announced that the ceremony was performed in the presence of the families of the contracting parties.

The clerks at the Palmer House are quite certain that Mr. Green was in the city at the same time his newly-wedded wife was, but that he did not stay at the Palmer House.

A. J. Stone Knows of It.

"Yes; it is true Mrs. Alice Snell McCrea and Douglass Green are married," said A. J. Stone last night when questioned about the affair. "They were married in Milwaukee," he continued, "and I do hope the papers are not going to make a sensation about it. Enough has been published and I think in justice to both Mr. and Mrs. Green the newspapers ought to let up."

"When did the wedding take place and who were present?"

"It was something like a fortnight ago," he answered, "June 4, I believe, was the exact date. It was strictly a private wedding, and aside from Mrs. Henrietta Snell, the bride's mother, and R. J. Johnson, a Milwaukee friend, there were no witnesses, I believe."

"At whose house was the ceremony performed?"

"It was at the home of the Rev. A. A. Kiehle, the minister who married them. He is pastor of some Presbyterian church up there.

"It was a simple wedding, and when it was over Mr. and Mrs. Green and Mrs. Snell came to Chicago. After visiting with friends here for several days the bride and groom left for the East, where they will remain for the present."

"What are their plans for the future?"

"I do not think it has been determined where they will make their home. It may be that they will decide to remain East and then they may come West. It is impossible for me to say. Now, then, this is all the information I can give you. It is a private matter and I sincerely hope the press will avoid making anything of a sensation out of it. Good night!"

History of the Couple.

Douglass Green and Mrs. Alice Snell McCrea were first married at Fortress Monroe Sunday, Feb. 9, 1890, by the Rev. Robert Shorts, pastor of the Second Baptist Church (colored). Mrs. McCrea had been stopping at the Hygeia Hotel for several days, and when Mr. Green arrived Sunday morning their greeting in the dining-room was so effusive as to attract general attention. Later they paid a visit to a colored Sunday-school and asked where they could find a minister. They were directed to Mr. Shorts' house, and he consented to marry them.

Mr. Green at that time had a wife living at Savannah, Ga., from whom he was not divorced. In consequence the second marriage was kept a secret. It leaked out the following Tuesday, however, and was telegraphed all over the country. Mr. Green and Mrs. McCrea were then in New York.

Wednesday Mr. Green's partner in the firm of Green & Bateman insisted on his immediate withdrawal from the firm, and he was the same day expelled from the New York Stock Exchange. He and Mrs. McCrea at once sailed for Europe. Before going she said for publication that their marriage at Fortress Monroe was only a joke. She said that they were laughing during the entire service, and that as he had a wife living she could not marry him. She expected, however, that his wife would get a divorce from him and then she would marry him.

They went to Europe together and were next heard of in London, where they expressed themselves as happy and thoroughly satisfied with themselves and the world.

The next heard of them they were reported as being out of ready money and rather pressed financially. Then came a report that Green had left Mrs. McCrea. After that they dropped out of public sight until the report of their arrival in Chicago set gossip going again.

FREE SILVER FALLACIES.

STOCK ARGUMENTS REFUTED BY JOHN JAY KNOX.

He Denies That the Advocates of a Gold Standard Discriminate Against the Baser Metal, Shows How Both Are Used in Harmony, and Asserts That the First to Suffer from Free Coinage Would Be the Silver Producers—B. P. Hutchinson in New York—Other Gotham News.

New York, June 22.—[Special.]—John Jay Knox writes today over his own signature on the silver question. Here is the gist of his article: He says, first, that the free-coinage men make erroneous statements, answer them, and then say the discussion is ended. Now what are the facts? The director of the mint in one of his latest tables estimates the amount of gold coin in the world at 3,727 millions of dollars, and the amount of silver coin in the world at 3,820 millions of dollars. So it seems that there is one hundred millions more of silver coin in the world than of gold coin, that the free coinage silver men are wrong, that there is no prejudice against silver coin, and that those who believe in the gold standard are not engaged in a warfare against silver. The Latin Union, which has long since closed its mints to the coinage of silver, but keeps them wide open for gold, uses 830 millions of silver coin maintained at the value of gold by the high credit of the French Government and of the Bank of France.

The silver miner, under the present law, has a sure market for $60,000,000 worth of silver every year, for the government buys it all at a price above that of the London market. Under a free coinage law the government will cease to be a purchaser of silver. Every holder of bullion can take it to the mint and have it manufactured into stamped dollars. The result will be the silver standard. Then these stamped pieces of silver will have a purchasing power of the value of the bullion therein and no more. Our neighbor, the Republic of Mexico, enjoys the benefits of free coinage and their dollar piece is a legal tender for all amounts. The purchasing power of the Mexican dollar at home and abroad is exactly equal to its bullion value. If the result of a free-coinage act is the silver standard the silver miner will lose his chief purchaser, which is the government. Silver will be worth even less in coin than in fine silver bars. In brief, the Silver Coinage act, so far as the silver miner is concerned, will "kill the goose that lays the golden egg."

SAW MR. HUTCHINSON OF CHICAGO.

New York Brokers Make a Lion of the Great Speculator.

New York, June 22.—[Special.]—"B. P. Hutchinson, Chicago," was on the register at the Astor House yesterday. Nobody knew where he had come from when he suddenly appeared at the hotel Sunday night.

The doors of the Produce Exchange had just been opened at 7 o'clock this morning when the eccentric speculator made his appearance there, gripsack and all. The old man wore dusty clothes and a battered hat, and a flip young janitor's assistant took him for a jay from Jaytown, with hayseed in his hair. From that time until 9 o'clock "Old Hutch" visited the Hoffman House and neighboring cafés, and then nearly paralyzed his New York broker, John C. Wiswell of G. K. Clark & Co., by suddenly appearing in his office in the Produce Exchange Building.

The old man was rather reticent as to his recent wanderings. He said he had come from Boston Sunday night, but did not go into particulars. He was anxious to go on 'Change, and at 10 o'clock Mr. Wiswell escorted his visitor down-stairs. The news spread quickly that "Old Hutch" was on the floor, and the great Chicago operator now became the center of interest. It was the first time, so far as known, that he had ever honored the Produce Exchange with a visit, and very few New York brokers had ever seen him. They followed him from place to place, and when he sat down they crowded about to look at him and to point him out to each fresh arrival.

The old man conducted himself with all the eccentricity that has marked his recent behavior. He did not want to talk to anybody and did not seem to like the universal attention he was attracting. To the few whom he consented to give his views about the speculative markets he expressed himself as bullish on cotton, but not provisions. Mr. Wiswell went with him to the Cotton Exchange, which Mr. Hutchinson wanted to see. He remained only a little while, and many of the cotton brokers did not know that "Old Hutch" had visited them until he was gone. He was in and out of the Produce Exchange, which seemed to have a fascination for him, until the board closed for the day.

FURTHER SHIPMENTS OF GOLD.

Foreign Bankers Order $600,000 for Tomorrow—Stocks Dull and Lower.

New York, June 22.—[Special.]—Time money is easier. Loans for fixed periods are offered at 5 per cent. At the same time sterling exchange is firmer, and Messrs. Lazard Frères today arranged to export $600,000 gold by tomorrow's steamers. Following the lead of Berlin, which last week cabled that it would pay ten days' interest on gold shipped from this country, Paris now offers five days' interest on sums of the yellow metal consigned to that center. Stocks were heavy under the continuance of the gold efflux, and were further depressed by rumors from London that the Murrietas affairs pointed to a probable suspension tomorrow.

The tone of the market was not improved by a "break" of 3 per cent in North American shares, the principal sellers being Mr. Bissell and Mr. Savin. Coincident with the "break" a report was circulated that the assets had dwindled and another to the effect that there was a disagreement in the management and some of the insiders were selling out. The decline in usually active stocks averages about 1 per cent and closing prices were about the lowest.

Silver bullion certificates went up 2⅜ in the early trade and American sugar refining advanced 2 per cent. The weakness of the market, however, speedily affected them. Sugar lost the advance and ⅛ besides and the silver certificates reacted 1 per cent, closing at 102⅛, which is still a net gain of 1⅛. The greater ease of time money was the most encouraging feature of the day.

WILL JUDGE HEBER NEWTON.

Members of the Court Appointed to Test His Orthodoxy.

New York, June 22.—[Special.]—The names of the men who are to conduct the preliminary examination of the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, who is charged with being unorthodox, have just been made public by Bishop Potter. They are the Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Peters, rector of St. Michael's, Chairman; the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan; the Rev. J. S. Shipman; John Alexander Bealle, lawyer; and Everett P. Wheeler, lawyer.

A call has been issued to those charging Dr. Newton with uncanonical conduct requesting them to forward at once to the committee their grounds for the charges, and the investigation will begin at once. The committee in its work will be similar to a grand jury, reporting to Bishop Potter as to whether there is sufficient foundation to the charges to warrant a trial by a church jury. The case is unique for this diocese, as no Bishop has ever before had to start the disciplinary machinery of the church against a minister charged solely with offenses against the doctrine of the church. It is uncertain when the final report of the committee will be made. It will be exclusively for the Bishop and will not be made public.

LACKAWANNA MAKES THE RATE.

Being Refused a St. Paul Differential, It Calmly Decides to Take It.

New York, June 22.—[Special.]—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad company, instead of calmly submitting to the decision of Commissioner Goddard of the Trunk Line Association in refusing to grant a differential on St. Paul business, today decided the question for itself, and gave notice that it would put into effect Wednesday a tariff via the Green Bay road based on $1.20, first class, from New York to St. Paul. This rate is the same as that allowed the New York, Ontario and Western and National Dispatch lines, and is to be applied to the Lackawanna's so-called lake and rail route, which consists of a water haul of about fifty-five miles between Ludington, Mich., and Manitowoc, Wis., on the opposite shore of Lake Michigan.

It is thought that this action of the Lackawanna road in cutting the rate from $1.30 will precipitate trouble among the trunk lines, which was thought to have been happily averted when the West Shore road accepted the differential rate of $1.23 on St. Paul freight some few weeks ago. While the controversy aroused by the Canadian Pacific-West Shore rate of $1.07 was raging, the Lackawanna made application for the differential, which was denied. The Lackawanna, not at all dismayed by this, decided to cut the rates and to take the consequences, and made the formal announcement to the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington and to the other trunk lines by the first mails this morning.

By classes from New York the tariff sheet is as follows: $1.20, $1.03, 81 cents, 54 cents, 45 cents, 39 cents. The officials of the road deprecate the report that the rate will demoralize the Western traffic situation and claim to believe it will be accepted with good grace by their competitors. The regular meeting of the Executive committee of the Trunk Line Association is to be held tomorrow, and the subject will undoubtedly be considered, and it is probable that the Lackawanna may be peremptorily ordered to withdraw the tariff.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

New York Life Officials Welcome the Official Examination of the Company.

New York, June 22.—[Special.]—Michael Shannon, Deputy Superintendent of the State Insurance Department, and John F. F. Patterson, the actuary of the department, acting under instructions from Supt. Pierce, visited the office of the New York Life-Insurance company today and officially announced their intention to investigate the condition of the company. The company's officials assured them of a desire to coöperate and to give the examiners every facility. The investigation is likely to continue for some time. President Beers will sail for this city tomorrow. Dr. Sach denied the report that the officers of the company had endeavored to postpone the investigation until Mr. Beers arrived from Europe. Mr. Beers had requested that the examination be made, and had concurred in the resolution to that effect which had been sent to the State Superintendents.

Denies His Firm's Insolvency.

J. C. Schlachter of the firm of Megross, Pottier, Schlachter & Co., importers of dry goods, is quoted as saying that the firm is perfectly solvent; that the house in Paris has simply gone into liquidation principally on account of the death of M. Radon February last, he having a good deal of money in the firm, and it being deemed best to settle up his estate. Everything, it was said, will be paid in full, and the business there may be continued with new capital. The New York business will go on without interruption, the firm being perfectly solvent.

Intends to Ask for a Divorce.

Moses J. Lederman of Joseph Lederman & Sons, tobacco merchants, this city, says he will begin divorce proceedings tomorrow against his wife, Florence N. May 12 Mrs. F. N. Lederman took up quarters at the West End Hotel and soon after ominous rumors of her flirtation with Hotel Clerk J. W. Shea reached her husband's ears, and his two brothers and his uncle visited the hotel tonight, and in consequence of what they saw the divorce proceedings will be instituted.

Ready to Try the Railway Directors.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was convened by Justice Van Brunt this morning for the trial of the New Haven railroad directors indicted under the Car Stove act for misdemeanor, following the Fourth avenue tunnel disaster of Feb. 20. The jury was completed at the conclusion of the afternoon session, and the trial proper goes on in the morning.

American Loan and Trust Affairs.

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, speaking of the affairs of the American Loan and Trust company, of which he is receiver, said that he expected to present his report to the court early in July and that he should recommend the payment of a dividend of about 25 per cent to the preferred creditors.

Brevities from Gotham.

At the barge-office today 2,430 immigrants were landed, of whom 1,200 were Italians.

The Thalia Theater (the old Bowery) has been leased by the Rosenfeld Bros., managers of the Liliputians, for three years and will become a German play-house.

Among the Chicagoans who sailed for Europe today were: Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Aldrich, Mrs. B. A. Haggin and family, E. H. Koch, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Koehsel, O. Singer, and Mr. and Mrs. Wise and family.

Judge Bartlett today handed down a decision denying the second motion made by W. Lane O'Neill on behalf of the Parnellites for an injunction restraining Eugene Kelly from transmitting any further money to the McCarthyites.

Comedian Henry E. Dixey today signed a contract to appear under the management of Mr. Charles Frohman in this city all of next season in an English comedy that he is arranging to produce at Herrmann's Theater Sept. 7.

The first annual convention of the United Machinists and Tool-Makers was begun here today and will probably last three or four days. The convention decided to form a national organization to be called the International Machinists' Union of North America.

Justice Bartlett in the Supreme Court today denied the application to strike out certain testimony of Archdeacon Mackay Smith in the action for $10,000 damages for libel brought by the Rev. William T. Tierkel against Archdeacon C. Ellis Stevens of the Diocese of Long Island and the Rev. William A. Matson of Roselyn, L. I.

Tin Tariff for Boodle Only.

Early in 1862 Congress imposed a tax of $2 a gallon on whisky, to take effect eight months thereafter. This, of course, gave whisky-makers eight months in which to turn out all the stuff possible, which they had but to hold until the tax became operative when its value would be increased $2 a gallon without one mill of additional expense to the makers. By that act Congress voted millions of dollars into the pockets of private individuals without adding a penny to the nation's revenues.

In October, 1890, the tariff on tinplate was about doubled, to take effect the following July. This last act evidenced the fact that precisely the same favoritism to classes existed in Congress in 1890 that was so pronounced in 1862. Importers of tinplate had but to lay in enormous quantities prior to July 1, pay the old duty on them, and on that date they would be worth just so much more money, prices would be correspondingly advanced, the people's tax so much increased, but not a cent of additional revenue would come to the government. This was to develop home tinplate-making, say friends of the measure; but importers knew better; they knew what it was for, and are governing themselves accordingly. Since March last tinplate imports have increased enormously and are still increasing. Importers do not fear domestic tin nor the low prices "domestic competition" will make. They know that this country will be a large importer of tin ten years from now; they know that Congress voted hundreds of thousands into their pockets, and they are thankful—how thankful will be shown by their contributions to the next national campaign fund; a campaign to be devoted to "inspiring with hope and crowning with dignity" the laborers of the country. Will the curtain ever ring down on the tariff farce so long played here?—*Farm, Stock, and Home.*

The Ohio Campaign.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.) does not see entirely clear sailing for its party in Ohio. "If the Republican party is to put so much stress and strain at this point in the line of battle," it says, "with the obvious intention of influencing the great contest of next year, the other side will be quick to take advantage of the opportunity to summon all their resources, and take advantage of everything which may be worked up to their interest. Then, too, it will be discovered that the uncertain element of the time, the dissatisfied Alliance party, perceiving the chance to strike with effect, will carefully study the situation and make the most of it. Thus, from whatever standpoint it is observed, the situation in Ohio today is one of great public interest, which is going to increase from now until November. The Democratic party will be almost certain to renominate Gov. Campbell, and, while he is environed with many and serious difficulties, when once in the field again he will summon every aid within reach and as a skillful campaigner, having the immense advantage of possession of official power, he will give his confident opponent a most stubborn battle. Maj. McKinley evidently proposes to go into the campaign with a mighty hurrah, intending to keep it up to the end. But three or four months is quite a long while to carry on a contest of that kind.

How Sherman Was Downed at Columbus.

"Senator Sherman's friends in Washington," says a dispatch to the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.), "can hardly realize that their political idol was thrown down and badly damaged at the Ohio State convention. By many it was thought Senator Sherman had a hold on the Republican party in the Buckeye State which no combination could break, but his financial views and his efforts to shape the financial policy of the government gave his political enemies within his own party an excellent opportunity to trade with the Republican members of the Farmers' Alliance against him. A gentleman who attended the Columbus convention arrived in Washington this morning, bringing with him the information that so strong was the feeling against Sherman in the convention it amounted almost to a snub. The anti-Sherman forces were determined that if the Committee on Nominations had named Senator Sherman as the presiding officer of the convention a motion would have been made from the floor to strike out the name of Sherman and insert the name of Bushnell. Ex-Gov. Foraker had the shouting element with him from the start, and it was useless for the Sherman wing to try to make any headway against it. The intimate friends of the Senator feel the force of the rebuke given their champion, and are undecided what move to make next. Their program will probably be to keep quiet and watch for an opportunity to reinstate him in the affections of men who expect to manipulate the next Legislature."

ANN ARBOR'S BIG CLASS.

AUSPICIOUS OPENING OF COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

Two Hundred and Eighty-five Students Graduated from the Law Department of the Michigan University—Closing the College Year at Yale—Prizes and Scholarships Conferred—Beloit College Holds Its Annual Exercises—At Other Institutions of Learning.

Ann Arbor, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—The graduating class of the law department held its class-day exercises in the university here today. The class numbers 285 members and is the largest in the history of the university. They were all present, together with about a thousand of their friends, and the exercises were carried out complete. The President of the class, Norman Arter Phillips, delivered his farewell address to his classmates, admonishing them that new fields now awaited them, and that to face the world and fortune is entirely different from studying law in the university.

The class history was prepared and read by Harry Dimmick Jewel, who expanded on the greatness of the class which marked an era in the university. He gave statistics as to age, weight, height, nativity, and every conceivable preference that the different members have. The class poem was written and delivered by Frederick Augustus Henry. The class oration by Linnaeus Sumner Baldwin was a well written and well delivered defense of "The Integrity of the Law," refuting the charges so often made that all lawyers are dishonest and corrupt. Eli Ransom Sutton told of the future of the individual members in the class prophecy, getting in many witty hits. The valedictory was delivered by Sam Elliott Lowe.

Following the closing exercises the orchestra struck up "Hail Columbia," and a feature not down on the program took place. Dean Knowlton of the law faculty stepped upon the stage and a life-sized portrait of the late William P. Wells Kent, professor of law, was unveiled and presented by the class President as a memorial of the esteem in which the professor was held. The dean in a neat speech accepted the gift in behalf of his fellow-collegiates and the Board of Regents and thanked the class for its gift.

Ypsilanti, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—Commencement week at the Michigan State Normal School began today. The junior class day exercises were held. The program was as follows: Salutatorian, Mary Horrigan, Ypsilanti; orator, Ross L. Holloway, Cortland; essayist, Francis McConnell, Grand Haven; historian, Clifford D. Crittenden, Tipton; reciter, Miss Maud Lincoln, Armada; prophet, Charles M. Curtis, Sumpter; poet, Bertha E. Morman, Belding. This evening the closing exercises of the conservatory of music were held. Tomorrow the senior class day exercises will be held, also the meeting of the Alumni in the evening.

Holland, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—This afternoon the closing rhetorical exercises of the graduating class of the preparatory department of Hope College took place in the college chapel. The number of graduates were sixteen. This evening the Ulfilas club held its anniversary.

YALE GRADUATES IN GOWNS.

An Innovation at the Commencement Exercises—Prize Winners of the Year.

New Haven, Conn., June 22.—[Special.]—The second day of the exercises of commencement at Yale opened with threatening weather, but it had no effect upon the people who turned out to witness the exercises. Battell Chapel was crowded at 11 o'clock when the presentation exercises began. The dress of many of the graduating class in gowns was a novel feature of today's exercises. Among the prizes awarded were the following:

Cobden Club Medal for the class of '91, Nathan Glickman Scott; prize in German for class of '91, Harry L. Pangborn; Lucius F. Robinson Latin prizes, class of '91 and '92, first prize for '91, William T. Bartley, second prize, Richard B. Moriarty; class of '92 first prize, William R. Bang; second, Arthur L. Wheeler; third, John D. Warnock.

The class day exercises of '91 attracted fully 2,000 people to the campus this afternoon. The histories included a fine one by Joseph Rogers Herod of Indianapolis. John Berney Sears of Chicago read the last history of the day and was warmly applauded. These exercises were followed by the planting of the class ivy.

The members of the class of '81, whose reunion occurs tomorrow, who have already arrived include George Isham and Henry N. Tuttle of Chicago and Louis C. Hay of St. Paul. Among other visitors are Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Mason of Chicago, Mr. John C. Orrick, Miss Christine Orrick, and Miss Mabel Hall of St. Louis. Tonight the senior promenade was held at Alumni Hall. There was a large attendance and the decorations were unusually fine. Probably Justice Brown will preside at the meeting of the alumni tomorrow morning. On that occasion there will be presented to the college a portrait of the late Prof. Thomas A. Thatcher. It is painted by W. A. Coffin of '74, who personally knew and studied under the old professor. Dr. John S. Billings, U. S. A., will deliver an address at the medical school exercises in Battell Chapel tomorrow at noon.

President Dwight announces the following special honors:

Two years, Political Science, History, and Law—Nathan Glicksman, Edward W. Loomis, Charles C. Marsh, Lafayette E. Wendell, Samuel C. Shaw, Ray B. Smith, William N. Thatcher.

Modern Languages—Howard L. Field.

Natural and Political Science—Theodore S. Hart, H. W. Gweuner.

Mathematics—Joseph Bowden Jr.

One-year honors, Philosophy—Cecil K. Bancroft, Henry L. Panghorn.

Political Science, History, and Law—Grosvener Atterbury, J. G. Estill, Raymond P. Gage, Charles P. Howland, Robert G. McClung, George P. Robbins, William D. Rores, Herbert K. Smith, Henry H. Tweedy, George S. Walton.

Ancient Languages—Edward P. Drew.

Modern Languages—William T. Bartley, Henry L. Panghorn, Clarence S. Davis, James Richards.

English—Hildreth J. Ackroyd, George B. Adams, Francis T. Brown, R. T. Kingsbury, Ray B. Smith.

Natural and Physical Science—Edward W. Danner, Clement G. Smith.

Fellowships Awarded—Douglass Fellowship, Herbert A. Smith, '87, reappointed. Silliman Fellowship, Edward W. Danner, '91. Sloane Fellowship, John Whitmore, '86, reappointed. Toote Scholarship, Gerald H. Beard, '87; Arthur W. Colton, '90; Joseph Bowden Jr., '90. Extra Toote income for one year $135, to Walter J. Lowe, '90. Mackey Scholarship, class of '89, Phillip W. Wells, for '91, Lafayette B. Mendel; for '91, George L. Ammerman. Clark Scholarship for '90, George L. Ammerman; for '91, Curtis C. Bushnell.

De Forest Scholarship for '91, James Richardson.

The following announcements of prize awards were made: Class of '91—For excellence in mechanical engineering, honorable mention, David L. Huntington, San Diego, Cal.

Prize essay on military science, George S. Eddy, Leavenworth, Kas.

Boston, Mass., June 22.—[Special.]—Wellesley College Alumnæ held a reunion this evening. The class of '79 presented the institution with a handsome oil portrait of Miss Ada L. Howard, the first President of the college, and that of '86 a handsome bronze representation of Miss Amie Whitney's "Roma."

NOTRE DAME'S COMMENCEMENT.

Bishop Spalding Addresses the Graduates—Exercises at Other Colleges.

Notre Dame, Ind., June 22.—[Special.]—The initiatory exercises of the commencement of Notre Dame University took place this evening in Washington Hall. The program was made up of the class orations by J. S. Hummer, J. B. Sullivan, and H. P. Brelsford upon the subjects of "Our Constitution," "The Catholic Church in America," and "Our Republic," respectively; the alumni oration by George R. Clarke, '83, upon "College Men in Life," and was concluded by the eloquent address of the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Spalding to the graduating classes.

The following degrees were conferred: Master of Arts, Arthur B. O'Neill of Notre Dame; Frances A. Quinn, Tolona, Ill. The degree of Master of Arts in Honorem was conferred on John Conway, St Paul; Minn.; George E. Clarke, South Bend, Ind.; Francis E. Dexter, Kansas City, Mo. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Homer P. Brelsford, Onarga, Ill., and Charles T. Cavanagh, Chicago, Ill. The degree of Bachelor of Letters was conferred on Charles Paquette, Detroit, Mich.; J. Sylvester Hummer, Delphos, O.; Joseph St. Elmo Berry, Montrose, Colo.; John P. Sullivar, Afton, Ia. The degree of Civil Engineer was conferred on Charles Paquette, Detroit, Mich. The degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred on Louis J. Herman, Evansville, Ind.; Wilber P. Blackman, Winona, Minn.; Hugh O'Neill, Cresco, Ia.; Francis Vurpillat, Winamac, Ind.; Thomas J. McConlogue, Mason City, Ia.; Morris J. Cassidy, South Bend, Ind.; Robin E. Dunbar, South Bend, Ind. The degree of Bachelor of Music was conferred on Bryan H. Tivnen, Mattoon, Ind. Commercial diplomas: Frank Roper, Denver, Colo.; Joseph F. Revellot, Louisville, O.; William Ellwanger, Dubuque, Ia.; John T. Greene, Wapello, Ill.; Thomas B. Green, Kansas City, Mo.; John B. Mugg, Lafayette, Ind.; Alfred McCarthy, South Bend, Ind.; John B. Newman, Elgin, Ill.; Guy G. McAllister, Columbus, O.; Frederick A. Krembs, Stevens Point, Wis.; Otis Spencer, Denver, Colo.; Henry Treff, Evanston, Ill.; Gustav Hahn, Jackson, Mich.

Class medals and prizes, classical course—The Quan gold medal in the senior class was awarded to Charles T. Cavanagh, Chicago, Ill. The gold medal in the sophomore class was awarded to Thomas Crumley, Notre Dame, Ind. The gold medal in the freshman class was awarded to T. Hennessy, Notre Dame, Ind. Scientific course: The gold medal in the junior class was awarded to Pierce A. Murphy, Vancouver Barracks, Washington. The gold medal in the sophomore class was awarded to Edward J. Maurus, Seneca, Ill. Medals in Christian doctrine in the senior department were awarded to Robert Emmet Frizzle, Fort Smith, Ark., and M. J. Kelley, St. Paul, Minn. The medal for Christian doctrine in the junior department was awarded to Michael A. Quinlan, Rockford, Ill. The Meehan medal, donated by Mrs. C. Meehan of Covington, Ky., was awarded to Joseph St. Elmo Berry, Montrose, Colo., for proficiency in essay writing.

Cleveland, O., June 22.—Mrs. Samuel Mather of this city has given $75,000 to the Western Reserve University for its college for women.

DECLAMATION CONTEST AT BELOIT.

First Prize in the Freshman Class Won by an Illinois Boy.

Beloit, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—The principal event of the college exercises today was the prize declamation contest between speakers of the freshmen and sophomore classes. The freshmen speakers were: Samuel D. Barnes, Chicago; Frank W. Chadbourn, Columbus, Wis.; George R. Lyman, Amboy, Ill.; and Alexander C. Warner, Odell, Ill. The sophomores were: Arthur F. Baynard, Whitewater, Wis.; Oliver J. Bushnell, Beloit; Herbert Gaytes, Chicago; and Edgar C. Wheeler, Tacoma, Wash. Mr. Warner won the freshmen prize and Mr. Bushnell the sophomore prize. "Deck" is always a popular event of commencement week, and the large and brilliant audience which was present proved that this year's exercise was looked forward to with pleasure.

A great disappointment for the faculty and people was the inability of President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University to speak tonight as arranged. He was called East and obliged late Saturday to cancel his engagement. The alumni are arriving in good numbers, and there promise to be several pleasant class gatherings tomorrow. The Rev. Mr. Updike of Madison spoke before the Archæan Union tonight in place of President Gilman. The academy graduates received their diplomas after the prize speaking.

Appleton, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—The oratorical contest of Lawrence University took place tonight. The contestants were selected from the junior and sophmore classes. They were Carlos E. Conant, Lora P. Jefferson, Ben H. Soper, Fannie B. Coates, Lou M. Giffin, Herve Reid, and M. J. Sandborn.

Changes in Williams College's Faculty.

Williamstown, Mass., June 22.—At the Williams College trustees' meeting today A. C. Houghton of North Adams was elected a trustee. Prof. John Bascom was appointed to fill for the year the position vacated by Prof. A. L. Perry. Eli W. Botsford, M. A., '82, was elected assistant in chemistry, and William L. Lloyd, Princeton, '91, assistant in biology. Bernard C. Steiner, Ph. D., of Johns Hopkins, was appointed to fill the chair of American history during the absence in Europe of Prof. Rice.

POLISH EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.

The Brazilian Government Making an Effort to Stop It.

London *Times*: The great event of the year 1890 in Poland was the emigration fever, which commenced in the spring and assumed alarming proportions in July, August, and September. It was stimulated by agents representing a Brazilian emigration society (according to the British Consul-General at Warsaw) taking advantage of the ignorance, credulity, and superstition of the Polish peasantry and lower classes generally. They worked among them with a success which seems almost incredible, and inveigled thousands of these unfortunate beings out of the country to what are described as unheard-of sufferings. The Consul-General cannot state the number of the emigrants, even approximately, but there is no doubt that it was considerable, and that in many parts of Poland whole villages and a large proportion of farm laborers placed themselves in the hands of the emigration agents and left the country, as did also a number of factory hands. At first it was attributed entirely to the temptations held out by the agents, but it has since transpired that want of work and extremely low wages facilitated their task among that part of the agricultural population which does not possess lands of its own, and lives from hand to mouth. All the reports that have reached Poland relative to the fate of the emigrants show that they are exposed to great hardships, both on the journey out and on landing in the country. Those that have managed to return tell the most doleful tales, and the public have become so interested in the fate of their unfortunate countrymen that a subscription has been got up for the purpose of helping them to repatriate, and a gentleman of high standing and independent means has been appointed to go out to Brazil to assist them in doing so with the funds subscribed. Notwithstanding all this the emigration commenced again about the middle of March last in certain districts. It is estimated that one-third of the population of the Kutno district has already gone, and many more are on the move. But it is now stated authoritatively that the Government of Brazil has issued orders that no more Polish emigrants are to be allowed to land there, and this will no doubt put a stop to the exodus more effectually than any coercive measure which could have been applied in Poland itself.

Oddities About Fleas.

Nothing curious about a flea, eh? Let us see. Put one under a strong microscope. What a transformation! It seems to be clothed in armor "from head to foot," formed of brown, overlapping plates that are so exceedingly tough as to be almost indestructible. Its head is small and very thin, with a single black eye on each side, the rays of light scintillating through the tiny optic like sparks of fire. Puget managed to look through the eye of a flea with his powerful glass, finding that its surface diminished objects in size while it multiplied them in number—a man appearing like an army of fairies, and the flame of a candle becoming a thousand tiny stars. From the shape of its head and for other reasons the flea is supposed to use but one eye at a time. The offensive weapon of the little creature is composed of two palpi, or "feelers," two piercers, and a tongue. When it feeds it stands erect, thrusting this sucker into the flesh, and will eat without intermission if not disturbed. The flea's manner of breathing is still undetermined, but is thought to be through two small holes at the end of the palpi.—*St. Louis Republic.*

A Monster Vessel of Olden Times.

Ptolemæus Philopater, one of the ancient Kings of Egypt, is said to have built a vessel 420 feet long, 56 feet broad, 72 feet high from the keel to the top of the prow, and 80 feet to the top of the poop. It had four helms of 60 feet; its largest oars were 56 feet long, with leaden handles, so as to be more easily worked; it had two prows, two sterns, and seven rostra or beaks. On both poop and prow it had figures of men and animals that were fully eighteen feet high. It had 4,000 rowers, 400 cabin boys or servants, 2,820 marines to do duty on deck, besides being provided with immense stores of arms and provisions.

The Decay of Turkey.

Turkey exhibits the infallible final symptoms of decay as a power in the world. The brigands who infest the mountain fastnesses meet with no resistance in levying blackmail. For years the Sultan's power has been nominal over several of his provinces in Asia. England has virtually appropriated Egypt. Large slices of his European possessions have been taken from him, and he seems not to be able to govern the part remaining under his nominal control. It cannot be long before the total dissolution of the semi-barbaric empire which in the middle ages caused all Europe to tremble.—*Washington Star.*

Coaling at Port Said.

Alluding to the enormous amount of coal handled at Port Said for the use of 4,000 steamships that pass through the Suez Canal every year a Buffalonian writes: "An army of Arabs come off on each coal barge, and the rapidity with which the dirty work is done can be realized when I tell you that this ship took on board 1,004 tons of 2,240 pounds in four and three-quarter hours, all handled by 'man power.'"

PRANKS OF CLASS DAY.

EVANSTON HAS A LAUGH OVER NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY FUN.

Pandemonium Is Raised in the Methodist Church to the Dismay of the Deacons and the Delight of a Big Audience—Witty Speeches, Prophecies, and Poems—Exercises of the Preparatory School—National Conservatory of Music Commencement.

Yesterday morning the campus of the Northwestern University and the streets of Evanston presented a holiday appearance. It was class day for the College of Liberal Arts. At 10 o'clock the Methodist church was already filled with an expectant audience, while on the campus, several blocks away, the classes were forming in line. At 10:30 the procession began to move toward the church, headed by Henry Hatfield, the marshal of the day. Each class was resplendent in its colors or decked out in fantastic uniform. The incoming freshman class, brilliant in crimson and yellow, led the procession, followed by the class of '94 in mortar boards and gay ribbons, the sophomore boys and girls all wearing pink and blue poke bonnets, and the juniors under pink umbrellas. The senior class brought up the rear, clothed in dignity and Oxford caps and gowns. A thousand spectators lined the streets as the 500 students marched by singing their class songs or shouting class yells. The procession lined up outside of the church and the seniors passed through the double line and, followed by the other classes, filed into the church amid the applause of an immense audience. The seniors took seats in the organ loft, the center tier of seats being occupied by the lower class men. The organ and platform were beautifully decorated with smilax and white roses. A number of huge white owls, the patron bird of the class of 1891, were conspicuously displayed. For ten minutes there was pandemonium, much to the horror of the staid old deacons who had come to witness the ceremonies. Each class did its best to drown out the songs and yells of every other. The freshmen raised their class hat on a pole and shouted that beautiful ditty, which begins:

The freshmen had a mortar board,
  And put it on a stick;
The sophomores wept and gazed aloft,
  And every one felt sick.

Local Hits Applauded.

When at last the President of the senior class, F. M. Tisdel, had obtained silence he addressed the audience in choice pig Latin and called on Freiberg to play. While the strains of McGinty were echoing through the building the juniors, who had left mysteriously ten minutes before, marched up the aisle in the quaintest costumes imaginable, the boys being resplendent in plug hats of the last century, linen dusters, revolutionary spectacles, and bandana handkerchiefs, carrying bandboxes and sachels, bird cages, and farm implements. The girls wore old-fashioned pasteboard-ribbed bonnets, gingham aprons, spectacles, and solemnly plied their knitting-needles as they filed up the aisle. Their appearance was greeted with a shout of laughter.

The senior class was formally presented to the President by W. Tracy Alden, who remarked that the class of '91 "ex conspectu est" [is out of sight]. His address abounded in local hits which, judging from the shouts of the audience, were fully appreciated.

Miss Anna Vernon read a witty class history in the Yankee dialect, the speaker being an old lady in the next century who was graduated with the class of '91. The old lady declared that Miss Anna Robinson was the most popular girl of the class, Miss Pansy Smith the handsomest, Miss Mary Halderman the "all around sensiblest," Miss Lina Kennedy the happiest, Tom Moulding the boy who saved the reputation of the school on the ball field; Nisbet, the one who could get through by making the fewest good recitations; and John Adams, the best Bible student—one day when the doctor asked him about Peter he quoted the touchin' lines, "Peter, Peter, Pumpkin-Eater." [Laughter.]

Miss Lina Kennedy read an excellent poem of sixteen stanzas, reviewing the history of the class during the four years and looking forward to a bright future. It was a pleasant combination of sentiment and wit and won great applause

A Touch of Sadness.

The day was not without its tinge of sadness. The President referred the audience to the next number on the program, an oration which was to have been delivered by John H. Haggerty, and spoke with great tenderness of the untimely death of the orator just when he was about to finish his course.

The most elaborate number on the program was the Class Prophecy given by Miss Martha C. Smith. Assuming the rôle of a mystic prophetess of Greece, she touched with her wand a lemon tree, uttering an unintelligible incantation, then plucking its fruit she drew from it a parchment upon which was inscribed the destiny of several members of the class. Turning to an oak bough, she read in its rustling leaves the future of others, then touching with fire a tripod on which was deposited cyanide of potassium, a dozen dangerous-looking serpents leaped up from the ghastly blue flame. These told her the career of others. This address, which was over half an hour in duration, surpassed anything of its kind ever given on similar occasions at Evanston.

R. K. Nisbet presented a clothes basket full of gifts to members of the class, opening his address by saying: "It is more blessed to give than to receive—and also more expensive." Each member was presented with a gift which especially appealed to his pet failing or peculiarity. Phelps, who sometimes makes a noise, was given a muzzle; Tisdel, who is slender, a ham to fatten upon, and so on. To each of the young ladies, to whom no other present had been given, the presenter gave a choice bouquet of flowers, with his compliments. An unexpected event was the presentation to the presenter of a toy pony, with the compliments of the class.

S. P. Johnston next gave the pipe oration, abounding in mock spread-eagle eloquence and witticisms, after which each member of the class lit a clay pipe filled with mullen, filling the church with a cloud of smoke.

The class song, written by Miss Myrtle Mattison and sung by the class to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," closed the program.

The seniors then adjourned to the campus, where they were photographed, after which they repaired to the Avenue House, where a banquet was served. Sidney Johnston acted as toastmaster, and toasts were given by Will C. Van Benschoten, "Out of Darkness into Light"; Miss Minnie R. Terry, "The Seven Years' War"; C. H. Zimmerman, "The Future of '91"; and R. K. Nisbet, "Diplomacy; or, How I Got My Diploma."

DISTRIBUTED A MOCK PROGRAM.

Visitors to the Preparatory School Graduation Have a Laugh.

Graduation exercises of the Preparatory school of Northwestern University were held last evening at the First M. E. Church, Evanston. The class numbered eighty-six, being the largest ever graduated from the institution. The church was decorated in evergreens, flowers, and the class colors. Dr. Hubert F. Fisk, the principal, presided, and the following program was rendered by members of the graduating class, music being furnished by the Imperial quartet:

"The Influence of America"............
...........Franklin L. Johnson, Decatur
"Water-Colors"........Nina F. Howard, Glencoe
"The New South and the New North"
...........Phineas L. Windsor, Manito
"The Public School"................
...........Irving E. Ozanne, Somers, Wis.
"Dux Femina Facti"..............
...........Clara B. North, Milford, Ind.
"The Nobility and Civilization"........
.....Herman Poppenhusen, South Evanston
"Union of the Two Methodisms"........
.........William J. Brient, San Antonio, Tex.
"A Definite Aim"........Franc Watson, Minooka
"Liberty Bell"........Carla E. Sargent, Chicago
"Justice to the Negro"................
...........Walter S. Asher, Marion, Kas.

The warfare which has existed between this class and the one below it culminated last evening in an act which for its hardihood and disrespect for custom has seen no equal in this school for years. The third year class published a mock program and distributed it to the visitors as they filed into the church. On the last page of the program was a woodcut representing Dr. Fisk as sitting down on a rebellious fourth year student. The members of the graduating class and the faculty are indignant, and the ringleaders, if found out, will doubtless be summarily punished.

National Conservatory of Music.

The commencement exercises of the National Conservatory of Music were held last evening at Kimball Hall. The program was eminently fitted to exhibit the excellent schooling of the pupils.

J. W. REAGAN SHOOTS THE WRONG MAN.

E. J. Wood Receives a Bullet Intended for Another—He Will Die.

J. W. Reagan, a waiter in the Chicago Oyster-House, shot and probably fatally wounded E. J. Wood early this morning at Madison and May streets.

Reagan and a friend had been playing pool in John Rogers' billiard-hall, No. 341 West Madison street, when they became involved in a fight over a shot. They were put out of the place, and renewed the fight on the street, but were separated. A few minutes later Wood, who was walking west on Madison street, was passing the place, when Reagan knocked him down without any apparent provocation and then fired two shots into his head.

Officer Conley, who was near by and saw the shooting, ran up and placed Reagan under arrest. Wood was taken to the County Hospital. Reagan, according to his story, mistook Wood for the man with whom he had had the quarrel in the billiard-hall. He said he was insane from drink and did not know what he was about.

As the officers were helping Wood into the patrol wagon they asked his name. He replied, and then became unconscious before he could give his address or business.

At 3 o'clock this morning he was still alive, but there was little hope for his recovery.

From letters found on Wood he is supposed to be a sewing machine agent of Dwight, Ill.

EMBEZZLED THE GOVERNMENT'S MONEY.

Anton Karl, for Twenty-one Years in Uncle Sam's Employ, a Defaulter.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—Anton Karl, an old and trusted disbursing officer of the United States Geological Survey, was arrested this afternoon charged with embezzling $3,600 of government funds. It is understood that Karl has made a confession of his guilt. He was under bonds in the sum of $40,000.

Karl had been in the government employ for twenty-one years, and for ten years had been disbursing officer of the topographical division of the survey. He had charge of the accounts of field parties and frequently traveled with them, carrying large amounts of money. The deficiency was discovered by John D. McChesney, chief disbursing officer of the survey, and when Karl's attention was called to it he said he knew that his accounts were not right and that a mistake had been made somewhere. He said he would try to find out where the mistake was, and if he could not straighten the matter out he would make good the amount apparently missing.

At the direction of Maj. Powell, the Director of the Survey, a warrant was sworn out for the man's arrest, which was served this evening, and the prisoner was locked up. Karl said tonight to a reporter that while there were perhaps apparent irregularities and misappropriations of funds shown by his accounts, he had never taken a dollar of money intrusted to him and the discrepancy was caused by clerical errors. He had noticed something wrong with the accounts before this and was arranging to make good the amount of the discrepancy in case he could not find the error. The matter has been laid before Secretary Noble and he has directed that Karl be proceeded against.

SUDDEN RISE OF THE MISSOURI RIVER.

The Water Cutting Away the Kansas Bank at St. Joseph, Mo.

St. Joseph, Mo., June 22.—The Missouri River is higher than for several years and is still rising. All government work on the Kansas shore has been abandoned and the government fleet moored in a place of safety. The rapidity with which the surging waters are cutting away the Kansas bank can best be imagined from the fact that half-acre lots of earth have been tumbling into the river ever since yesterday morning. A woman who came in from Belmont on the government steamer this morning reported that the neck of the land which now separates the river north and south is less than one-quarter of a mile in width. At the rate the river is now cutting the land away it would require but a short time to place Elwood suburb on an island and leave St. Joseph two miles from the river. This would also leave St. Joseph's million-dollar bridge standing over a dry spot where the river once wended its way south.

Kansas City, Mo., June 22.—The flood in the Missouri reached the city last night and the water now stands twenty-eight and one-half feet above low water mark. An additional rise of two feet would flood the low lands along the river bank and cause great loss to property. The rise in the Missouri has backed up the waters of the Kaw until they stand within two feet of flood tide.

BEGAN IN BLOWS AND ENDED IN BITES.

Two Pennsylvania Brutes Settle Their Differences with Their Teeth.

Shamokin, Pa., June 22.—[Special.]—In West Coal Township early yesterday morning Patrick Ryan and James Levitt engaged in a ten-round biting match, a contest that has rarely been equaled in brutality by any struggle between human beings. For some time there had been bad blood between the two men over the latter's wife, and when the principals met Saturday night they concluded to have a prize-fight with bare knuckles. It was midnight when they met with a couple of hundred friends on a dancing pavilion.

After fighting a few rounds the principals agreed to turn the struggle into a biting match. Their hands were strapped behind their backs and time was called. Ryan dodged Levitt's rush, and before the latter could recover Ryan's teeth had torn a piece of flesh from his opponent's cheek. Levitt immediately retaliated by sinking his molars into Ryan's neck. Ryan sprang on his half-fainting opponent and deliberately tore almost half of the lower jaw out. The spectators, not being able to stand further brutality, interfered, stopped the fight, and both men were carried home.

Pennsylvania Fair Commissioners.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 22.—[Special.]—Gov. Pattison tonight appointed the following gentlemen as the commission to represent Pennsylvania at the World's Fair: A. K. McClure, Philadelphia; Luther S. Bent, Dauphin; Robert Pitcairn, Allegheny; Benjamin Whitman, Erie; George Burnham, Philadelphia; A. B. Farquhar, York; E. A. Bigler, Clearfield; Lewis Emery Jr., McKean; John Mundell, Philadelphia; Charles S. Wolfe, Union; John I. Carter, Chester; James M. Guffey, Allegheny; Robert E. Wright, Lehigh; T. V. Powderly, Lackawanna; Robert Purvis, Philadelphia; J. K. P. Hall, Elk; Herbert Welsh, Philadelphia; Albert J. Barr, Allegheny; Joel Herr, Clinton; A. G. Roenik, Allegheny; L. Clark Davis, Philadelphia; Rodney A. Mercur, Bradford; Simon Muhr, Philadelphia; P. Foley, Allegheny; Robert L. Brown, Philadelphia; Joseph C. Walker, Lancaster; Thomas Bradley, Philadelphia; W. B. Clendenin, Lawrence; George N. Riley, Allegheny; R. S. Searle, Susquehanna.

Sues the Company for $35,000.

Memphis, Tenn., June 22.—[Special.]—The case of Cornelia Daniels vs. The Louisville and Nashville railway company was commenced today in the United States Circuit Court. The plaintiff brings suit for $35,000 damages against the railway for running over and killing her husband in November, 1889, at Stanton. The ticket office there is on one side of the railway and the depot platform on the other. Daniels, after buying his ticket, started across the intervening tracks to the platform, and in doing so was run over and killed by a special train. The railway company has had the suit transferred from the State to the United States Court, and today used every plea to obtain a continuance. The case will be hotly contested by the railway company from the facts that its termination will be an index to the result of several similar suits pending.

New British Coins.

Following the example of the Directors of the United States Mints the English Chancellor of the Exchequer has invited a committee of artists to furnish designs for a new coinage. The one indispensable change, the *Spectator* says, from the designs on the present coins is that the Queen's crown should be on her head and not tumbling off in the present ominous fashion; "but we would venture to ask," adds that journal, "whether the reverse of every coin must be a muddle of heraldry which nobody any longer understands." It suggests that the crown piece should carry a ship in full sail, as the most characteristic emblem both for the country and for the "heir of the Kings of the Sea."—*Toronto Mail.*

Ives vs. Carter in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—Arrangements for a billiard match between Ives and Carter were made here tonight, Schaefer backing Ives and John Callahan of this city backing Carter. The game is to be 600 points, 14-inch balk line, and the stakes $500 a side. The match is to take place in this city between Oct. 15 and 20.

CLEVELAND IN THE LEAD.

VIEWS OF A MISSOURI MAN ON DEMOCRATIC POLITICS.

Hill Has Too Many Enemies to Be Formidable as a Presidential Candidate—Gorman as a Possibility—Editor Cade of the Alliance Organ Resigns His Position Rather than Advocate the Subtreasury Scheme—Other Political News.

St. Louis, Mo., June 22.—[Special.]—Col. J. G. Prather, member of the National Democratic committee, who has just returned from New York, in discussing the recent conference of Cleveland men in that city said he thought Cleveland's chances of obtaining the nomination are best. "Senator Gorman's name has been mentioned," continued Mr. Prather, "and he is a strong man personally. I should like to see him nominated. Hill I cannot understand; he has made a great many enemies by his course, and there are hundreds of people ready to knife him at the first opportunity. I don't believe that Hill will step out of the way for Cleveland. If he wants the nomination he will make a bitter fight for it and may succeed in dividing the New York delegation. Whoever carries Ohio this fall will be a formidable candidate. If the New York delegation is divided, and there is a factional fight in the State the nomination will undoubtedly go to a Western man.

"The statement that Cleveland was present at the conference is all nonsense. He was not in the city at the time. I think the convention will go to New York or Baltimore, probably the latter, as Gorman is anxious to take it there. In case of a close vote St. Louis would get it. Chicago will not be considered."

WARWICK DOESN'T LIKE THIS.

He Refuses to Appoint the Republican Winner of a Cadetship Contest.

Massillon, O., June 22.—[Special.]—Congressman John G. Warwick, who succeeds McKinley, submitted the selection of a cadet to West Point to competitive examination, choosing the medical and academical boards himself from the leading professional men in the district. There were twenty applicants from the four counties. Each young man, prior to the examination, wrote his name upon a slip of paper and sealed the same in an envelope. Each then drew a number from a box and attached the number drawn to his envelope, the boys being unknown to the board.

As a result of the board's labors they found that two numbers led all the others, each with a physical marking of 100, but on the academical one was credited with seventy-two and the other with sixty-four and a half. The finding of the board was presented to Congressman Warwick one week ago today. Instead of announcing at the time that the number having the highest grading should be the cadet and the other the alternate he tore open the envelopes to learn the boys' names. He found that Tom Miller, aged 16, of this city, whose father, Dr. T. Clarke Miller, is an active Republican, was the one marked seventy-two, and he simply announced that he would consider the matter. The other boy, aged 18, is Herbert McNamara of a Democratic family in Holmes County. Mr. Warwick persists in his refusal to name the cadet.

OBLIGED TO RESIGN.

Editor Cade's Views of the Subtreasury Plan Opposed to the Alliance.

Raleigh, N. C., June 22.—[Special.]—It now turns out that the reason why the Rev. Baylus Cade resigned the position as editor of Col. Polk's Alliance organ, the *Progressive Farmer*, was that he would not advocate the Subtreasury bill. This is revealed by his editorial farewell today, in which he says:

"After careful and patient study of the Subtreasury bill, I am convinced that its enactment into law would be disastrous to the country and especially so to the agricultural interests. Holding this view, I cannot write one word in favor of that bill. The dominant sentiment of the Alliance upon this measure is in irreconcilable conflict with my views, and the only manly and honorable course for me is to retire and let some other editor take charge whose views are in harmony with those of the friends of the Subtreasury bill."

Gov. Boies' Candidacy Not Approved.

Fort Dodge, Ia., June 22.—[Special.]—Gov. Boies' candidacy for Governor received its first set back in the Webster County Democratic Convention here today. A motion to instruct the delegation to the State convention for Boies created so much opposition that in the interests of harmony it was withdrawn. A faction of the delegates headed by P. Cain announce that they will oppose Boies in the convention.

Mr. Blaine Does Not Need Booming.

San Francisco, June 22.—Gen. Alger, with his family, arrived here yesterday, having made a tour of the Northwest. In a conversation Gen. Alger denied that he was booming Mr. Blaine for the Presidency. He said that Blaine did not want any booming. If the latter wanted the Republican nomination for the Presidency he could have it and needed no assistance from him or any one else.

Utah Democrats Repudiate Cleveland.

Salt Lake, Utah, June 22.—[Special.]—The Democrats of Salt Lake today in convention sat on Mr. Cleveland by refusing to adopt a resolution indorsing him for the Presidency. The objectionable feature was the inconsistency of his attitude on the silver plank in the Democratic platform.

FREEPORT CREAMERY DESTROYED.

Fire in Gannon & Medicke's Establishment Entails a Loss of $4,000.

Freeport, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—Gannon & Medicke's creamery was destroyed by fire today. Loss, $4,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Kokomo, Ind., June 22.—[Special.]—The Enterprise Heading company's factory here was entirely consumed by fire at 7 o'clock this morning. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $7,000.

Expensive Toot for the Musicians.

Newport, Ky., June 22.—Ten members of the military band of the Sixth United States Infantry Regiment, stationed at Fort Thomas, on the highlands south of this city, absented themselves from the post without leave the 15th of last month, when they were under orders to play at a certain military performance. Furthermore, they all got drunk during their absence. These ten musicians have been found guilty of disobedience of orders, absence without leave, and drunkenness, and have been sentenced to six months' confinement at the post at hard labor and to forfeit $10 each per month of their pay during that time.

Ireland's Source of Supply Shut Off.

Denver, Colo., June 22.—[Special.]—John Fitzgerald, President of the Irish National League, received a telegram here tonight notifying him of receipt of letter from Parnell pledging himself to do everything consistent with his position to carry out Fitzgerald's views. Mr. Fitzgerald says this refers to the demand of the party in America that the Irish factions in Ireland unite on a leader before the September convention, and Fitzgerald adds that no money is being sent or will be sent till they do unite, and that plenty will be forthcoming then.

Brought from Samoa for Burial.

San Francisco, Cal., June 22.—The schooner Sea Waif arrived from Apia, Samoa, this afternoon bringing a cargo of wreckage from the United States men-of-war Trenton and Vandalia, wrecked at Apia in the hurricane of March, 1889, and also bringing the remains of twenty seamen belonging to those vessels who were drowned at the time. The remains will be buried at Mare Island Navy Yard.

Fatal Convict Uprising in Georgia.

Cole City, Ga., June 22.—Seven convicts attempted to escape from the stockade this morning. One of them named Largdell was killed, and Ward and Palmer, white, and Jackson, colored, were wounded fatally. They were all armed, having overpowered the guards, secured guns, and in the fight killed Pat Rowland and Jack Rankins, guards, and wounded Capt. Moreland, foreman, seriously. Three of the convicts escaped, but one has been captured. Those at large are negroes.

Has Fasted Forty Days.

Wabash, Ind., June 22.—[Special.]—There is a wonderful case of fasting at Rosehill, in the northern part of Wabash County. Elizabeth McVey, a daughter of P. M. Amiss, is suffering with some unknown disease of the stomach, and it is now forty days since she has been able to take nourishment of any kind. The best physicians are completely baffled and have given her up to die. She is growing weak rapidly and her death is expected any day.

The Act of Breathing.

In each respiration an adult inhales one pint of air; a healthy man respires 16 to 20 times a minute, or 20,000 times a day; a child 25 to 20 times a minute. While standing the adult respiration is 22 times per minute; while lying down, 13.

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NEW IDEA FOR SALOONS.

MR. LUDINGTON SECURES A LICENSE TO RUN ONE ON WHEELS.

He Will Serve Beer to Sewer-Builders on West Fortieth Street—The Striking Ironworkers Preparing for a Long Contest, in Which They Will Not Draw Upon the Union Treasury—Tallert Bros.' Chimney Smokes—Other Local News.

It is no longer safe to bet that because a house is far away from brewery-tainted downtown it will never be near a saloon. It has come to such a pass in these days of rapid strides that the saloon may go to the house, and, shut their eyes as tight as they can, the dwellers on the quiet street may ever and anon have the saloon at their doorsteps.

A man named Ludington made application for a license yesterday to run a saloon on wheels and it will be granted him. It was not wholly a mercenary motive that suggested the novel idea, for there is a tinge of most pitying compassion for his fellow-man that makes Mr. Ludington want to ease the burden of sewer-diggers on West Fortieth street. His scheme is to fit up a wagon with kegs of beer with extracted bungs and some sandwich cases and traverse the street where the men are at work. He considers them "soft marks" for a beer vender, and he intends to step in the place that a dozen saloons might be unable to fill and trade off cool lager for nickels.

West Fortieth street is a poor one from the standpoint of a thirsty man. Water is scarce; babbling brooks there are none, and beer is as far away as the nectar of the gods. Where the sewer-diggers are at work there is absolutely nothing to drink except what is carried in jugs, and that becomes too warm to be satisfying. The men must drink, and Ludington comes forward with a modest courtesy and suggests a saloon on wheels.

City Collector Amberg didn't know about it, and went to see City Prosecutor Douglas. The sewer-builders, with their parched tongues hanging out of their mouths, had found a champion, and from a humanitarian standpoint, if for none other, Mr. Douglas recommended the issuing of a license. It was no different, he argued, than a party of sportsmen taking refreshments along with them on their trip, and he knew of no reason why the sewer-builders of West Fortieth street should be discriminated against.

Mr. Ludington will not say whether he has in mind a big system of moving saloons for all parts of the city, but he thinks it would be a godsend if parched dwellers of sunny streets could stand on the curbstone with their pitchers waiting for the saloon to sizzle by on schedule time. The contractors of the West Fortieth street sewer are sure the work will be done more rapidly and better if the men can feel sure they are backed by a saloon on wheels.

PREPARING FOR A LONG STRIKE.

Striking Ironworkers and Their Plans—Other Labor Matters.

Two employers signed the scales of wages yesterday demanded by the striking architectural ironworkers. They were Edward Anderson, employing fifty men, and Scaar & Stuber, twenty men. The leaders of the strike made arrangements yesterday with the city and other large employers of unskilled labor to secure work for their men at rates ranging from $2 to $2.75 a day, and all their men on strike who want to go to work are laboring. The strikers are preparing for a long strike. By this arrangement all their men may be earning money and the cash in the union's treasury will be untouched. There is considerable complaint being made by architects and the owners of buildings on which work has been stopped by this strike because the bosses have no organization and have done nothing toward trying to make terms with the strikers.

The molders to the number of thirty in M. Benner & Co.'s foundry struck yesterday, as did forty molders in the Union foundry at Grand Crossing. Advertisements have been placed in all the papers asking scrollworkers, brass and iron blacksmiths' finishers, bridgemen, and molders to stay away from Chicago because of this strike. Similar advertisements have been placed in the leading papers of New York, Pittsburg, and all other large iron manufacturing centers.

There was a small strike yesterday in the North Chicago rolling mills. Eight ore-dumpers quit work because their wages had been reduced 10 cents a day. This throws fifty ore shovelers out of employment.

The striking cigarmakers of Union No. 14 are preparing to publish a souvenir, which will contain a history of the order, with portraits of the leading members of the union.

The George A. Fuller company tried to put non-union men at work last night on the Fair building. At 9 p. m. 100 strikers were standing about on the sidewalks near by. Suddenly the electric lights by which the men would have had to work went out. Fuller's Superintendent charged the strikers with cutting the wires. Both sides held the field. At midnight a force of men sat around ready to go to work, a larger squad of strikers on the sidewalks, and the policeman on the beat was feeling nervous.

The striking laborers in the Van Buren street cable tunnel will resume work this morning. They had been receiving $2.50 a day and struck for $3. They go to work at $2.75 a day.

TALLERT BROS. BACKED OUT.

They Did Not Accept a Good Thing and May Have Trouble.

Election Commissioner John J. Healy, who has a pretty residence on Lane place, has a grievance, which is borne by his neighbors as well, and for which the cooper shop of Tallert Bros., Nos. 28 and 30 Lane place, is responsible. The shop is a low, one-story building, with a low chimney, which sends out unlimited quantities of white smoke. As there are three-story houses on each side the smoke is frequently driven into the street. Smoke inspectors have gazed at the smoke, but as it was white, not black, they were afraid it wasn't violating the smoke ordinance. Mr. Healy saw City Prosecuting Attorney Douglas yesterday, however, and was promised that the city would proceed against Tallert Bros. for maintaining a nuisance.

"It certainly is one," said Mr. Healy, "and there is no excuse for it. Gen. Edsall, Jacob Rehm, Mr. Avery, Mr. Stearns, and other property-owners on the street, with myself, offered to run the chimney up two stories at our own expense, and they promised to let us do it, but backed out."

HE OBJECTS TO CAMP-MEETINGS.

The Rev. W. R. Goodwin Assails Them—Meetings of the Ministers.

The Rev. W. R. Goodwin of Austin made trouble yesterday by reading a paper in the Methodist ministers' meeting on camp-meetings. It was an attack on the camp-meeting as it is seen today, and most of the ministers present sat down on the paper and its author. The speaker heartily indorsed the "simon pure" camp-meeting of olden times, but camp-meetings of today had degenerated into pleasure excursions and picnics, where the devil had more share in the business than the Lord. The Sunday camp-meeting was a Sabbath-desecrating institution and should be abolished. The Rev. Frank Bristol was among the number to sail into his brother preacher. He didn't like the kid-glove method of saving sinners. The problem of the church was how to reach the crowd. The camp-meeting was for the crowds. "Let them come and go out and get them," said he. "Religion and the church are not too good to rub up against the world." Dr. Hill was sorry for Mr. Goodwin. The latter's father was a great camp-meeting advocate, but the son had evidently degenerated. Dr. Jackson thought the camp-meeting of today was a paradise compared with that of the past. He could remember when the occasion was marred by chicken-stealing and all sorts of deviltry.

Dr. Mandeville introduced resolutions, which were passed, pledging the support of the Methodist ministers to the efforts of the Columbian Association to have the World's Fair closed Sundays.

"Paul and His Influence in the Propagation of Christianity" occupied the attention of the Baptist ministers yesterday morning in the regular weekly meeting. The Rev. N. Glover of Aurora read the chief paper, "Paul as the Ideal Propagator of Christianity." In his estimation Paul was not only the ideal propagator in the sense of mission projector and supporter, but also the ideal theologian. His laudatory position was assailed by Mr. Gow of the Hyde Park church, who insisted that Paul was ideal in neither aspect.

A resolution indorsing the work of the Columbian Sabbath-Closing Association was adopted by the Congregational ministers at their meeting at the Grand Pacific yesterday morning. Ex-President Blanchard of the association read a paper on "A Study of the Doctrine of Baptism."

The Rev. Mr. Wylie of the Englewood Presbyterian Church read a paper on "Higher Clerical Culture" before the Presbyterian ministers' meeting yesterday afternoon. He urged ministers to read more thoroughly and deeply of profane history as well as of sacred record in order that they might better echo God's words to mankind. A resolution indorsing the work of the Columbian Sabbath Association was passed.

WEEKS' ACTION AT THE HOSPITAL.

A Physician Talks of the Man Who Says He Was Cured by Faith.

The people at the County Hospital have something to tell in relation to the case of Charles H. Weeks, the accountant who says he was cured by the "higher faith" people at Western Springs, an account of whose services yesterday is printed in another column. One of the physicians at the hospital smiled yesterday when he read of Weeks' cure.

"Weeks came here Dec. 1 of last year," he said. "He had fallen from a train, and it was at first supposed he was suffering from 'railroad spine.' We could not touch him, for he would have convulsions. I could find no indications of 'railroad spine' after experimenting on him to prove or disprove that belief, but came to the conclusion that he was suffering from an exaggerated form of hysteria. There was no disease of the nervous tissue. It was simply a disease of the will. If a patient remains in this condition it may become permanent—the actions, at first voluntary, may become involuntary.

"Weeks would not sit up, nor would he walk. He remarked to other patients that he wouldn't walk while in the hospital. He was hard up financially about that time, and, claiming to have been injured by the cars, I thought he was shamming. I tried to scare him into sitting up. I said if he wouldn't sit up I would cauterize him. Next day he was in a wheel chair. The best specialists examined him and diagnosed the case as I did, and recommended the same treatment—isolation and care. But you can't isolate anybody here. The patient needed, if he needed anything, some inducement to exert his will power.

"One specialist who examined Weeks also threatened to cauterize him. Weeks begged and begged, and finally left the hospital June 16. He was just the kind of fellow to suffer from a nervous disease, but if he wasn't shamming he needed nothing but a little exertion on his own part to cure himself."

DRUGGISTS CALL ON WHOLESALERS.

The Latter Requested Not to Sell to Department Stores.

Chairman Bodeman of the committee appointed by the retail druggists at the meeting last Tuesday to request wholesalers and jobbers to desist from selling medicines to department stores and dry-goods houses, called a meeting of his committee in the City Sealer's office yesterday afternoon. All were present—Bodeman, Ebert, and Jamieson.

They called on Robert Stevenson of the wholesale drug-house of Robert Stevenson & Co., and he expressed his willingness to enter into any agreement which would be of benefit to the retail trade. Owing to Dr. Jamieson's inability to proceed further with the committee no other visits were made. Every wholesaler will be seen this week, however, and it is expected a satisfactory agreement will be made.

Prof. Albert E. Ebert, one of the committee, said yesterday: "I don't think we shall have any difficulty in coming to an understanding with the wholesale people. They have probably been imposed upon and have made no direct sales to bazaars. Some middleman has been employed for that purpose. We don't make a point of fancy articles nor druggists' sundries, but we do maintain that a drug store is the place to dispense drugs. It is better for the public as well as ourselves that this matter be arranged."

Peter Van Shaack of Peter Van Shaack & Sons, who championed the cause of the wholesalers and jobbers, stated that the matter was still in statu quo. His firm did not sell to bazaars, and he believed the manufacturers were to blame.

The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association will meet at Kankakee Aug. 28, and the druggists throughout the State will be asked to coöperate with the Chicago retailers.

NOT TROUBLED BY THE DECISION.

The Columbus Construction Company Says It Will Bring Natural Gas Here.

The President and attorneys of the Columbus Construction company were yesterday in receipt of the full text of the recent decision of the Indiana Supreme Court touching the piping of natural gas to this city. The dispatches printed on the subject have been misleading, they claim.

"The decision," said President Hequembourg of the Construction company, "is an assurance that the gas will be brought to this city just as soon as the piping can be done. The decision simply declares the Indiana law valid, and limits the pressure on the pipes to 300 pounds to the square inch. Then it goes on explicitly to declare that the pressure can be maintained by artificial means. The action was brought, it must be understood, to prohibit the pumping, but the court holds that the natural pressure (300 pounds to the inch) can be kept up, hence the decision is really a victory for the natural gas people. There is nothing in the decision of a prohibitory character; in fact, all there is to it of local interest hinges on the pressure question, and this is in favor of Chicago.

"The bringing of the gas to Chicago," Mr. Hequembourg concluded, "will cost a little more than was first estimated, but it will be brought here just the same. The laying of the pipes will proceed at once, and no further delay of any kind is anticipated."

TAXPAYERS ELECT OFFICERS.

President R. C. Givins Makes His Annual Address—A Forgotten Day.

The annual meeting of the Taxpayers' Association was held yesterday at the Grand Pacific. The following board of officers was elected for the ensuing year:

President, Robert C. Givins; Vice-President, Charles S. Thornton; Treasurer, Franklin D. Gray; Secretary, William M. Ervin.

In his annual address President Givins laid particular emphasis upon the necessity of taxpayers giving attention to the usually neglected but important matter of assessments and taxes. He called attention to the fact that the day on which the meeting was being held was the one set apart by the State for citizens to investigate these matters, yet probably not one in a hundred could find the necessary books. An outline of one year's work by the association was given.

It was announced that a list of special assessment rebates for the Town of Lake had been completed and would shortly be published.

During the coming year the association will hold regular meetings at Farwell Hall the first Friday night of each month.

LIEUT.-COL. J. S. FLETCHER RETIRED.

He Will Be Succeeded by Maj. John B Park—News from Buffalo Bill.

Lieut.-Col. Joshua S. Fletcher of the Second Infantry, stationed at Fort Omaha, Neb., was yesterday retired at his own request by the President. Col. Fletcher has just completed his thirtieth year in the army. He will be succeeded by Maj. John B. Park of the Sixteenth Infantry. Col. Fletcher served with distinction throughout the war.

Capt. Huggins of Gen. Miles' staff yesterday received from William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) some European papers containing an account of a visit paid by Col. Cody and his band of Sioux Indians to the battlefield of Waterloo. The party was accompanied by the squaws, Mme. Her Blanket, Mme. Ice, Mme. Crowe Cane, and others.

MET DEATH IN A PECULIAR WAY.

George W. Lee Caught in a Fly-Wheel—Other Accidents of the Day.

George W. Lee, an engineer employed at Armour & Co.'s packing-house, and living with his wife and family at No. 517 Root street, met his death yesterday morning in the packing-house. Employés near the engine-room were startled by shrieks, and rushed in to see Lee caught in a fly-wheel. The engine was stopped. Death must have been almost instantaneous.

A peculiar accident on the State street cable line last evening ended disastrously for William Boyd of No. 5321 Indiana avenue and Charles Hantman of No. 60 Yale street. Boyd was clinging to the side of a south-bound grip-car at Thirty-first street just as a north-bound train passed. The step of the grip-car hauling the latter was occupied by Hantman and others. Hantman leaned out from the step far enough to strike Boyd's body, and the two rolled together from the cars and were only saved by the guards from going beneath the wheels. Boyd got a bad scalp wound and Hantman was badly bruised.

Alleged carelessness on the part of Ike Becker of No. 268 West Taylor street resulted in a runaway last night. Becker left his horse untied at Milwaukee avenue and Halsted street. The animal took fright and dashed down Milwaukee avenue. At Clinton street the buggy was thrown violently against a street-car. The buggy was smashed and several persons narrowly escaped.

NIGHT OF SUSPENSE FOR BLUM.

The Jury Will Return a Verdict This Morning—South Chicago Bank Robbers.

The trial of Jacob Blum, indicted for the murder of J. McGlaughlin, occupied all day in Judge Baker's court. The case was given to the jury at 5 o'clock and at 10 o'clock it was still out.

Blum is a night watchman and May 10 he came across McGlaughlin at Fifty-sixth and School streets at 2 a. m. Words passed between the men and Blum asserts that McGlaughlin made a motion to draw a weapon, saying at the same time that he would kill him. Blum fired and killed McGlaughlin instantaneously.

Martin Moloney was coming up the street and saw the flash in the distance. Blum went home after the shooting and, informing his wife, went to the police station and gave himself up.

Blum entered a plea of not guilty.

Several days previous to the shooting, it is stated, McGlaughlin made threats on Blum's life.

At 10:40 o'clock Judge Baker ordered the jury locked up, and the verdict will be received by the court at 10 o'clock this morning.

The trial of Bennett, Featherston, Corbett, and Mullen, indicted for the South Chicago bank robbery, will commence in Judge Baker's court today.

SALE OF VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY.

Transfer on the North Branch for $103,000—Other Real-Estate News.

W. D. Kerfoot & Co. have sold two pieces of North Side dock and manufacturing property for Mrs. Effie Kingsbury to Hugh Birney for $103,000 cash. The first piece is 343x160 feet on the river, just north of Indiana street, running back to the river. The other piece is 250x110 feet on the north side of Illinois street, fifty feet east of Kingsbury. The property is now leased for coal-yard and manufacturing purposes.

Dunlap Smith & Co. have sold seventy-six feet on West Adams street, near Desplaines, for J. V. Farwell to J. M. Bishop for $53,200. The amount paid represents a front-foot price of $700.

Alice Cornell has purchased 600 feet in Block 43 of Hill's addition to South Chicago from J. J. Sepple and William Kirby for $9,000.

Peter F. Wolff has sold for O. E. Frazee the southeast and southwest corners of Kinney avenue and Seventy-second street, 150 feet, for $8,250.

PROF. SALTER TO LEAVE CHICAGO.

He Goes to Philadelphia—N. M. Mangasarian of New York Succeeds Him.

William M. Salter has resigned the leadership of the Society of Ethical Culture of Chicago, and February next will take a similar position in Philadelphia. Ill health caused him to make the change. N. M. Mangasarian of New York has accepted a call to fill the place vacated by Mr. Salter. Some time ago the society granted Mr. Salter a vacation to last until February, that he might go to Europe. His wife's health would not permit the journey and he decided to go to Chicarawa, N. H., instead. It is his intention to return to Chicago in the autumn and deliver a number of lectures. Mr. Salter regrets to leave Chicago, but the climate here so affects his health that his physician says it would be unwise for him to remain.

Mr. Mangasarian is an Armenian who graduated from Robert College, Constantinople. He took a theological course at Princeton College, but after leaving there allied himself with Prof. Felix Adler, whose chief assistant he now is in New York.

BURKE DID NOT BUY THAT CIGAR.

He Will Be Asked Today to Explain the Matter.

John Burke, who was so badly wanted as a witness in the Van Praag case, was brought before Judge Blodgett yesterday and held in $500 bail until today for contempt of court. Burke's attorneys had not had an opportunity to talk to their client, and the court said he would hear the case today.

District-Attorney Milchrist said he believed Burke had absented himself in order to avoid testifying, because he was fearful he would be questioned about his alleged attempt to blackmail Van Praag. Burke refused to say a word except that he had not yet purchased the cigar he said he was going to buy when he left the court-room during the trial.

ANTHONY ZEHREN IN A NEW ROLE.

After Attempted Murder and Suicide He Is Arrested, Charged with Larceny.

Anthony Zehren, the young grocery clerk who a few days ago attempted to shoot Minnie Baldwin, No. 514 North Clark street, because she refused to marry him, and after being thwarted in his attempt took poison, was arrested last evening by Officers Decelle and Jacobs of the East Chicago Avenue Station, charged with larceny as bailee.

Zehren was employed by E. F. Haywood, a grocer at Chicago avenue and Clark street, and had been collecting. Haywood claims that Zehren failed to turn in $40 of the money he had collected.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Father Ignatius' Services.

Father Ignatius will continue all this week his revival services in Chicago by request of pastors and people of various denominations. Yesterday noon he held services in the First M. E. Church, Clark and Washington streets, his subject being, "What Is a Christian?" He will preach at the same place every noon during the week, his subjects in order being: "The Christian's Life," "The Christian's Righteousness," "The Christian's Food," "The Christian's Example," "The Christian's Rest." Tonight he will hold services at Mr. Moody's church, La Salle and Chicago avenues, the subject of his sermon being, "Upon This Rock." Wednesday evening he will preach at the Episcopal Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul; Thursday evening at the Welsh Presbyterian Church, Sangamon and Monroe streets; Friday evening at Ada Street M. E. Church. Next Sunday at 8 p. m. he will deliver an oration in Central Music Hall entitled "Magnificent America; Her Past, Present, and Future."

Brutality of a Shiftless Husband.

John Monigan of No. 123 Jackson street was fined $100 and costs by Justice White yesterday for wife beating. "I wish I could make it $500," said the Justice, indignantly, "but the law will not permit me to do it." Sunday John came home and by way of diversion knocked his wife down. She attempted to defend herself and he kicked her out of the house. Mrs. Monigan is a frail woman and has been providing for herself, husband, and a small child for some time. She told the court that he had given her but $15 since last Thanksgiving and that he continually abused her.

Arrested a Lumber Dealer.

B. M. Wells of Judd, Wells & Co., lumber dealers at Council Bluffs, Ia., was arrested by Constable Weinberg last evening on a complaint sworn out by Frank B. Pease, an attorney having an office in the Tacoma Building, charging him with the larceny of $300 from a St. Louis firm, creditors of Judd, Wells & Co., whose affairs are in the hands of a receiver. Wells, it is said, disposed of some of the assets of the defunct concern in the straightening up of the affairs in connection with which he came to Chicago.

It Looks Like Suicide.

Watchman James Dwyer in the Monon yards found the body of a man near the South street viaduct at 1 o'clock this morning. A few moments before he heard the report of a revolver, and as the dead man had one in his hand, there is little doubt that he committed suicide. Papers and letters bore the name of Rexel Telming, No. 429 West Lake street. His body was taken to the morgue. The dead man was apparently 23 years old, with smooth face, and wore a dark brown suit, with laced shoes.

A Railroad Tramp's Hard Luck.

James McNamara lies at the County Hospital in a dangerous condition. It is said he attempted to steal a ride on a freight train from New York to this city, but at Warsaw, Ind., Saturday, fell from his position beneath the car as it crossed a bridge. McNamara fell through the trestlework and broke his ankle. McNamara was cared for by a woman at Warsaw. Blood poisoning set in, and McNamara was brought here last night.

German-American League.

At the first meeting of the German-American League of the Tenth Ward Sunday at Beauman's Hall, Blue Island avenue and Lincoln street, 147 names were added to the membership roll. The name of the organization was changed to Branch No. 1 of the German-American Citizens' League, and the following officers were elected: President, Herman Scheck; Vice-President, Henry Bauman; Secretary, Capt. E. Lindig; Treasurer, Carl Burke. The league claims to be non-partisan in politics.

Fatally Burned by Kerosene.

Carrie Johnson, 28 years old, living with her two brothers at No. 226 Stevenson street, met a horrible death yesterday afternoon. She went into the kitchen to light the fire. She was in the act of pouring kerosene on the kindlings when the fluid ignited, the half-filled can was exploded, and in an instant her clothing was in flames. She called for help. Before any one arrived she was fatally burned. She lived less than three hours.

Nineteen Horses Burned.

Nineteen horses, valued at $3,500, were burned at W. H. Morehead's livery stable, Nos. 2019 and 2021 Bonfield street, last night. The fire started from spontaneous combustion in the basement of the stable, which is filled with hay and straw, and before it was extinguished the building was damaged $1,000. It is owned by M. W. Bonfield, whose insurance could not be ascertained. There was no insurance on the stock. The stable is a one-story brick, with basement.

Lively Time in a Shop.

W. Lorenz Popke's store, No. 231 North Clark street, was the scene of a terrific row last evening in which two men and three women were engaged. Popke runs a dyeing and repairing shop in which Albert Jaeschka was one of the employés, and when told to get out assaulted the occupants of the store. Then he shattered the window glass and was arrested.

Policy Shops Raided.

Detectives Thomas and Elliott of the Central Station raided two policy shops at No. 7 Dearborn street and No. 356 West Madison street yesterday afternoon. John Wheeler and Samuel Lewis, keepers of the places, were locked up at the Harrison Street Station. The paraphernalia was confiscated. Several players were found in the places, but escaped arrest.

His Mother Saved Him.

Benjamin Schumacher, 14 years old, was before Justice Prindiville yesterday morning on two charges of forgery. Upon the request of Officer Nordrum the charges were changed to disorderly conduct and a fine of $25 in each case was assessed. Late yesterday afternoon Mrs. Schumacher appeared at the armory, paid the fines, and took her boy home.

Doesn't Want Electric Light.

Miss A. G. West, living at No. 5101 Lake avenue, is waging war with the Hyde Park Electric Light company. Employés of that company insist on placing an electric light pole in front of her dwelling. The men have no permit from the Board of Public Works, and in consequence on an appeal to the police by Miss West Sergt. Quinlin put a stop to the work.

To Study Gaelic.

Gaelic-speaking members of the Highland Association met last night at the Grand Pacific to discuss plans of work for a proposed club for the encouragement of the study of that language and literature. The proceeds of the moonlight lake excursion to be given by the Highland Association next Monday night will go to the establishment of the club.

Newsboys Coming to Town.

The Newsboys' Juvenile Band and baseball nine representing the Milwaukee papers, the band and nine representing the St. Louis papers, and the band and nine representing the Detroit papers, who will participate in the celebration of Poor Children's day, are expected to arrive Wednesday afternoon and evening, June 24.

"A Night Off" for Charity.

Augustin Daly's company played "A Night Off" for a benefit matinée for the new home for the Sisters of Charity, B. V. M. Hooley's Theater was crowded and the proceeds will reach $2,250, as near as can be estimated, the tickets not being all in. The cast of the play was the same as in the regular performances.

Saloon License Revoked.

The saloon license of Edward O'Donnell, No. 73 East Jackson street, was revoked by Mayor Washburne yesterday on the police report that a St. Paul traveling man had been drugged and robbed there and that it was a resort for thieves and women of bad repute.

Items.

The Gibson case did not come up yesterday, as expected, owing to the change from Judge Kettelle. Attorney Runnells and State's-Attorney Longenecker expect to decide upon a Judge and proceed with the case today.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 74° above zero; 9 a. m., 74°; 10 a. m., 75°; 11 a. m., 76°; 12 m., 76°; 1 p. m., 78°; 3 p. m., 74°; 6 p. m., 74°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.38; 6 p. m., 29.43.

KANSAS WHEAT CROP PROSPECTS.

From Most Reliable Information the Yield Will Not Exceed 36,000,000 Bushels.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 22.—[Special.]—The Kansas wheat crop is now estimated at 36,000,000 bushels. Some farmers claim that the yield of wheat will be largely curtailed as a result of the recent heavy rains as well as the ravages of the stalk worm, which has recently made its appearance in some sections of the State. A Chicago commission firm's correspondent who is touring the State says that the crop will not exceed the figures quoted above. He has sub-correspondents, so that his report may be regarded as the best basis for speculation yet offered. Reports secured by other commission houses indicate that the yield in Pratt, Pawnee, Stafford, and Reno Counties will be only about 60 per cent. Sumner, Harper, Barber, Sedgwick, and Cowley report a fine outlook. An enthusiastic farmer in Sumner claims that his county will thrash out 4,700,000 bushels of wheat. A letter from Cloud County says that harvest has commenced, and that a big crop will be produced if it can be saved. It also says that the quality of wheat throughout is fine.

WICHITA, Kas., June 22.—Sixty-nine stations on the main and branch lines of the Missouri Pacific in Southern Kansas, where heavy storms occurred last Friday and Saturday, have reported the condition of the wheat crop in their localities. The counties on the border of the Indian Territory had already harvested about 75 per cent of their crop. The remainder is standing firm and is ready to be harvested this week. The loss in those counties is insignificant. In the second and third tiers of counties from Indian Territory about one-quarter of the crop had been harvested. The standing wheat was only slightly damaged. Damage to corn and oats is also reported to be insignificant.

The Japanese Wax Tree.

"Japan wax," as it is called, is obtained from a tree, Rhus succedanea, which is found in Japan, China, and throughout the East Indies in general. In the Japanese language it is called haje, or haze. The tree commences to bear fruit when five or six years old, and increases its product every year, till, at the age of fifty years, a single tree will produce 350 to 400 pounds of berries, from which seventy to eighty pounds of wax can be obtained. The wax is formed in the middle of the berry, between the skin and the seed, like the pulp of a grape. It is extracted by boiling the berries in water and allowing it to cool, when the wax separates from the skin and seed, sinking to the bottom of the vessel in a solid cake. The specific gravity of this wax is 0.970, and its melting point 131° Fahrenheit. It is largely used, either alone or mixed with tallow, by the Chinese in the manufacture of candles. This tree should not be confounded with the "tallow tree" of China, which has a pith of solid tallow in all trees that have fully matured.—*St. Louis Republic.*

More About the Electropoise.

Col. F. R. Southmayd, for years Secretary of the Howard Association of New Orleans, and who was in Jacksonville at the request of the Red Cross Society in the yellow-fever epidemic of 1888, was seen at his office in the Royal Insurance Company Building and kindly consents to tell of its work there.

"During the winter of 1887-'88 I met in New Orleans a gentleman who was under treatment by the Electropoise for consumption. His improvement was so marvelous that when I met Mr. Webb in Jacksonville at the worst of the epidemic I was quite prepared to recommend it to my friends. The first case that came under my own observation was that of Mrs. G. W. Simpson. She was cured in two days. Her daughter and three sons were taken in time and as promptly cured.

"Ninety-one cases were treated in all and only four died—just one-half the per cent that were lost under medication. Only one case was under treatment as long as ten days and not more than half the number were confined to bed three days. From what I have heard subsequently of its work upon personal friends in the South, I am prepared to recommend it as decidedly worth the investigation of any one who is sick."

Call or address National Electropoise Co., No. 95 State street.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.
Ask your grocer or druggist for it.

SWEET ON THE DOLLAR.

HE DOES NOT LIKE THE "OVERVALUED" SILVER COIN.

Paper Read Before the Hamilton Club—The Writer States the Conditions of the United States Currency as He Finds Them and His Conclusions—Depreciation in Value of Silver—The Hoarding of Gold—Russell Sage's Prognostication.

"The Overvalued Silver Dollar" was the title of a paper read before the members of the Hamilton club last night by Edward F. Sweet. In beginning his paper Mr. Sweet said the question of politics did not enter into the case at all so far as he was concerned. It was not his idea to convince his hearers of any particular system or plan, but rather to present facts and the logical conclusions. He said in substance:

The silver dollar at today's quotations of $1.02 per ounce for the pure metal derives 79 cents of its value from the metal contained in it and 21 cents of its value from the fiat of the government which declares it a legal tender for one dollar.

Three hundred and fifty years ago Sir Thomas Gresham, then master of the English mint, took note of the fact that poor money tended to drive out good money, and that under certain conditions it would drive it out most effectually. This has happened many times in the history of the world, one time being just 200 years ago. The coins then were rude in shape and lacking in the milled edge, which has since proved such a protection, and the people were inclined to clip off pieces and pass the mutilated coin at the face value, making a profit from the sale of the clippings.

Previous to 1837 the Government of the United States put fifteen times the weight of silver in the silver dollar that it did of gold in the gold dollar. In that year it changed the proportion to sixteen to one, the proportion that exists to the present day. From 1837 up to the discovery of the Comstock lode sixteen ounces of silver was worth more than one ounce of gold, and in consequence the 4,000,000 silver dollars coined in those years were shipped to Europe or used in the arts.

At present nothing but the fact that one-third of our money is gold prevents gold from going to a premium and disappearing as did the silver coined during the term of years referred to. As it is, any of the half-dozen kinds of dollars in use, or the term dollar in a contract, represents only as much command over material as 25.8 grains of pure gold will exchange for, no matter the form that gold may be in. Such will the word dollar continue to mean as long as we remain on a gold basis.

The demonetization act was passed by Congress Feb. 12, 1873, and, after a careful perusal of the measure, I agree with Daniel Manning, who, in his annual report as Secretary of the Treasury in 1886, said the act withdrew the full legal-tender value from no silver coins then existing, but it did, however, omit the silver dollar from its list of coins and forbade the coinage of anything save what was in the list.

Silver Comes Down.

In view of the fact that the silver in a dollar was worth more than the metal in a gold dollar, a provision allowing any one to take 412½ grains of standard silver, or, what is the same thing, 371¼ grains of pure silver, to the mint and have it coined into a legal-tender dollar would be inoperative, as one would not exchange a greater for a lesser value. But inside of a year from the time of the passage of the bill silver dropped in value until instead of being worth more than a dollar in gold it fell below, and was worth practically only 98 cents. The price of silver continued to decline for five years, during which not one dollar was coined. In 1878 the so-called Remonetization act (the Bland bill) was passed making the coinage of about $2,500,000 a month compulsory and making the silver dollar full legal tender. Here for the first time was introduced the overvalued silver dollar and while in 1873 412½ grains of standard silver was worth one cent more than a gold dollar, in 1878 it was worth seven cents less, and since the people received it as readily as gold the government was successful in overvaluing the metal it contained just seven cents. Before the year was out the price of silver had dropped so that it was overvalued 16 cents, and in 1889, when silver was the lowest it had been in several centuries, it was overvalued 27½ cents.

As I have stated before, it is overvalued today 21 cents. Deface with the blow of a hammer the stamp which is on the coin and it would be worth 79 cents. Do the same to a gold dollar and its value would be unaltered. The government by buying a piece of silver bullion at $4 and making out of it five silver dollars has made a clear profit of over $70,000,000. During these thirteen years the government has coined $700,000,000, on every dollar of which there was a loss of the expense of coinage.

A great deal of gold is being hoarded at the present time. Bankers recognize the possibility of its going to a premium, and few, if any, of them are willing to pay it out in very large quantities. Many capitalists fully realize the possibilities of a great financial revolution such as would result if gold should go to a premium, and it would take very little more to induce them to load up with all the gold they could carry. Should the change in values of the two metals take place the $124,000,000 in gold now in the treasury would be the only gold available and if the treasury should continue to pay out this gold in exchange for greenbacks, a place in the line at the Treasury would be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to the bankers and capitalists of the country.

Russell Sage told me only last week that if a rush was once started a line would form in front of the Treasury in two hours that would drain it of every dollar of its gold.

In conclusion Mr. Sweet spoke of a tendency towards an unrest in financial circles caused by the uncertainty as to future values of securities, owing to there being no fixed standards of values for future payments. The gold clause in leases and long-time contracts served to augment this feeling of financial unrest.

CONGRESS OF HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.

Interesting Papers on the Growth of Homeopathy Throughout the World.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 22.—The International Congress of Homeopathic Physicians reconvened this morning. Dr. Thomas Franklin Smith of New York City read a paper on the growth of homeopathy in the United States in the last five years. The rest of the morning was spent in the reading of papers reporting the condition and progress of homeopathy in various countries. A report of the Calcutta, India, Homeopathic Charitable Dispensary prepared by P. C. Majunder, L. M. C., of Calcutta was read by Dr. J. H. McClelland of Pittsburg. Next came an address by Dr. A. R. Wright of Buffalo on hospitals, their construction, maintenance, and management. A paper of Dr. A. Forbacher of Leipsic on homeopathy in Germany ended the foreign papers.

Several other papers were presented, their titles read, and the manuscript turned over to the Examining committee without being read, as were a number of statistical reports from European countries.

It was decided that the next congress shall meet in Europe and probably in London in June, 1896. After passing a number of resolutions of thanks and expressing regrets at the inability of President Harrison to be present, the congress adjourned sine die. The American Institute of Homeopathy then held a session, and after the appointment of standing committees the institute adjourned to meet in Washington in 1892.

SYMPATHY EXTENDED MRS. M'DONALD.

Mr. Harrison and Other Prominent Men Send Messages of Condolence.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 22.—[Special.]—A large number of telegrams were received today by the family of Mrs. McDonald, among the senders being the President, Justice Harlan, Clem Studebaker, Col. Vilas, Senator Blackburn, Gov. Campbell, and others. The President's was as follows:

Mrs. Joseph E. McDonald: Mrs. Harrison joins me in offering to you and to the family a most sincere sympathy in the great sorrow which has fallen not only upon you and them but upon the community in the death of Mr. McDonald. I regret that I am not able to unite with other home friends in the last office of respect and honor. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Justice Harlan wired as follows:

Mrs. Joseph E. McDonald: I deeply sympathize with you in your sorrow. In the death of your husband the country sustains a great loss. He was a grand, noble man, clear-minded and true under all circumstances to his conviction of right. JOHN M. HARLAN.

The Marion County Bar Association has requested Justice Harlan to preside at the bar memorial meeting. The funeral will occur Wednesday at 3 p. m. The Gray club and the Hendricks club, Democratic political organizations, will attend in a body. The whole city has been saddened by the loss of an eminent citizen whose integrity and high character were a cause of pride. Expressions of esteem are heard on every hand.

Obituary Notes.

John A. McHenry of Wabash, Ind., died at Butler, Ga., yesterday.

Jacob Cromer, a prominent Illinois farmer, died of apoplexy at Naperville, Ill., yesterday.

James W. Rogers, one of the first settlers of Illinois, died at Harvard yesterday, aged 81 years.

Prof. George M. Mowbray of North Adams, Mass., died Sunday night, aged 68 years. He was widely known as the inventor of nitro-glycerine.

Women Who Smoke.

The smoking woman has grown in numbers phenomenally these last five years. Before that she was exceptional. Now of New York women under 40 it is safe to say that you can hardly throw a stone among them anywhere without hitting a smoker. Some get away with twenty cigarettes a day, and almost all talk learnedly of brands and flavors. One or two English marks are prime favorites. Next to them rank Turkish and Egyptian weeds, both of which contain more than a trifle of hasheesh.—*New York Recorder.*

The Howe Scales have all the latest improvements. It is true economy to buy the best. The Howe Scale Co., Chicago, Ill.

Why buy a foreign article when you can get a better at home? Try Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne.

Pain in chest, short breath, smothering, dropsy, asthma, cured by Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.

Stop at the new Baxter Court Hotel, Nashville, Tenn. Everything first-class. Rates, $2.50 upward.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Brown's Household Panacea,
"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Cooling, delicious 25 cents

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—Indications:

For Indiana and Illinois, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

For Michigan, Wisconsin, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

For West Virginia and Eastern Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

CHICAGO SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, June 22, 7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity for 24 hours ending 7 p. m., June 23: Warmer, fair weather.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	29.90	84	90	N. E.	Fair	..
Bismarck, N. D.	29.58	80	84	S. E.	Clear	..
Boston, Mass.	29.78	62	64	N. W.	Cl'udy	.64
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.72	69	72	S. W.	Fair	†
Cairo, Ill.	29.96	80	84	W.	Clear	..
Charleston, S. C.	29.86	82	92	S. W.	Cl'udy	†
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.56	80	80	S.	Clear	..
Chicago	29.92	72	76	Calm	Clear	..
Cincinnati, O.	29.88	80	86	W.	Clear	†
Cleveland, O.	29.84	74	80	W.	Clear	.02
Fort Custer, Mont.					Clear	
Davenport, Ia.	29.96	78	82	N. W.	Clear	..
Denver, Colo.	29.54	86	86	N. W.	Clear	..
Des Moines, Ia.	29.94	78	82	S. W.	Clear	..
Detroit, Mich.	29.86	80	82	W.	Clear	.74
Dodge City, Kas.	29.84	80	82	S.	Clear	..
Dubuque, Ia.	29.94	78	82	Calm	Clear	..
Duluth, Minn.	29.82	82	84	N. W.	Clear	..
El Paso, Tex.						
Erie, Pa.	29.76	72	78	W.	Fair	..
Galveston, Tex.	29.94	84	88	S.	Fair	..
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.88	66	70	S. W.	Clear	..
Green Bay, Wis.	29.90	78	82	N. W.	Clear	..
Helena, Mont.	29.78	52	..	S. E.	Cl'udy	.10
Huron, S. D.	29.74	78	82	S. E.	Clear	..
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.90	78	86	N. W.	Clear	..
Jacksonville, Fla.	29.92	86	92	S. W.	Cl'udy	..
Kansas City, Mo.	29.94	80	84	S. E.	Clear	..
Keokuk, Ia.	29.96	80	84	S.	Clear	..
Knoxville, Tenn.	29.94	76	80	N.	Clear	..
La Crosse, Wis.	29.94	78	82	W.	Clear	..
Louisville, Ky.	29.94	80	84	W.	Clear	..
Manistee, Mich.	29.88	66	72	S. W.	Clear	..
Marquette, Mich.	29.80	74	76	N. W.	Clear	..
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.90	78	80	N.	Clear	..
Minnedosa	29.80	72	82	Calm	Fair	.01
Montreal	29.70	70	74	S. E.	Cl'udy	.06
Moorhead, Minn.	29.72	82	84	S. E.	Clear	..
Nashville, Tenn.	29.96	82	86	W.	Clear	†
New Orleans, La.	29.98	84	88	S. W.	Fair	†
New York City	29.70	80	84	S.	Fair	..
Norfolk, Va.	29.80	78	80	S. W.	Fair	..
Omaha, Neb.	29.90	80	84	S.	Clear	..
Oswego, N. Y.	29.72	72	76	W.	Cl'udy	..
Pensacola, Fla.	29.94	82	88	S. W.	Clear	..
Philadelphia, Pa.	29.74	76	82	S. W.	Fair	..
Port Huron, Mich.	29.80	76	80	W.	Clear	.18
Rapid City, S. D.	29.54	84	88	S.	Clear	..
Rochester, N. Y.						
St. Louis, Mo.	29.96	82	84	N. W.	Clear	..
St. Paul, Minn.	29.88	80	84	S.	Clear	..
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.78	66	82	N.	Cl'udy	..
Sandusky, O.						
Sioux City, Ia.	29.80	78	84	S.	Clear	..
Springfield, Ill.	29.96	80	84	N. W.	Clear	..
Springfield, Mo.	29.96	78	84	Calm	Clear	..
Toledo, O.	29.86	80	82	S.	Clear	..
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.94	82	90	N. W.	Clear	..
*Portland, Ore.	30.06	56	..	S.	Cl'udy	.18
*San Francisco, Cal.	30.08	54	..	N. W.	Clear	..

*Morning report. †Inappreciable.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Antwerp—Arrived, Rhynland, New York.
Copenhagen—Arrived, Hekla, New York.
Queenstown—Arrived, Holland, New York.
Philadelphia—Arrived, Ohio, Liverpool.
London—Sighted, Maasdam, New York.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Henry Quergnesser, Emma Press	30-25
Abraham Colton, Sarah Schumann	22-19
Leo Knach, Bertha Hicler	22-20
Myer J. Morris, Rebecca Blumenthal	27-24
David Klaizer, Sarah Blumberg	30-19
Carl Gustafson, Martha Gustafson	23-28
John Hogerty, Frances Beroite	29-25
David Bersuwsky, Annie Feinberg	22-18
Herman Fuellner, Christina Larsen	25-22
William H. Stoeck, Frances T. Doolittie	24-22
Louis C. Klokon, Belle Wace	27-18
Carl C. J. Oehl, Sophie Andreasen	21-18
Francis A. Andrews, Walla A. Willock	34-31
Charles F. Riedle, Lizzie Weiner	25-20
Frank Zajic, Barbara Caythamlova	27-21
John A. Mervin, Charlotte E. Wyatt	21-23
R. Sovis, Wario Guarino	22-20
George Six, Charlotta K. Lapoint	27-22
Johann Nussel, Katharina Dorfiel	24-22
J. M. Broan, Salt Lake, Utah, Carrie Jenkins	30-24
Henry Mundig, Louise Razimova	21-21
Vaclav Kreisinger, Mary Kral	23-22
Otto J. Custer, Omaha, Neb., Annie Emmerick	24-20
Robert McKibbon, Amanda Simington	37-33
Charles Feldhaus, Minna Rothmeier	25-28
Jacob Metz, Amelia C. Johnson	28-24
W. J. Thiede, Norwood Park, Ill., Ida Mundhenke, Barrington, Ill.	23-16
August Seehausen, Dora Adams	22-19
David B. Schermerhorn, Jennie Duffy	22-20
Martin Walter, Johanna Schultz	63-54
Stephen Hynes, Nellie Leahy	27-21
John Wade, Frances J. Bence	40-35
William McMahon, Mary Kennedy	35-25
John A. Carr, Ripon, Wis., Delia Jones	31-27
George W. Hugley, Lulu Foster	26-26
G. Lindgren, Lemont, Ill., H. C. Nelson, same	30-22
P. Lyzel, Ida Helgren	22-29
William J. Brown, Margaret A. Turner	21-20
William J. Bright, Ella M. Perry	23-20
Martin J. Laliky, Emma C. Larson	24-23
Herrmann Leonhardt, Louise Armand	32-34
Michael Bowier, Johanna Bowier	32-30
John Zimmermann, Mary Mohr	23-20
Alexander McMeekan, Susie Colborn	25-23
Charles J. Foster, Lizzie Wiederhold	24-18
George J. Mueller, Katie Matzen	24-22
Harry B. Collins, Jane E. Wilson	31-27
Nicholas Woher, Annie Purcell	26-25
J. S. Schroeder, Two Rivers, Wis., M. A. Short	29-23
Lewis Adeler, Dora Garnitzka	25-25
Louis Wargreth, Minnie Glires	25-24
T. C. Kirk, Austin, Ill., C. M. Pinkerton, same	22-21
Bernard M. Daly, Mabel Barrett	23-18
Henry N. Greenebaum, Esther Loeb	29-21
Edward Jerdon, Mary Quinn	21-19
George Knutzen, Marie Walter	29-22
Frank K. Gertry, Josie Vincent	23-19
Lewis C. Kindred, Mary Cecord	35-33
John H. Johnson, Mamie Kessler	23-19
Frank J. Hurley, Caroline W. Eagle	24-21
Louis G. Loeschelt, Ida A. E. Zeuschner	24-22
Sorlen P. Therkildsen, Anna K. Hansen	26-22
Philip E. Chapman, Alice Henderson	26-22
Thomas McGrath, Mary Gill	26-28
George S. Whitlock, Edith L. Hatter	47-24
Thowald Olson, Mathilda Olsen	41-31
George W. Strahan, Carrie Pitts	21-21
John L. Leyden, Mary Ginley	24-19
Paul H. Denton, Ida Thomas	23-19
Hans C. Halvarsen, Katie Larson	30-26
Josef Slama, Marie Heufec	25-22
Alfred C. Brown, Carrie Olson	22-21
James Andrews, Mary E. Concannon	22-21
Olaf A. Anunsen, Pagna Knudsen	35-45
Charley Vallas, Ruby Crybourn	23-18
William Ewert, Augusta Nietert	55-55
Josef Novak, Mary Koutnik	35-31
Johan F. Gosterson, Clara F. Swanson	26-29
Martin Christianson, Betsie K. Olson	25-21
Arthur Hartman, Mary Stern	29-28
William McConnochie, Lizzie McGregor	25-20
P. F. Delahunt, Milwaukee, Cora A. Spencer	30-26
Leon de Sadowsky, Maye Roemheld	32-22
Frank Mix, Mary Lewandowska	21-17
Charles H. Waylan, Emma Mather	22-22
Philip Tasch, Malig Zerfass	22-22
Frank O. Olssen, Ellen Nilsson	31-21
Moritz Spadelmann, Katie Harrigan	45-32
Joseph Toolan, Annie Tymlan	33-33
Thomas J. Furlong, Dora Hornbach	28-23
H. Stanholm, Augusta Anderson	28-28

MARRIAGES.

GREEN—McCREA—Thursday noon, June 4, 1891, in the presence of the families of the contracting parties, at Milwaukee, Wis., by the Rev. Amos A. Kiehle, Douglass Green and Mrs. Alice Sneil McCrea.

TAYLOR—WIDUP—In Denver, Lillian Widup to George Taylor, son of Mrs. Julia F. Taylor of this city.

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free

BRYANT—Frank S. Bryant, son of Frank E. and Emma J. Bryant, Riverside, Ill., aged 2 years and 3 months. Died at 429 West Monroe-st. Funeral 10 a. m. Tuesday from 429 Monroe-st.

BASCOM—Stella M., daughter of S. and L. Bascom, June 22, at 12:45 p. m., aged 8 weeks. Funeral at parents' residence, 961 Spaulding-av., Tuesday, 1:30 p. m. Burial private.

CONLON—June 22, 1891, Ann, nee Spellicy, beloved mother of John, George, William, Thomas, Lucy, and Lettie Conlon. Funeral from her late residence, 857 North Western-av., Wednesday, at 10 a. m., to St. Sylvester's Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

All is sad within our dwelling,
Lonely are our hearts today,
For the mother that we loved so dearly
Has forever passed away.

'Tis hard to break the tender cord,
When love has bound the heart;
'Tis hard, so hard, to speak the words,
We must forever part.

Dearest mother, we must lay thee
In the peaceful grave's embrace;
But thy memory will be cherished
Till we see thy heavenly face.

FROM HER CHILDREN.

CALHOUN—June 21, George F. Calhoun, husband of Marion Roe Calhoun, aged 31. Funeral notice hereafter.

DUNNE—At the residence of her parents, No. 119 Seeley-av., June 22, Celia Gertrude, second eldest daughter of James and Eva Dunne, aged 12 years and 9 months. Funeral private.

DURKEE—At Kenosha, Wis., June 22, Martha E. Dana, wife of the late Harvey Durkee, aged 73 years. Funeral Wednesday, June 24, at 2 o'clock.

FARLEY—June 22, at 128 S. Jefferson-st., George Farley, aged 51 years. Funeral at 10 a. m. Wednesday by carriages to Rosehill.

HOLDOM—Edith, wife of Jesse Holdom, aged 28 years. Funeral from family residence, 3324 Vernon-av., Tuesday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery.

MOONEY—June 20, 1891, Patrick Mooney, aged 19 years, son of Peter Mooney. Funeral Tuesday at 10 o'clock from 1117 Milwaukee-av. to Annunciation Church by carriages to Calvary.

McVEY—June 20, 1891, Ann McVey, wife of Michael McVey, aged 65 years. Funeral from her residence, 3016 Keeley-st., at 10 a. m., June 23.

MENDSEN—Luila, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Mendsen. Funeral at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, 3126 South Park-av.

STARRETT—At 5 a. m., June 22, at the residence of her parents, 578 W. Congress-st., Katharine M. Starrett, daughter of D. A. and Katharine M. Starrett. Funeral private.

WILK—Sunday June 21, Frank B., eldest son of Fred L. and Caroline Wilk, aged 9 years. Funeral Tuesday June 23, at 1 o'clock p. m., by carriages to Graceland Cemetery from residence, 470 West Division-st.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SPIRITUALISM UNMASKED—LECTURE this evening at 8 o'clock by the Rev. John Alex. Dowie in the old Fourth Baptist Church, Washington-blvd. and Paulina-st. An exposure of this diabolical and anti-Christian imposture which all Spiritualists recognize to be unanswerable, and for this cause they abuse the lecturer. All seats free. All welcome. Collection. "Christ is all."

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

STRAYED—FROM WASHINGTON PARK Club on night of June 21 a 2-year-old chestnut mare; 2 hind white feet, also one white foot forward, 15 hands high, short mane and tail, weighs about 850 pounds; $25 reward for return to Washington Park Club or Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, 193-195 Fifth-av., Chicago.

CHRONIC CASES AND PARALYSIS SUCCESSfully treated by a physician who has had years of experience at European bath cures. Address W 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—BARBER; STEADY JOB TO A GOOD man. Laflin-st., near Madison.

McVICKER'S NEW THEATER.

TONIGHT,

A Silver Souvenir Spoon
To celebrate the 50th night in Chicago of Joseph Arthur's Phenomenal Success.

BLUE JEANS.

Will only be here 12 more nights and 4 Matinees. Saturday, July the 4th, last time.

"I AM A GOOD THING."

WASHINGTON PARK.

Washington Park Club.

1891—Summer Meeting—1891

TODAY,
Tuesday, June 23—Third Day,

FIVE GRAND RACES,

Including the LAKESIDE STAKES.

Commencing promptly at 2:30 p. m., Rain or Shine.

TRAINS By Illinois Central Railroad and State Street and Cottage Grove Cable lines.

ADMISSION { Including Seat in Grand Stand. } $1.00.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION.

Lake Geneva.

A strictly first-class excursion to this beautiful resort Saturday, June 27. Round trip only $1.50. Leave Wells-st. Depot at 8 a. m. sharp; Clybourn Junction, 8:20 a. m. Reach Lake Geneva 10:50 a. m. Returning leave Lake Geneva 7 p. m.; reach Chicago 9:45 p. m. Tickets at Gale & Blocki's drug store, 111 Randolph-st.; at Palmer House drug store; at Bate's drug store, 126 North Clark-st.; at Thayer's drug stores, 572 West Madison-st. and 703 West Harrison-st.; at Sill's drug store, 628 West Lake-st.; and on the train.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.

FAREWELL WEEK—LAST MATINEES.

Augustin Daly's Co

TONIGHT AT 8—LAST TIME.

A NIGHT OFF.

Wednesday Mat. and Wed. Night, only times o
TAMING THE SHREW.

Thursday Evening, only time,
AS YOU LIKE IT.

Friday and Saturday Night and Saturday Matinee, Last Performance,
"SEVEN-TWENTY-EIGHT."

BEGINNING SUNDAY,
The County Fair.

SALE OF SEATS READY TOMORROW.

THE COLUMBIA—Tonight.
AL. HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS.......Proprietors

LAST 6 NIGHTS. Last Wed. and Sat. MATINEES.

POWERS

AND HIS FUNNY COMPANY. A STRAIGHT TIP

Next Monday—Charles Frohman's Comedians, MR. WILKINSON'S WIDOWS.

SEATS AND BOXES READY THURSDAY.

NEXT MONDAY,
CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS.
In Gillette's Latest Comedy Success,
MR. WILKINSON'S WIDOWS.
200 Nights in N. Y. Original Cast.

SOUTH SIDE PARK.
Cor. 35th-st. and Wentworth-av.

BASE BALL TODAY.

League Championship Game.

Cincinnatis vs. Chicagos

Tickets for sale at A. G. Spalding & Bros., 108 Madison-st. Take L. S. & M. S. train at 3:25 or State-st. cable cars. GAME CALLED AT 3:45.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON........Manager.

AS GOOD AS A TRIP TO THE SEA-SIDE.

Coolest Theater in Town.

Every Night at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

THE SUPERB SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,

SINBAD.

Over 200 People on the Stage.

The Funniest Extravaganza, the Most Brilliant Spectacle, and the Cleverest Company in America.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

CHICAGO'S GRANDEST ATTRACTION.
THE PANORAMA OF THE

Battle of Gettysburg.

Open Every Day from 8:30 a. m. till 10:30 p. m.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT

LIBBY PRISON,

The only War Museum in America, Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts. Open daily and Sunday from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

H. R. JACOBS' ACADEMY—Madison & Halsted.

Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
H. R. JACOBS' OWN COMPANY in

THE WAGES OF SIN!

Next Sunday Matinee—RANCH KING.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone 3127.
The Only Theater Open South of Monroe-st.

ADA GRAY IN EAST LYNNE.

Next Sunday—"The Ladder of Life."

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Harrison.

J. W. KELLY'S
NEW FARCE,
CASEY'S PICNIC.
10c.........ADMISSION.........10c

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OPEN EVERY DAY.
Elevators to Observatory.

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FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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22 to 28 pages..................4 cents
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TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1891.

THIRTY-SEVEN thousand pounds of butter sold on the Elgin Board of Trade yesterday at 17 cents a pound.

THE latest price for silver in Wall street was 102¼, which is equal to a shade less than 79 cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators last Saturday evening were 1,760,382 bushels of wheat, 1,076,797 bushels of corn, 1,098,978 bushels of oats, 164,955 bushels of rye, and 832 bushels of barley. Total, 4,101,944 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 12,826,817 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 14,657,039 bushels of wheat, 4,379,898 bushels of corn, 4,008,023 bushels of oats, 253,112 bushels of rye, and 124,606 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 844,250 in wheat and 576,211 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 479,674 bushels.

THE New York stock market was dull and heavy yesterday. There was activity at the Chicago Stock Exchange, but prices showed no recovery from the low point touched at the close of last week. New York exchange was 75 to 80 cents premium and in scant supply. There was an engagement of $600,000 of gold for export. Sterling rates were firm and unchanged.—The Chicago produce markets were only moderately active. The weather on one side and the large movement of produce on the other were the chief influences of the morning. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day July wheat closed ¼ cent lower, corn steady, oats ⅜ cent higher, cash rye and barley easy, flax 1 cent lower, September pork firm, and lard and ribs 5 cents lower.

PRESIDENT DAY of the Illinois Republican Association, who introduced a resolution at its meeting last Saturday night indorsing Congressman Springer for Speaker, hardly needs to defend his action, as all Republicans will approve it. The Republicans in the next Congress cannot elect a Speaker, and there is no other Democrat in the list of candidates who commends himself so strongly to Illinois Republicans as Mr. Springer. He is a good parliamentarian. He has the gift of keeping his temper. He is popular, active, alert, and wideawake. He has been a stanch friend of the World's Fair from the beginning, and as Speaker it would be in his power to help it still more. As Illinois has never had the Speakership this is an additional reason why Republicans should favor Mr. Springer's candidacy and thus make his own State unanimous in the expression of its desire that he should be elected.

THE miserly and picayunish Governor of Michigan is not commending himself even to his own party by his petty economies. His veto of the appropriation for the G. A. R. encampment fund was followed by a great public meeting in Detroit a few evenings since to denounce him, presided over by Don M. Dickinson, at which both Democrats and Republicans were present. Stirring addresses were made, and a subscription was started which resulted in raising a sum as large as that which the Governor vetoed, so that Detroit will entertain the Grand Army boys in fine style after all. Now the same close-fisted Executive is trying to induce the Legislature to pare down the World's Fair appropriation from $125,000 to $75,000, though Michigan is in the most prosperous condition and has an overflowing treasury. It is not certain he will succeed, but if he does the public-spirited citizens of that State will make up the deficiency and contribute sufficient to make a handsome showing.

BY the death of the late Joseph E. McDonald the State of Indiana has lost one of its most eminent citizens and the Democratic party one of its few prominent leaders who command the respect of men of all parties. As Attorney-General, State Judge, member of Congress, and United States Senator—indeed, in every public office which he was called upon to fill—his services were of a character which reflected honor upon his State. As a lawyer he occupied a deservedly high position, and as a citizen he was possessed of sterling qualities. His purity of personal character, his freedom from demagogy in his political career, and his eminent abilities deserved higher rewards than his party chose to give him. It was perhaps because of his refusal to stoop to low political schemings that he did not receive them. He leaves behind him an untarnished reputation, a record of distinguished service to his State and the Nation, and a memory of devotion to the Union in the days of civil strife.

IT is announced that Rubinstein, the eminent composer, is about to leave Russia for Dresden, which hereafter he will make his home. The announcement is not without its significance. Rubinstein was born in Russia, is a Jew on the maternal side, and was educated in that country. More than any other Russian composer he has by his genius made Russia famous as a musical country. The reputation of its other composers is almost purely local, but Rubinstein's fame is worldwide. His concert tours have covered not only Europe but also this country. Tschaikowsky is the only other one of all its composers who has visited the New World, but Rubinstein preceded him by a quarter of a century. He founded the great conservatory at St. Petersburg, one of the finest in the world, which has done a great work in the musical education of Russian youth and in broadening the area of musical culture in that country. But the Czar's persecution of his countrymen and the brutal edicts aimed at them by which one after the other their business, social, educational, and religious privileges have been taken away from them at last have had the effect which might have been expected, and the great composer who has reflected honor upon his country now shakes its dust off his feet and turns his face towards Germany, where he will be welcome for his illustrious services in the cause of art, which the Germans recognize as cosmopolitan. He loses nothing in making the change, but Russia loses its greatest musician and gains an added shame.

THE PLACE FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTIONS.

The Minneapolis *Tribune* is making an altogether unnecessary pother about what it calls "THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S frantic efforts to prove that the Illinois metropolis is a better place for the Republican National convention than Minneapolis." THE TRIBUNE has made no efforts in that direction nor has any one else in Chicago. No money has been raised, no committees have been appointed, and there is no movement on those lines. If the Republican National committee shall select Chicago, as it probably will, the selection will be the result of its voluntary action. Likewise if the Democratic National committee selects Chicago, as it probably will, it will be the result of its voluntary action also, and with whatever either committee may do Chicago will be content. There is no necessity that Chicago should offer any proofs of its superiority or institute comparisons with any other city. The committee will make its decision upon the great Darwinian principle of natural selection, which is now the formula for the settlement of most questions in the world. Hence Chicago has no reason to grow frantic over the matter or to put forth any extraordinary effort. It will simply rest content with the knowledge that the great law of natural selection will dominate the choice of the committee. It has not a whit of anxiety or apprehension about the matter, and we beg our Minneapolis contemporary to rest satisfied with that assurance. In this connection the Minnepaul *Tribune* makes some long and involved calculations as to hotel capacities, and figures out that by taking in St. Paul, Minnetonka, Minnehaha, and White Bear it can squeeze under shelter 50,000 persons; but it must remember that in a Presidential convention every one wants to be near headquarters and in touch with everthing that is going on. The delegates will care very little about picnicking at White Bear and Minnetonka and will not give a straw for the beauties of nature until after a nomination has been made. They would look upon it as a great hardship to be located way off at White Bear or Minnetonka, or even ten miles away at St. Paul, while slates are being made up and the favorites pushed to the front in Minneapolis. The week of American king-making in this country is a very serious, earnest period and delegates would not enjoy being sent out to these watering places, however beautiful their surroundings might be, if thereby they were shut out from headquarters where the real work was being done. But however this may be, Minneapolis need not fear that Chicago will lie awake at night plotting and working against it. Chicago recognizes that Minne is right smart of a place. It is a great deal pleasanter place for a convention than St. Louis, nor half so hot as it or Cincinnati, and greatly to be preferred to Boston or Baltimore at one side of the continent or San Francisco at the other. But it must remember, as we have said, that the principle of natural selection of fitness and capacity will determine the choice.

A CHICAGO COERCIVE SABBATARIAN.

At a church meeting Sunday night the Rev. Mr. Meloy of the First United Presbyterian Church made some remarks in favor of the rigid prevention by the civil authorities of all work on the first day of the week, called Sunday, which he persisted in calling the Sabbath, which is the seventh day of the week. Among other things he said:

> The Sabbath day was ordained of God and like all the laws of God it was a necessary law and could not be violated continually without evil results. The Sabbath as an institution must be guarded. As a law it was as binding today as it was when God with his own fingers wrote it on the tablets of stone for the children of Israel, and it was as much the duty of man to observe it literally today as it was of the Jews in the time of Moses. If the law regarding the Sabbath is to be repealed it must be repealed by the power which created it.
>
> No one thing had contributed more to destroy the sanctity of the Sabbath than the daily newspapers. The press had no more right to violate the law regarding the keeping holy the Sabbath than the merchants. Railways, newspapers, and great corporations required thousands of their employés to violate the law by forcing them to work on the Sabbath. Men should read their Bibles and sacred literature on the Sabbath and not the Sunday papers. In this age there was a great cry against the puritanical Sabbath. So far as he was concerned he never heard of any one being driven astray on account of a strict observance of the Sabbath. He observed it and would not mail a letter Saturday, because by so doing he would be putting work on the mail-carriers on the Sabbath.

If the "law regarding the Sabbath" cannot be repealed by man, neither can it be modified or changed, and the *seventh day* of the week still is the one to be observed, and not the first. For all that is known to the contrary, the holy seventh is steadily violated by the Rev. Mr. Meloy and is kept only by orthodox Jews or Seventh-Day Baptists, one of which denominations this strict Sabbatarian should hasten to join.

Passing that by, however, it is apparent that the Rev. Mr. Meloy is one of those individuals, of whom there is a large number in and out of the church, to whom the idea of religious toleration is hateful, who are convinced that they are in the right beyond a question of doubt, and all others thinking differently in the wrong, and who wish to have all others compelled to act just precisely as they do, using secular force if persuasion will not suffice. Men of this class have in bygone years roasted Protestants and tortured Roman Catholics; have drowned Covenanters and plundered and exiled Jews. If the Rev. Mr. Meloy were autocrat of Chicago, Jews and Seventh-Day Baptists would feel his heavy hand, and it would not be long before every Roman Catholic church was closed and those who hold to that faith forced with Unitarians and Universalists and Agnostics to swell the attendance at Mr. Meloy's meeting-house.

But the time is past for that sort of thing except in the Soudan, where the Mahdi carried out Mr. Meloy's principles to perfection. In Illinois, as everywhere else in the United States, the Church and State are separated, and the former cannot use the powers of the latter to enforce obedience to its theology, or to compel men to attend church if they don't want to. But in order that the professors of all faiths may be protected in the enjoyment of their rights it is provided by the Illinois Constitution that "the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination shall forever be guaranteed." It is declared also that men are entitled to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." These rights are assured to the Rev. Mr. Meloy, but he must not imagine that the only way to pursue his own happiness is to make every one else do as he demands.

As far as is known no one has interfered with any of Mr. Meloy's rights. His church services are not interrupted. He is not prevented from worshiping as he thinks fit. He is not compelled to work on the Sunday which he miscalls the Sabbath. He is not obliged to write letters or mail them on the first day of the week. He is not forced to ride on a cable-car to a park or to go to a theater in the evening on that day. No one enters his house and drives him to labor. He is not necessitated to read what he probably calls the "Sabbath" papers. They are not thrust upon him. He seems indeed not to have suffered at all personally. Had he been martyrized by wicked men and forced to be false to his principles he would have told of it.

That which grieves him simply is that he cannot employ the secular arm—that is, the city police—to make men do as he wants. He believes that a Mosaic, Calvinistic Sabbath is the only good thing. Tens of thousands of other Chicago men do not. He sees them enjoying themselves on Sunday after their own fashion and not after his, and it offends him. He thinks no man has a right in this free country to be happy except in his way, and is convinced that all other kinds of happiness than his sort are sinful, and should be put down by the police authorities.

That cannot be done in Chicago, however. No man and no set of men can enforce their peculiar dogmas on others in this free city. It was foreordained that Chicago should not be governed by the Sabbatarian laws of Moses, but by the wiser and gentler code of a greater than Moses, who said that "the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath." Then it was that coercive Sabbatarianism was done away with, and no man can reënact it, not even Mr. Meloy of the United Presbyterian Church.

THE FEDERAL INSPECTION AT THE STOCK-YARDS.

The work of inspecting hog products under Federal supervision was begun in this city yesterday. Secretary Rusk was here in person observing the way in which the regular supervisors watch the work of actual inspection as performed by a large force of operators, each of whom is armed with a microscope. These operators did not examine every animal killed during the day, or attempt to do it. They confined their efforts to the inspection of carcasses designed to form part of a cargo of hog meat to be shipped to Europe and offered to people there who profess to want a guarantee that the meat is not infested by trichina. The little pest was looked for by about fifty intelligent investigators, the instruments used being all of the kind known by experts as a "three-quarter objective." So far as reported not one of the lot found a single parasite of the dreaded kind. The labor of the first day most decidedly favors the claim that there is nothing the matter with the American hog to justify his exclusion from any country in Europe.

Of course it is impossible to examine every portion of the animal, but neither is it necessary. A study of the trichina and his habits has long since established it as a fact that he (or it) finds a way as speedily as possible to the muscles, and especially to those of the diaphragm and tenderloin. It is morally certain that if none are found in either of those regions search for them in other parts of the carcass will be unavailing. Hence a small piece is taken from each of those sections and placed under the microscope after a little preparation. This inspection is fully as close and scientifically complete as any that is performed in Europe, and it is to be presumed that a government certificate of the result will be accepted as final where sanitary considerations have been the only reasons for hitherto excluding the American hog.

It is reported that the Government of the Netherlands has already signified its willingness to accept such certificate as sufficient and conclusive. It is expected that Germany and France will also be satisfied with it, but this is not yet certain. It remains to be seen whether the men in control in those two countries will now cease to object to the importation of our hog meats, or raise some other plea, thus practically admitting that they have all along acted on a false issue. Certainly the insisting by Germany on a still more rigid inspection would come with a bad grace from a country where no less than a dozen native hogs, all badly infested with trichinæ, were found last week in a single slaughter-house. If after all this the people there still refuse to take our meats the Government of the United States will understand the true situation of affairs, and can act accordingly. It will be easy to prove to the six or seven million growers of sugar beets in Germany that such exclusion is a bad thing for them, and they are sufficiently numerous to bring to bear a strong argument against a restrictive policy kept up at the instance of a much smaller number of persons who think their profits as hog raisers would be reduced by competition with meats sent from this country. We might have to wait six months yet before deriving any benefit from our new policy, as President Harrison is not authorized to impose a discriminative duty on German sugar till the close of this year. But after that there would be little trouble with Germany; and as for France, it will not be difficult to cross that bridge if we come to it.

RUNNING A HORSE TO DEATH.

The rushing excitement of the great race for the Derby stake in this city last Saturday was attended by a casualty that should teach a lesson. It was only the death of a horse. It did not interfere with the race, and few among the many thousands of spectators knew till long after anything more than that the animal had dropped out just before reaching the mile post. Then it was nothing to be talked about. A racer had been taxed beyond his power of endurance and dropped dead, an event that is liable to happen during any one of these struggles on the "turf" for the profit of the offered prize and the honor of first place. Was that all?

The death of that horse was a loud protest by nature against the cruelty of man in forcing a lot of dumb brutes to the extremity of suffering for the sake of ministering to the gambling greed in the human breast. It was unimpeachable evidence of the fact that the modern horse-race of a mile and a half under whip and spur is an enormity, because it requires of the animals engaged in it an amount of effort which nears the limits of living endurance in every case and occasionally passes it. A very little more forcing of speed or increase of distance would have caused others of that band of ten equines to drop out in the same way, and none can doubt that all of them suffered the most intense agony as a result of the unnaturally severe muscular exertion they were obliged to undergo.

A recent article in THE TRIBUNE, based on "Lagrange's Physiology of Bodily Exercise," explained the philosophy of the process by which great suffering or death follows undue exercise of the muscles in man, horses, and other animals. It is a fact amply demonstrated by the scientific physiologists that every exhibition of muscular force is accompanied by a disintegration of tissue, the quantity of matter thrown off being proportional to the amount of exertion. This material is carried by the veins to the lungs, where it combines with inspired (inbreathed) oxygen to form carbonic acid gas and is then expired into the atmosphere. If that effete matter be supplied to the lungs faster than it can be taken up by the oxygen, the uncombined portion acts as a poison. The effort of the system to get rid of it before succumbing to its deadly effects manifests itself in what is popularly known as "shortness of breath," though this is a misnomer, the difficulty experienced being not in filling the lungs but in getting rid of their contents. The greatest muscular exertion of which man or horse is capable furnishes this poisonous matter at least twice as fast as it can be thrown off immediately. If the action be brief the system soon finds relief, but if too long continued the poisonous accumulation becomes greater and greater till at last the animal succumbs and drops dead on the track—suffocated in the gas created by overexertion. It is poisoned just as truly and as effectually as if it had taken a dose of the most deadly drug known to the chemist or had breathed marsh gas or carbureted hydrogen gas.

The modern horse-race is peculiarly a sin against this physiological law, as by dint of careful cultivation of the animal it is performed at a rate of speed unknown a few years ago. The old-fashioned "mile in 2:40" is so slow as to be out of date. The mile must now be trotted in 2:10 and galloped in 1:40, when the track is in first-class condition, or the race is not worth much from the point of view of a betting man. But this increase of velocity is only attained by a more rapid choking up of the air passages, and the exertion must be limited to a shorter stretch of ground than formerly or the life of the horse is imperiled. The race of a mile and a half is now more dangerous to life, and causes more suffering, than did the three-mile course of the last generation, when the pace was so much slower.

The occurrence of hard breathing by an otherwise healthy man or beast is a sure sign that the animal organism is rapidly becoming diseased by a loading up with the effete matter at a greater rate than it can be eliminated in the lungs. It is an imperative demand for a temporary rest, during which the poisonous gases can be got rid of, and if not at once responded to the consequences are serious if not fatal. The human being thus warned by personal suffering is generally able to cease the violent action before it is too late, but he has no mercy for the poor, dumb horse if he be a gambler, for the simple reason that he does not stop to think and does not care that the same physiological rule governs in both cases of man and horse. If the gambler would continue his own exertion a few moments after the violent protest has set in his experience of palpitating breast, throbbing brow, and fevered condition of the system long after natural breathing had been resumed would suggest that he had passed through little short of a death-throe, and he might then be able to understand how narrowly one may escape loss of a valuable animal by forcing it to the most intense exertion after it is time to stop. This should be sufficient to render even betting owners prudent, if humane considerations do not interpose a bar to cruelty; and they ought to know enough to insist upon jockey riders observing the rule of safety in this particular. The matter is well worthy attention by the humane societies of this and other cities. A horse may suffer far less from a severe whipping while unable or unwilling to pull a load than by being forced to a faster pace when its hard breathing shows it is time to take a few minutes' rest.

VALUE OF A DOLLAR.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* recently asked THE TRIBUNE a few questions about silver, the main point at issue being as to the purchasing power of a dollar. These were replied to, whereupon a paper published in Salt Lake rushes its nose into the controversy only to exhibit its ridiculous ignorance of the subject. It wants this country to "go it alone" for free silver coinage and abuses THE TRIBUNE for pointing out the disastrous consequences of attempting any such foolhardy experiment. It might be disposed of conclusively by quoting a couple of admissions made by it, wherein it says "it does not want a dollar that will be worth only 75 cents," and then admits that the great nations of the world have refused to give the same recognition to silver that they give to the yellow metal.

No one can dispute the assertion that the nations alluded to give to silver due recognition of its commercial value. All that they have refused to do is to continue to treat 15½ ounces of silver as equal in value to one ounce of gold. They know that the ratio is wider than that now, owing to the recent cheapening in the cost of producing silver. The Mexican mines now turn out 800 grains of silver at about the same expenditure of labor and cost of capital employed as is required to produce 25 grains of gold. That ratio of fully 30 to 1 does not hold good in other countries, but the sellers of silver bullion have for a long time past been willing to sell it at about one-twentieth part of the price of an equal weight of gold. It is barely worth that in the open market today, either in the United States or any other part of the known world. That is why the governments of Europe refuse to certify with their mint stamps that 15½ ounces of silver are equal in value to one ounce of gold, and that is precisely the reason why THE TRIBUNE opposes the proposition for free coinage in the United States on the basis of about sixteen to one. The cheek of the silver mine owners in demanding to be allowed to carry their product to the mint and there have it stamped for them with a lie declaring it to be worth one-third more than its intrinsic value could hardly be worse if it were made of brass. And the folly of others who support the demand because they think they would be better off with a cheaper dollar is so self-evident that it invites a verdict of crankery from any jury of twelve sensible men to whom their case might be referred.

The Salt Lake paper has the hardihood to assert, in face of these facts, that "it costs less to get gold out of the rock than it does silver." Possibly that may be true in Utah, with those who made certain investments in the "Emma mine" swindle, but it is not true elsewhere. Silver is not worth the old-time ratio, and that is why England, Germany, Russia, Austria, and the Latin union of France, Belgium, Italy, and Greece have ceased to coin it, except for subsidiary uses. No European nation is coining silver for other than subsidiary uses, nor is there any prospect of their extending to it the "recognition" on which the silverites in this country are ringing the changes. That is the status of the case. The Europeans will not listen to the proposition, and have steadily repelled all advances towards a resumption of silver coinage on the basis of 15½ to 1 of gold.

It is urged all that silver wants is "to be put on the same basis with gold, and it will protect itself." But it will *not* be put on the same basis by any nation of Europe. All commercial transactions in and between the great and leading nations of the world are conducted on the gold basis, whether silver is used or not. Gold is the unit or standard of values. This is the actual fact, and there is no use in arguing against it or denying it, or abusing the people who recognize it as a fact. There it is, and it cannot be rubbed out by the Salt Lake sheet or silver mine boomers, or Alliance clamorers for an assumption by the United States of the impossible task of lifting up to par all the silver in the world.

The truth is that gold has had extraordinary intrinsic value in the eyes of mankind from the earliest historic period, if there be any meaning to the term, and that value is recognized by all the civilized nations of the world today as heretofore. It does not corrode by oxidation; it is always bright, and for that reason is peculiarly suited for jewelry, gilding, etc. It stands in a preëminent degree the Cernuschi test of fire, being equally valuable after having been subjected to the greatest possible heat; and it is worth what it costs in labor to procure it. For these and other reasons it is universally desired and valued, and recognized as the most desirable standard of exchange. We might as well try to depose the golden sun from the regulation of hours, days, and seasons and elect the silver moon in its place as to try to reverse this universal verdict, such attempt suggesting the fate of the fool who butted his head against a stone wall.

A WRITING TELEGRAPH.

The idea of a writing telegraph is by no means a new one. It has been before the scientific world at intervals for more than a quarter of a century, but each time something has seemed to prevent it from being commercially if not theoretically practicable. Certain experiments conducted last Sunday between this city and New York encourage the hope that the idea will yet be actualized, and perhaps at no distant day, while they leave a little leeway for wonder that the apparently simple process has not been reduced to practice ere this. The making of a stylus at one end of a telegraph wire go through the same motions as are performed at the other end is precisely the same in principle as the connection long since established by telephone, the chief difference being that in the latter case the movements are so small in extent as to be unperceivable by the unaided eye. That the motions are not precisely the same in character in the two sets of appliances matters nothing, the one being vocal vibration and the other manual displacement. Not a little of the value of the new plan will consist in the feature of reproduction in facsimile of the message sent, the matter being available for preservation at both ends of the line. Another highly acceptable improvement is the promise of relief from the imperative necessity of instantly responding to a summons to the telephone, which makes life a burden to not a few who have the instrument in their offices or homes. It is claimed that while the writing telegraph appliance will give notice that it is about to deliver a message it will go on to record it just the same whether the recipient be in attendance or not. If the machine will really do all this it should not be much trouble to gain for it an extensive introduction, and even make it the most popular of all the means offered to the public for the transmission of messages between widely sundered points.

A REBUKE.

The New York Court of Appeals recently administered a stinging rebuke to some lawyers who have exhausted all the resources of technicalities and quibbles to save a murderer from the penalties of the law who was convicted two years ago and of whose guilt there is not a doubt. In denying a motion for a rehearing the court used this language:

> When all the forms of law have been observed and the defendant has had every opportunity to make his defense, and his conviction has been affirmed by the highest court of the State, the contest in the courts should end and the final judgment should be executed unless the Governor of the State, in the exercise of his clemency, should grant a reprieve or a pardon. The forms of law should not be used to subvert the criminal law of the State. Attorneys and counselors admitted to practice in the courts of this State are under a duty to aid in the administration of justice, and they cannot consistently with this duty engage in vexatious proceedings merely for the purpose of undermining the final judgments of the courts and defeating the benefits of the law. It ought to be a subject of inquiry, therefore, whether they can thus become the allies of the criminal classes and the foes of organized society without exposing themselves to the disciplinary powers of the Supreme Court.

It is a pity that this vigorous characterization of "the allies of the criminal classes and the foes of organized society" cannot be framed and hung up conspicuously in every court-room in the United States as a warning to these pests. It is the most direct and vigorous protest which has yet been made against the combination of criminal lawyers and the criminal classes, and coming from so high a tribunal as the Court of Appeals it has an added dignity and force. If every court in the country would take the same position it would go far towards correcting this dangerous evil, which is sapping the foundations of justice.

IN yesterday's TRIBUNE was an interview with the Superintendent of the Harney Peak Manufacturing and Mining company, which controls most of the tin-mine claims in the Black Hills. He stated that he was perfectly satisfied with the mines he has in charge; that the ore thus far taken out averages over 2 per cent, while Cornishmen work mines averaging but 1 per cent of metal; and that he has specimens averaging 25 per cent. It is not surprising, therefore, that when the Superintendent was asked whether the duty of 4 cents a pound on block tin, which will go into force in two years, would help his company he replied:

> It will; but we can produce tin without the tariff, and our product will be as cheap as the English tin. If the tax were removed we would go right on getting out ore just the same.

When the person who is to be protected says he does not need protection there is no object in giving it. All that a duty can do under such circumstances is to breed a trust. A duty when not protective is likely to become a tax on the consumer. The Superintendent, while admitting that the duty was not needed, said that it would make it profitable for them to work up the low-grade ores which they would not touch otherwise. But it will not pay to work them unless the price of tin is put up, and that advance the consumer will have to stand.

In view of all the facts Congress should repeal the duty on block tin next winter. If it is allowed to go into force in 1893 the owners of the tin mines will insist that they cannot get along without it, although they say now that it is unnecessary.

A WESTERN Territory organ of silver mine owners says THE TRIBUNE has no "sympathy for the forty or fifty million debtors who had from 30 to 50 per cent added to their indebtedness by the law of 1873."

In the first place a large majority of people are creditors. All men who have loaned money on time are creditors; all men who have sold any property on time payments are creditors; all persons who have deposits in savings banks, State banks, and national banks are creditors; all persons who have put money into building associations are creditors; all men who work for wages and are paid once a week, or once a month, or less often are creditors. Just think of the number of millions they all constitute. And all of them want to be paid in good par money, and are opposed to being paid in 75-cent dollars.

As to the law of 1873, it never added a cent to the indebtedness of any man. It was repealed before specie resumption, and silver coinage was resumed at the same time. Silver had declined to 80 cents before resumption, when all debts continued to be paid in greenbacks. Good times began immediately on the resumption of specie payments, and continued to grow better till the foreign markets ceased to take our surplus farm products at paying prices, which fact was not caused by silver or gold coinage, but by an oversupply of breadstuffs in the Old World.

A Cheap but Effective Cure.

A. J. McKeown, son of the millionaire oil producer, John McKeown, is probably the richest young man in Pennsylvania. He enjoys a princely income, which he spends with a lavish hand. In his younger days his father offered him $10,000 to stop smoking cigarettes, and subsequently raised the amount to $20,000, with the understanding that the boy should abstain from the use of tobacco in any form. This offer young McKeown refused.—*Ex.*

Why doesn't the old man send his son to Dwight? Dr. Keeley will cure the young chap of that habit at a cost not to exceed $25.

WE apologize to the Washington *Post* for attributing mugwumpery to it. The Boston *Post* was meant.—*New York Sun.*

This was a risky apology. How did the *Sun* know but that the Washington *Post* would make another flop and become a mugwump organ between the writing of the foregoing and the publication thereof?

THE Hon. Scott Wike of Pike has been heard from. He is in Washington, D. C. He informed a reporter yesterday that Cleveland would be the next Democratic nominee for the Presidency. "It is likely that the bulk of the party opposes his views on finance," observed Mr. Wike, with a dreamy, far-away look in his trustful eyes, "but that I take to be a minor question." Cherubic Wike! May the good angels guard him. He is a long distance from St. Louis.

LEARN a lesson from Derby day. Even High Tariff may be done to death.

THE supply of natural gas in Ohio is failing, but there is a campaign just ahead.

THE Buffalo *Express* asserts with some irritation that "this cloudburst business is being overdone." The reproof is severe, but there are limits to human patience.

BEWARE of the drugged cigar. A man in Lockport, N. Y., was robbed of $100 last Saturday by a New York City sharper, who asked him to join him in a smoke. A few puffs of the cigar rendered him unconscious and the thief went through him at his leisure. Probably the only infallible way for a smoker to beat this game is not to carry anything about him worth stealing.

NEW YORK society is taking up eagerly the latest English fad of embellishing the choice crockery of the household with family likenesses. New York society is fearfully and beautifully Anglomaniacal.

PERSONALS.

Charles Francis Adams has indorsed the idea of a railway to Alaska. It is barely possible this may have had something to do with the recent cold wave.

Mr. Cleveland has gone fishing for sea bass with $25 worth of flies in his kit—to say nothing of those which have located themselves upon his Presidential boom.

Hippolyte is said by some to be a monster, while others contend that he is insane. There is strong ground for both accusations. He has taken to playing the flute.

The young Czarowitz of Russia has been a most industrious student, and is now one of the best-informed men of his age in Eastern Europe. He is especially well versed in the higher sciences.

The Prince of Wales is said to be a lightning change artist in the way of doffing his attire. He can get out of one suit and into another in a twinkling—from a dress suit to a suit in court, as it were.

Sherman is not to be permitted to pluck the Senatorial pear in peace. The Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* intimates that McKinley, Foster, and Foraker are all casting longing eyes upon the tempting fruit.

Mrs. Dr. Eastman, who was Miss Elaine Goodale until she married the Sioux chief and physician, is four or five years older than her dusky husband. This will account for a great many things in this ill-assorted marriage.

Dr. Amelia B. Edwards has lately left England for Italy and Sicily for the benefit of her health. She has never entirely recovered from the effects of the accident she met with a year ago at the end of her lecturing tour in the United States

The Princess Stephanie is said to be fast losing the beauty that made her famous at the Viennese Court when she married the Crown Prince Rudolph ten years ago. She has never recovered from the dreadful shock of her husband's suicide.

Hamilton Aide, who has been looking us over, tells the *Nineteenth Century* that "the true American cannot understand the delight of repose; to him inactivity is irritating." Mr. Aide either did not encounter the police or ruled them out on the grounds of nationality.

Queen Victoria has completed a reign of fifty-four years, there being only two British sovereigns who have exceeded her in this respect, Henry III., who reigned fifty-six years, and George III., fifty-nine years. She is also third with reference to age, she being 72 years old May 24. Those who have exceeded her in this respect were George II., who died when he was nearly 77, and George III., who died at 81 years.

Ex-Senator Mahone, who has temporarily abandoned log-rolling for log-cutting in the poplar forests of Southwest Virginia, was in Washington a day or two ago, wearing a Panama straw hat with the brim turned down in front, white flannel trousers, and a black broadcloth coat. His shirt was of the outing variety with a rolling collar, and a big black cigar stuck out from his mouth. He was in fine spirits and apparently as picturesque as ever.

PUBLIC OPINION.

San Francisco *Examiner:* Whichever way the contest in Ohio may go, one party will insist on making the tariff the issue next year and the other will have to face the music. For so much we may all unite in thanking McKinley.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* The mugwumps now exist for Cleveland. Blaine is the most popular man in all America. His broad, statesmanlike views have won for him the respect of all except the mugwumps. They form a little band of Blaine-haters at loggerheads with every true American. Their one hold is Cleveland.

New York *Evening Post:* What Mr. McKinley's nomination settles is that we are to have an "educational campaign" this year in which the whole country will be interested. This is the best thing that could possibly happen for the cause of tariff reform, and we therefore rejoice that the Republicans have made him their candidate.

Philadelphia *Record:* The Democrats of Ohio have only to meet the champion of tariff spoliation upon the platform which he has reared. But if they should lower the flag of tariff reform in obedience to treacherous and cowardly suggestions and undertake to tamper with free silver coinage they would make a fatal political error.

Atlanta *Journal:* McKinley's speech before the Ohio Republican convention, in which he lauded the McKinley Tariff law, was noticeable for the emphasis which he placed on the reciprocity feature of that law, which was, as everybody knows, not McKinley's, but Blaine's. According to McKinley's own confession, therefore, it would appear that what is good in his Tariff law is not his and what is his is not good.

Springfield *Republican:* There is an abundance of charity in the North, and no disposition whatever to check the idealization of the Confederate cause or to frown upon honors to its leaders in their proper character; but when we are told that the cause of secession and destruction in the interest of slavery is identical with the cause of the Union in the interest of freedom—why, in the familiar old phrase, "Excuse us if we smile."

Minneapolis *Journal:* The Democrats are howling with joy over what they call the "bankruptcy of the Treasury." The Treasury will be all right in a few weeks if cash is somewhat low now. The country is in good financial shape. Before the year is out the natural progress of industrial and commercial development will place a good surplus in the Treasury. We have no need for an enormous surplus. The country is better off without it.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* The anti-Harrisonians are weakening their movement by attempting to boom Gresham, Alger, and other impossibilities. The only men, according to present indications, who stand any chance of obtaining the nomination next year are Blaine, Harrison, and McKinley, and it is not at all certain that Blaine would accept it, while McKinley's strength in this particular is dependent entirely on his election to the Governorship this year.

The Pittsburg *Chronicle* (Rep.) is not satisfied to see Senator Sherman tucked away. Seizing on his withdrawal from the contest for Chairman of the recent Ohio convention, it says: "Senator Sherman is a vital force; his intimate knowledge of the whole course of national legislation, his broad statesmanship, and cool, collected intellect, all are factors that warrant the hope of continued usefulness. He is not 'a back number' yet by any means, and the magnanimous incident noted has made him lots of friends, who are just as influential as the laryngeal hustlers in the streets of Columbus."

Nashville *American:* There is a vast amount of unadulterated ignorance dished out to members of the Alliance by their organs. They write us glibly of the government "issuing Treasury notes" as if the government had nothing to do but give an order to a job printer and have the work sent around in the afternoon with the bill. They speak of Treasury notes as no tax on the people, and yet they have never, in all their sweet and innocent lives, seen a Treasury note that was not protected by dollars taxed out of the people.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

At Hooley's last night the old German farce, "A Night Off," was given by the Daly company. Perhaps there was no especial reason for giving it—save that the whimsical social farce shows Miss Ada Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, and Mr. John Drew in the most whimsical phase of comedy art.

One carries away a picture of Ada Rehan in lemon and white; one harps back to a touch of fine comedy work in John Drew's exposition of Jack Mulberry—and yet it is all wrapt in an alien atmosphere—American actors and actresses playing up to a continental environment.

And right here one stumbles on Mr. Daly's misadventure. He endeavors to translate old-country plays into American investiture. Mr. John Drew has all the tilt that makes potent the part of Jack Mulberry; Miss Rehan has all the pulsing, jaunty whimsicality of the romping girl of the household.

And yet?

Well, and yet there is a touch of strangeness—a lack of the element of Balzac. Three years ago the Meinengen company played this play in Chicago. Moreover, played it with all the riot of Franco-Teutonic exuberance.

Last night the old farce went drearily; simply because the Daly company has played it so often; simply because the Meinengen company played it in days gone by.

⁂

"Blue Jeans" goes well at McVicker's. In order to clinch this fact the directors have just declared a big dividend.

Ex-Senator Gilbert A. Pierce sat the play through last night, and when he came out said good words.

Take it all in all for a long run the theater was exceptionally well filled. The semi-centennial of the play—in Chicago—was celebrated by dainty silver souvenir spoons.

⁂

There is something new among the scenic effects of the Chicago Opera-House. Under-sea, where the hulk of the old vessel lies, Sinbad is seen swimming to the upper air, while Cupid directs his flight from a shell-shaped chariot.

Miss Ada Gray played the double rôles of Lady Isabel and Mme. Vine at Havlin's last evening. There was a good house.

CURRENT NOTES.

The friend who cries with you finds out a great many things you will regret when your eyes are dried.—*Atchison Globe.*

While a woman seldom understands herself let her alone for seeing clear through any other woman.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Old Man—"Nothing is valuable nowadays that can't be exchanged for cash." Young Man—"How about reputation for honesty?"—*Washington Star.*

Mrs. Bunherton—"I do so admire your husband, Mrs. Higgins. He is so amiable." Mrs. Higgins—"You must have met some other Mr. Higgins."—*The Epoch.*

Judge—"I understand that you prefer charges against this man?" Grocer—"No, sir; I prefer cash, and that's what I had him brought here for."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

"I am not going away for the summer," said the tired-looking man to an inquisitive friend. "I'm going to stay right here and let the summer come to me as usual."—*Washington Post.*

Mrs. Squiggs—"Henry, that scarecrow down in that field is so monotonous that it worries me, standing so still." Mr. Squiggs—"Scarecrow! Maria, that's the hired man!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

De Smartte—"Why do you persist in buying your clothes at installment houses?" De Sharppe—"They always try to give me stuff that will last until the installments are paid."—*New York Weekly.*

Satan—"Who was that just came down the flue?" Imp—"That was Dropdead, the newspaper circulation editor." Satan—"Just the man we need to cure Ananias of the big head."—*New York Herald.*

Bjones—"Our baby said his first word today. Mrs. De Gush came in and the minute she saw him exclaimed, 'What a perfect image of his papa!'" Bjinks—"What did the baby say?" Bjones—"Chestnut."—*Harper's Bazar.*

GRAINS OF SAND.

Philadelphia *Times:* There is not the slightest chance of a strike in the native tinplate factories imperiling McKinley's election.

Washington *Post:* Perhaps Secretary Foster has gone to Ohio to ascertain how Senator Sherman's new barn stood the late storm.

Philadelphia *Record:* Still the perverse and ungrateful republic cares more to hear the news from Bar Harbor than from Cape May Point.

New York *Press:* The mugwump won't be so lonesome as usual this month. The college graduate is abroad. He, too, knows everything.

Philadelphia *Press:* Hippolyte would make a good Southern Democrat. His method of solving the race question would suit the Mississippi idea exactly.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* The wheat crop of Kansas is so large this year that the Alliance expects to get enough money from it to run its poverty campaign next year.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* The announcement that Mr. Blaine is "entirely free from organic trouble" is a crusher for the organs of the opposition which have been laboring so strenuously to make trouble for him.

Peoria *Transcript:* The Hon. Dan Voorhees is still opposed to Cleveland. This is a long time for the Hon. Dan to have his nose pointed in one direction. Perhaps as Mr. Voorhees grows older he becomes more obstinate.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* If the new muzzle should slip off from Son Russell he would do more for the anti-Harrison movement in a minute and a half than all the members of the recent Indiana gathering could do in four months.

England's City Population.

The following are the populations of the principal English towns, as enumerated at the censuses in 1881 and 1891, the tens and units in the second column being omitted except in the first line. The rates of increase between the two periods in the several towns are also given. It will be noticed that in Liverpool only is there a decrease since 1881:

	1881.	*1891.*	*Increase per cent.*
London	3,815,544	4,211,056	10.4
Liverpool	552,508	518,000	*
Manchester	462,303	505,300	9.3
Birmingham	400,774	429,200	7.1
Leeds	309,119	367,500	18.9
Sheffield	284,508	324,200	14.0
Bristol	206,874	221,700	7.2
Bradford	194,495	216,300	11.2
Nottingham	186,575	212,000	13.6
Salford	176,235	198,100	12.4
Newcastle	145,359	186,300	28.2
Hull	165,690	183,800	10.9
Portsmouth	127,989	159,200	24.4
Leicester	122,376	142,100	16.1
Oldham	111,343	131,500	18.1
Sunderland	116,542	130,900	12.3
Cardiff	82,761	128,900	55.7
Blackburn	104,014	120,100	15.4
Brighton	107,546	115,400	7.3
Bolton	105,414	115,000	9.1
Preston	96,537	107,600	11.4
Norwich	87,842	100,900	14.9
Birkenhead	84,006	99,200	18.1
Huddersfield	86,502	95,400	10.3
Derby	81,168	94,100	16.0
Plymouth	73,794	84,200	14.1
Halifax	73,630	82,900	12.5
Wolverhampton	75,766	82,600	9.0

*Decline of 6.2 per cent.

Birkenhead is a suburb of Liverpool—across the Mersey River. Adding its population Liverpool would number 618,000. All the foregoing cities are huddled on an area no larger than Illinois. There are 100 other cities of over 10,000 inhabitants and less than 82,000. England now contains about 28 million inhabitants.

The Law's Majesty in Arizona.

They are not very rigid as to court formalities down on the Rattlesnake Lode in Arizona.

"I don't see the prisoner," said the County Judge, as he walked up preparatory to sentencing a culprit. "Where is he?"

"I'm blessed if I know," said the Sheriff, looking under the benches. "Just lent him my paper of fine cut, too."

"Was he a big red-headed man with a scar on his cheek?" asked the foreman, who was playing stud-horse poker with the rest of his jury.

"That's the cuss," said the clerk, who had been betting on a horse race with the prosecuting attorney.

"Why, then," said the foreman, "he asked me to go out and take a drink about an hour ago, but I showed him I had three sixes, and he said, 'Well, next time, then,' and walked out."

"The thunder, you say?" roared his Honor. "However, he's sure to be in town next week to see the dog fight, and some of you must remind the Sheriff to shoot him on sight. The docket is just jammed full of horse-stealing cases, and there is no time to waste over a measley homicide. Next case."—*San Francisco News Letter.*

Kentucky's Decadence.

The enticing game of draw poker has long been recognized as a social institution in Kentucky. It must therefore be regarded as a sign of the State's decadence if the news be true that the negro game of craps is fast ousting poker as the favorite diversion in the commonwealth. Craps is all the rage in Southern and Eastern Kentucky; it flourishes at Paris, where fifteen "crap shooters" were indicted by the grand jury the other day, and at the celebrated Blue Lick Springs, where the best blood of the blue grass region circulates, the little ivories are greatly in demand.—*Ex.*

CAPTIVATED THE KAISER

WILLIAM SMITTEN WITH A PRETTY ENGLISH BURLESQUER.

Imperial Family Rumpus—Knowledge of the Affair Reaches the Empress' Ears—Wales Taken Back Into Favor—Queen Victoria Ostentatiously Patronizes the Prince—Other News from Foreign Lands.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, June 22.—Kate Santley's "Faust Up to Date" company is turning the heads of the gilded youth of Berlin. Such symphonies in tights are a rarity in the German Capital and will probably be still rarer in future, as the Emperor is understood to have expressed some puritanical views on the subject, based on second-hand information, as he has not honored the show with his presence. The gay young soubrettes are in great demand at wine suppers, etc. The officers of the Kaiser's army, and especially of the Red Hussars, are making hay while the sun shines and ere the imperial cloud has cast its shadow over the scene.

Gossip will have its swing, and there is another version of the Emperor's attitude toward the pretty visitors. There is a story that at a so-called quiet little supper at Baron Treivel's, which the Kaiser attended in company with Prince Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein, he was made acquainted with one of the shapeliest and most vivacious of the burlesquers and was much smitten. The story leaked out and came to the ears of the Empress, who was heart-broken until Wilhelm convinced her by his protestations that there had been nothing out of the way in the social event. It is said to have been as a consequence of this episode, and of the need of redeeming himself in the eyes of his better-half, that the young war lord expressed publicly his disapproval of the fleshly in art—a condemnation which aroused irreverent smiles in quarters where the aforementioned story has penetrated.

SHE SMILED ON THE PRINCE.

Queen Victoria Evidently Not Disgruntled by the Baccarat Scandal.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, June 22.—An incident at the Ponsonby wedding today is commented on as proving that whatever differences may have existed between the Queen and the Prince of Wales on account of the baccarat scandal have been removed and that mother and son are once more on the most cordial terms. As soon as her Majesty was seated in or on the throne-like gilded chair provided for her, she caught sight of the Prince of Wales and his family opposite, and smiled beamingly. Then, as if noticing the eagerness with which the audience scrutinized her demeanor, she rose with some difficulty, as usual, and trotted or hobbled across in front of the altar to where the Waleses sat. As she did so she held out her hand, and the Prince, who had arisen and stepped forward to meet his royal mother, stooped and kissed the hand of the Queen with a smack that could be heard all over the chapel.

The Queen and the Prince remained chatting together for several moments, the assemblage watching the interview with the greatest interest. The Prince wore his full uniform of Field Marshal, and as the day and the place were hot he was unmistakably uncomfortable, the perspiration fairly pouring from him. He seemed quite nervous and ill at ease. The crush was terrific, despite the fact that admission was by ticket only. It was evident that "some one had blundered," for there were more tickets than seats, and late comers fared badly. Your correspondent saw such eminent guests as Mrs. Gladstone and Sir William Vernon Harcourt compelled to go without seats.

The amusing contretemps resulted from the failure of the sentry to recognize the Lord High Chamberlain, who had not thought it necessary to provide himself with a ticket. The wrangle between the little and the big official grew quite warm before a passing dignitary interceded and persuaded the Cerberus that there was no mistake about the identity of the Chamberlain. The scene in the chapel was a rarely brilliant one, the geogeous trappings of the Scots Guards showing well against the daintier coloring of the finery displayed by the ladies. There was much chattering and sniggering and flirting while the audience were waiting for the event of the occasion. A bejeweled Countess amused herself by pinching the arm of a stalwart piper as she passed him, but he managed to retain his military aplomb and even to look bored. The bride's dress contained much yellow, in compliment, no doubt, of the color of the regiment's shoes and stockings.

The bride was Miss Alberta Ponsonby, goddaughter of the Queen and daughter of Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby. The groom was Maj. and Lieut.-Col. W. E. Montgomery of the Scots Fusilier Guards. The ceremony took place at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Wellington Barracks Chapel on Bird Cage walk, opposite St. James' Park. The Queen's presence at this ceremony was not so much from the fact that Miss Ponsonby was her goddaughter, but it was in order to publicly demonstrate the high esteem in which her Majesty holds General, the Right Sir Henry Frederick Ponsonby, G. C. B., K. C. B., the bride's father, who has filled the positions of keeper of her Majesty's privy purse and private Secretary to her Majesty. Sir Henry Ponsonby is also greatly endeared to the Queen from the fact that he was equerry to the late Prince Albert from 1856 to 1861, the year of the Prince consort's death.

CHANCE FOR A PERJURY TRIAL.

The Hurlbert Case Likely to Be Revived in the English Courts.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, June 22.—As such prominent attention has been given by the newspapers to the Hurlbert case it is the generally-expressed opinion that a trial for perjury of one or the other principals must speedily follow. The Master of the Rolls' comments regarding the fearful perjury on one side or the other make such a course necessary. The *Pall Mall Gazette* today contains a leader headed with this startling line, "Why Not Legalize Perjury?" and says:

> The audacious and atrocious character of the perjury was dwelt upon in scathing terms by the Master of the Rolls. Whoever it was that wrote the letters was infamously wicked, and it was a serious case for the parties on one side or the other. The guilty party was not only guilty of great wickedness, but one or the other was guilty of most wicked perjury. Here then in the hearing of the Attorney General the Judges exposed and denounced it as a case of most wicked perjury, and what we want to know now, is what the law advisors of the crown are waiting for, what Sir Edward Clarke is waiting for. There are only two logical honest alternatives in the matter: Either a prosecution for perjury or a bill to legalise lying.

PARNELL ASSAILS GLADSTONE.

The Discredited Leader Vents His Spleen at Balbriggan—Irish Politics.

DUBLIN, June 22.—Speaking at Balbriggan yesterday, Mr. Parnell said that Mr. Gladstone had made three fatal mistakes, which he would always regret: First, putting him in Kilmainham Jail; second, releasing him; third, interfering with the Irish leadership which had raised the forces in Ireland for home rule. He also predicted that Mr. Gladstone will not live to see the end of it. These impotent utterances of disappointed ambition, which, like all Mr. Parnell's recent speeches, breathes chagrin and hopeless enmity against Ireland's best friend in England, excite more amusement than anger. The Irish party has made a pretty positive denial of the existence of a movement in favor of a strong clerical party in Ireland, and Archbishop Walsh has a letter in the National newspapers to the same effect.

Archbishop Croke's recent letter declaring that Ireland in the Parnell crisis had shown itself unprepared for home rule is taken by the enemies of Ireland as indicating that the Romish priests are seizing the occasion of Mr. Parnell's fight against the Irish party to promote their own ends, assisted therein by what is regarded as apathy toward the leadership of Justin McCarthy.

A pictorial paper here has illustrated this situation by a cartoon in which Mr. Parnell is represented as saying to McCarthy, "You may reign, but I rule."

Mr. Parnell has lately been in communication with Mr. Balfour on the subject of the propriety of advancing money temporarily for the erection of laborers' dwellings in Ireland, pending the location of the funds to be provided by the Land Purchase bill. Mr. Balfour will make a statement on this subject during this week. Mr. Parnell will thus score another success in the teeth of failure.

CAMPBELL'S SUIT FOR LIBEL.

Parnell's Private Secretary Brings Action for Damages Against the Cork "Herald."

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

DUBLIN, June 22.—The action for libel brought by Mr. Campbell, private secretary to Mr. Parnell, against Mr. Hooper, proprietor of the Cork *Herald*, and Mrs. Eliza Nagle of Edith road, West Kensington, was commenced today before Mr. Justice O'Brien and a special jury. The plaintiff claims £2,000 damages for the publication by the defendants of the following words in their newspaper:

"All others were on plank beds with O'Brien and Dillon when Henry Campbell was discharging the degrading duty of hiring houses for the immoral purposes of his master."

The plaintiff also complains that the words "Hiring Harry," applied to him by the defendants, constitute a libel.

There was a long array of counsel, Mr. O'Shaughnessy leading for the plaintiff and Dr. Houston for the defense. In opening the case Mr. O'Shaughnessy said that the charge amounted to accusation that the plaintiff was the lowest form of a panderer, although he had absolutely no concern whatsoever with Mr. Parnell's private affairs. Mr. Campbell being examined denied absolutely that there was the slightest truth in the paragraph quoted as above from the Cork *Herald*.

On cross-examination Mr. Campbell denied that he had seen the newspaper statements with regard to his connection with the house at Eastbourne. He said he had first heard the charge in committee-room No. 15 of the House of Commons, and had taken no steps to investigate it because there were so many false statements that he paid no attention to any of them. As, for instance, the celebrated incident of the fire escape, which was nothing more than a myth.

The plaintiff denied the handwriting of the letter addressed to John Vinall, directing that person to address his reply to the postoffice, Eastbourne, until Tuesday and afterwards to Palace Chambers, Westminster, the signature to which was Henry Campbell.

FRENCH FIREMEN ON A TOUR.

They Go to London to Study English Methods and Are Cordially Received.

LONDON, June 22.—The Chief of the London Fire Brigade, together with the officers of his staff and a great crowd of people, assembled at the railway station this afternoon to receive the officers of the French Fire Brigade, who come to study the system and methods of the English service. The visitors number about 240 and represent the leading cities and towns of France and Algiers. A procession was formed and the travelers escorted to the quarters which have been reserved for them during their stay in London. Their appearance was a revelation to Englishmen. Instead of the somber garb of the London firemen the French paraders wore a brilliant uniform, comprising a Hussar pelisse with cordon, goat's hair epaulettes, gray trousers with scarlet stripe, nickel helmet and a sword of infantry pattern. The visitors were accompanied by a band, which, as soon as the party had formed in line on the street preparatory to the march, alternately played "God Save the Queen" and the "Marseillaise." On the march to headquarters the Frenchmen were warmly cheered and complimented by the bystanders for their martial bearing and splendid marching.

DIDN'T TRY TO ARREST HOYT.

English Detectives Not Prevented from Boarding the Normannia.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

HAMBURG, June 22.—The manager of the Hamburg-American steamship company denies that English detectives who came to the steamer Normannia to arrest Hoyt, the American embezzler, were refused permission to go aboard for that purpose. On the contrary two detectives actually boarded the vessel, but as they did not make themselves nor their errand known to the officers it was not learned by the latter that Hoyt was wanted until the steamer reached Hamburg. Here the company received a telegram from the Chancellerie at Berlin, sent at the request of the United States Minister, Mr. Phelps, to deliver Hoyt to officers who were waiting to arrest him. In an interview the Captain of the Normannia confirms the foregoing statement and adds that the English detectives would have been permitted to take Hoyt only in case they could have produced a warrant countersigned by the German consulate at the English port. There was no reason to doubt that Inspector Byrnes had taken the usual course in such cases by making his request for detention direct to Berlin, this being the customary and proper order of proceedings where a German vessel is concerned.

PASSED A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

The French Government's Course in the Melinite Scandal Sanctioned.

PARIS, June 22.—In the Chamber of Deputies today M. Lasserre moved that the government explain why it so long delayed the prosecution of the culprits in the melinite scandal, and why the trial was conducted with closed doors. M. de Freycinet, Minister of War, responded that as far back as 1889 he instituted an inquiry into the relations existing between Turpin and Tripone, and he found that an open trial might lead to disclosures which it would be inconvenient for the War Office to make. Turpin's subsequent conduct, he said, caused a further exhaustive inquiry in 1890; and the committee on the matter reporting that a trial would not endanger the system of the national defense the prosecution proceeded, showing that everybody concerned except the persons charged deserved the confidence of the country. M. de Freycinet added that, the conduct of the government being questioned, the chamber must pass an explicit vote of confidence. M. Delarnay reminded the House that the military attaché at the London embassy warned the French Government in 1888 that secret communications were going on with the Armstrongs. After a protracted debate a vote of confidence in M. de Freycinet was adopted—338 to 137.

GORST THREATENS TO RESIGN.

Viscount Cross Repudiates Some of the Under-Secretary's Statements.

LONDON, June 22.—In the course of a debate in the House of Lords today on the Manipur rebellion Viscount Cross, Secretary for India, repudiated portions of the statement made by Sir J. E. Gorst in the recent discussion on the subject in the House of Commons. Tonight Sir J. E. Gorst sent a communication to Lord Salisbury to the effect that the allusions left him no alternative but to resign his position as Under-Secretary of the India office. Lord Salisbury immediately responded, trying to induce him to remain in office.

Barbara Waterhouse's Murderer.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LEEDS, June 22.—The inquest into the murder of the little 5-year-old girl, Barbara Waterhouse, whose mutilated body was found wrapped in a bundle near the town hall some time ago, has resulted in a verdict of death at the hands of Turner, the workman who has been in custody on suspicion of having committed the crime. Mrs. Turner, the prisoner's mother, is found to have been an accessory after the fact in concealing the crime and shielding her son as much as possible. There are many who believe that on the trial of the Turners it will be developed that Mrs. Turner knows more about the motive for the murder and the method of its commission than she has yet admitted.

William Didn't Criticise the Prince.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, June 22.—An official contradiction has been deemed necessary to the story which has been current and has received such wide circulation that his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, ever wrote a letter to the Queen of England condemning the conduct of the Prince of Wales in the recent baccarat scandal at Tranby Croft. It will be remembered that this letter was commented on in the last number of Mr. Labouchere's *Truth*.

Swindled a Socialist's Widow.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, June 22.—A laborer named Noark has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for swindling the widow of the late famous Socialist, Herr Hasenclever. He ingratiated himself into the lady's confidence and affections and upon his promise of marriage she transferred to him the shop which had been bought with the fund raised by the party for her after Hasenclever's death. He then deserted her, leaving her in poverty.

Steamship Owners Protest.

LONDON, June 22.—The Liverpool steamship owners have issued a circular in which they denounce the cattle bill for excluding ship-owners from the exercise of their own judgment as to the fitness of vessels for the cattle trade and for giving the Board of Agriculture despotic power to regulate the trade. The ship-owners protest that no other trade in the country is dealt with in this arbitrary way.

Scandal in the Italian Army.

ROME, June 22.—A card scandal resembling in a small way the celebrated baccarat case has convulsed military and social circles in Leghorn. A number of officers were playing at the Military club in that city when occasion arose to suspect that a cavalry officer was cheating. There was a quiet arrangement on the part of a few of the players to watch the suspected man. As a result, he was soon openly accused, and on demanding to be faced with his accusers learned that they were his General and several other high officers. The proof was sufficient to satisfy the officers of the club and the offender, Lieut. Ricciardi, was expelled and handed over to the police.

Rioting at Bordeaux.

PARIS, June 22.—The 'busmen's strike at Bordeaux led to rioting today. A mob of citizens sided with the strikers and a force of cavalry had to be called out to clear the streets. Several persons were injured and many were assaulted. They renewed rioting this evening. The strikers derailed a number of tramcars and set fire to a ticket office in the Place Aquitain. The hussars charged the rioters repeatedly. All cafés were closed at an early hour.

William Going After Whales.

BERLIN, June 22.—Emperor William, after concluding his visit to England July 13, according to the program he has mapped out for himself, will sail from Leith, Scotland, to Bergen, Norway, from which point he will go to the Island of Tromsoe, opposite the Island of Hvaloe, and from this last port the ruler of Germany will go to Skirve and take part in the sport of whale fishing.

Brevities by Cable.

Meetings held to denounce the Dreibund have been prohibited in Italy.

The Stuttgart Liederkranz Society has decided to visit New York in the summer of 1892.

Mrs. Quinton and Mrs. Grimwood, widows of the Manipur victims, have been accorded yearly pensions of $1,500 each.

Another Manipur Prince, Sena, has been sentenced to death for warring against the Queen and abetting in the massacre of officers.

A mob of field laborers attacked the town hall at Batonya, Hungary, yesterday and four of the rioters were killed by the gendarmes.

Fifty persons have been arrested at Bari for belonging to a secret association known as the Infame Legge, similar to the Mala Vita Society.

In the House of Commons yesterday evening Sir William Hart-Dyke moved the second reading of the Educational bill. The debate was adjourned.

Lord Denman gave notice in the House of Lords yesterday that he would move the rejection of the Irish Land bill when it came up for second reading Thursday next.

John Henry Reginald Scott, fourth Earl of Clonmel, died yesterday. The Earl of Clonmel was born in 1839 and was elected a representative peer for Ireland in 1874.

The Italian Cabinet intends to close the parliamentary session Saturday, after demanding a vote of confidence and the confirmation of the Dreibund renewal treaty.

The French Senate has rejected the bill recently passed by the Chamber of Deputies remitting the sum of 6,000,000 francs in taxation on land sown in wheat during the last spring season.

Mrs. Shaw, the American "siffleuse," starts from Berlin July 1 on a six weeks' tour of the German spas. Mrs. Decosse Conger, an American artist, is painting Mrs. Shaw's portrait for exhibition at the World's Fair.

The committee of the German Reichstag appointed to investigate the workings of the Standard Oil company has decided to recommend that an effort be made to secure oil from independent American refiners.

Emile Zola, the novelist, has been invited to contest a seat in the French Chamber of Deputies, but he has still much literary work to do which requires all his time. He holds out the hope to his friends, however, that he will some day sit in the Senate.

The medical congress held at Weimar has unanimously called upon the German Reichstag to pass a law making it compulsory on every medical student to spend five years in a university, and to walk the hospitals for one year before he can be admitted to practice.

Alarmed by recent Wesleyan discussions on inspiration and Sabbath keeping, Mr. Spurgeon, with a number of other ministers, has signed a manifesto declaring for thorough Calvinism and accepting both testaments of the word of God, saying that the two must stand or fall together.

The efforts of the officials of the Welsh Tinplate Workers' Union to avert the enforced idleness of 25,000 operators for at least four weeks have been unsuccessful. At the end of the present week most of the tinplate works in Wales will be closed, and the distress consequent thereon will be widespread and serious.

Mr. Gladstone has suffered another relapse, due to exertion in addressing a meeting of colonial Bishops. His physician, Sir Andrew Clark, visited him today and ordered a complete rest for several days. Mrs. Gladstone says the condition of Mr. Gladstone is not serious.

The work of excavating the Baltic Canal is rendered difficult by the amount of quicksand encountered. Some fatal accidents have also resulted from this cause. Today a truck bearing four workmen was engulfed in the treacherous sands, and before help arrived all four of the men were drawn down and suffocated.

The committee of the French Chamber of Deputies appointed to inquire into Panama Canal matters has declined to consider the numerous requests which have been made with the view of soliciting the French Government to intervene in the company's affairs and enable it to finish the work commenced at Panama.

CHEAP AND RAPID TELEGRAPHING.

Three Thousand Words a Minute from New York to Washington.

New York *Times:* The valuable paper read by Mr. Gisborne of Ottawa, electrician to the Dominion Government, at the recent Montreal meeting of the Royal Society of Canada is well worthy of extended notice. The subject of Mr. Gisborne's remarks was automatic and multiplex telegraphy. Unfortunately, the rules of the society prevent the publication of its manuscripts before the minutes of the meeting are printed, and for this reason the *Times* is not in possession of all the statements made. The few facts given here were obtained yesterday from an English gentleman who is now stopping at the Astor House, having just arrived from Montreal, where he attended the society's meeting.

Mr. Gisborne showed that late improvements have rendered it quite possible for the telegraph to compete successfully with the postal service, thus emphasizing the frequently-expressed opinion that the time is ripe for the combination of both services in the hands of the government. He said that Postmaster-General Wanamaker had taken the initiative in this matter, and that the experience gained had already justified the course adopted some years ago by the British Government.

Mr. Gisborne stated that 3,000 words per minute had been transmitted by a roundabout copper-wired line 355 miles in length between New York and Washington, and 800 words over a similar wire 1,000 miles in length between New York and Chicago, and that 600 words per minute had been transmitted by repeaters to places beyond that distance. As a sequence to his paper upon "The Inception of Electrical Science and the Evolution of Telegraphy," read before the Royal Society five or six years ago, Mr. Gisborne expressed the opinion that the most successful telegraph companies of the future would abandon their present system of a multiplying of wires in favor of the one or two wires now sufficient to transmit the entire business of Canada between any important centers, with time enough and to spare.

He also showed that by the late inventions which he described a message of 100 words could be transmitted for 25 cents with a large margin of profit for 1,000 miles' distance. Finally, he showed by statistical information received from the telegraph companies and the postal services that the volume of business was ready for the accomplishment of his estimates.

Prof. Barker of Philadelphia and other gentlemen in the room expressed highly favorable opinions as to the practical importance of Mr. Gisborne's views and the novelty of the inventions to which he referred. The inventions are of American and Canadian origin, the "automatic machine telegraph" being that of F. Anderson, a Connecticut electrician, and the other that of an inventor in the employ of the Dominion Government at Ottawa. The Anderson transmitter and receiver are simplicity itself. The transmitter is worked by a perforated paper band passing over a drum. A plain paper band also passes over the drum of the receiver. An inker gives the dots, dashes, etc., of the well-known Morse system. "The Keeley interchangeable way wire multiplex system" is very elaborate.

It was the sentiment of the meeting that a new era of cheap telegraphy seems to be at hand, when companies can send 100 words for 25 cents and make a handsome profit. This is not the dream of an enthusiast, but the practical deduction of a veteran electrician, who proves his interesting statements by an abundance of figures. As stated, the United States Government has taken the initiative on this side of the Atlantic in the matter of adopting these new systems.

Three Cottages Burned.

Three cottages at Nos. 201, 203, and 205 Diversey avenue, and occupied by A. Cone, Edward Kennedy, and A. C. Asher, were destroyed by fire last night. The total loss is $5,000, partially covered by insurance, and it is supposed that the houses were set on fire.

BERING SEA COMMISSION.

NAMES UNDER CONSIDERATION BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and W. H. H. Trescott Among the Possibilities—Sir George Baden-Powell, M. P., and Mr. W. Dawson of Canada Named by Great Britain—Canal Street Bridge Case to Be Investigated Soon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—Bering Sea Commissioners are likely to be named soon. In the modus vivendi regarding the closed season no formal agreement was reached for a joint commission, but the diplomatic correspondence pointed strongly to it. It is presumed that since the agreement was reached progress has been made towards a commission, for the names of several experts are under discussion at the State Department. One of these is Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, Superintendent of the Coast Survey. Prof. Mendenhall was formerly connected with the Ohio State University at Columbus, and later with a scientific school at Terre Haute. He unites high scientific qualities with practical executive ability, and would be well fitted for all the intricate scientific questions.

W. H. H. Trescott is also a possibility. Mr. Trescott's work on the Halifax Commission is still remembered and he is a leading authority on international controversies. Prof. Elliott of the Smithsonian continues to be talked of, though objections may be made that he has committed himself by the report he made last year on the seals.

The Department of State has been notified that the British Government has appointed Sir George Baden-Powell and Mr. W. Dawson agents for that government to visit Alaska and collect information respecting the seal fisheries. The statement coming from London that these men have been appointed arbiters is erroneous. The negotiations looking to arbitration of the claims made by the United States to jurisdiction over Bering Sea have not yet progressed to a point that would permit of the appointment of arbiters, and in fact the nature of the arbitration itself has not been agreed upon.

Presumably it will be intrusted to a board composed of two representatives of the United States, two of Great Britain, and a fifth member to be selected by the first four. But this presumption may be negatived by an insistence upon Russian representation, or it may be that some neutral power will be called in. These are matters that will doubtless be arranged without difficulty when Great Britain and the United States have finally agreed upon the exact questions to be submitted to arbitration.

Messrs. Powell and Dawson were appointed under the terms of Acting Secretary Wharton's letter of the 9th of the present month containing the modus vivendi in the following paragraph:

> In order to facilitate such proper inquiries as her Majesty's government may desire to make with a view to a presentation of the case of that government before arbitrators and in expectation that an agreement for arbitration may be arrived at, it is agreed that suitable persons designated by Great Britain will be permitted at any time, upon application, to visit or to remain upon the seal islands during the present sealing season for that purpose.

The United States statutes forbid any unauthorized person to be upon a reserved tract without special authority, and it is therefore necessary for the British Government to obtain the consent of this government before agents can land on the seal islands. It may be that Messrs. Powell and Dawson will hereafter serve as representatives of the British Government upon the expert commission which the two nations are bound to send to Alaska this summer, but it is altogether improbable that they will be appointed arbiters, as their previous duties might be supposed to unfit them to act judicially in a matter where they had formerly acted as partisan experts.

[Sir George Baden-Powell was from 1876 to 1880 Secretary to Sir George Brown, Governor of Victoria, British Columbia, and in 1882 was appointed special Commissioner to examine and report upon the administration and financial affairs of the West Indian colonies. In 1885 he assisted Sir Charles Warren in settling the affairs of Bechuanaland. In December, 1887, he was appointed a royal commissioner to Malta with the duty of arranging for a new constitution for that island and was knighted upon his appointment. For his report and work in connection with West Indian affairs in 1884 Sir George was appointed a M. C. G. This distinguished Bering Sea Commissioner was born in 1848 at Langton, Kent. He is the author of "New Homes for the Old Country," and many other works upon colonial subjects. Sir George is a Conservative, and has sat for the Kirkdale Division of Liverpool since 1885. He was educated at Marlborough and Baliol College, Oxford, where he obtained the Chancellor's essay prize. He is a son of the late Prof. Baden-Powell of Langton, Kent.]

[Dr. William Dawson, who is one of the best-known geologists in America and son of the veteran scientist, Sir William Dawson, Principal of McGill University, Montreal, has taken part in important national and international events. In 1875, after graduating with honors from the School of Mines in England, he was appointed by the British Government as geologist to the British North American Boundary Commission, and in that capacity while surveying between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains gave to Canada information of the highest value. The success of the famous Yukon expedition of 1887, which opened up a rich and great district on the Pacific coast, was due to his skill and energy. He traveled with his party 1,300 miles through an unknown land in canoes, making one portage of 100 miles through a bush. Recently, in mark of appreciation of his services to science, the Royal Society of England presented him with the Murichson medal, one of the greatest honors it could bestow. He is the author of many valuable treatises in geology and science. He was in 1875 appointed to the Geological Survey, where he is now assistant director. He is a Canadian, having been born in Pictou, N. S.]

CANAL STREET BRIDGE CASE.

The Board of Investigation to Meet in Chicago in a Few Days.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—"Gen. Casey will issue the necessary orders within a few days," said Acting Secretary of War Grant this afternoon, "for the meeting at Chicago of the board of engineer officers who will conduct the hearing in the Canal street bridge case. Not more than two weeks should elapse between that meeting and a report on the question for which they were convened, so that it is quite likely that we shall be able to agree upon a definite plan of action regarding the bridge obstruction by the middle of next month. There will be no unnecessary delay on the part of the War Department relative to this bridge matter, which is of so much importance to Chicago. As soon as the board of inquiry makes its report legal proceedings will be instituted in accordance with the recommendations of that tribunal."

TO INSPECT ILLINOIS' MILITIA.

Capt. Edward G. Mathey Detailed by the War Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—The Acting Secretary of War has complied with the request of the Governor of Illinois for the detail of Capt. Edward G. Mathey, Eighth Cavalry, to inspect and report upon the Illinois National Guard during its coming encampment. Capt. Mathey is now on duty in Chicago as recruiting officer. In addition to reports to be made upon the usual subjects, such as organization, discipline, uniform, arms, target practice, etc., Capt. Mathey will be instructed to state briefly his general impressions of the camp; how far it has fulfilled its object; whether the number of ceremonies has been excessive and the time generally well employed; the competency of the officers as a class, and the interest shown by them and the enlisted men in their duties, and any suggestions he may consider beneficial. A request has also been received from the Governor for the detail of Capt. James Halloran, Twelfth Infantry, for duty on his staff to act as instructor to the Illinois National Guard in the place of Capt. Watson, who was recently relieved because his term of detached service had expired. It is expected that the Secretary of War will authorize the detail when he returns from his present trip to Vermont.

STILL AFTER MOLE ST. NICOLAS.

Secretary Halford Consults John M. Langston, Formerly Minister to Hayti.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—Prof. John M. Langston, who was for nine years United States Minister to Hayti, was at the White House this afternoon and held a lengthy conference with Private Secretary Halford. In discussing affairs in the Black Republic Mr. Langston declared that the Haytians are a strong race and determined to maintain their island home at any cost. A more desirable harbor than that of Mole St. Nicolas could not be found in the world.

"Here the United States could station a portion of its navy," continued the former Minister, "and impress the other nations with a substantial proof of its importance. Germany is the only power which has not a foothold in this portion of the world. Most of the prejudice manifested towards Minister Douglass grows out of the fact that he went to San Domingo several years ago as a colored gentleman, representing Gen. Grant, and this will never be forgiven by Haytians. Then, again, French is the language of the island, and Mr. Douglass is not able to converse or manage business in that tongue."

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Mr. Theron F. Giddings Appointed Receiver of the Wrecked Marshall Bank.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—Controller of the Currency Lacey appointed today Theron F. Giddings, a prominent citizen of Kalamazoo, Mich., receiver of the wrecked National City Bank of Marshall. The Controller, as is usual in such cases, appointed as receiver a nonresident of the county in order to prevent unpleasant complications officially or otherwise. Mr. Lacey expressed it as his opinion this afternoon that the depositors would lose nothing by the failure of the bank, although he would not speak positively on that point until he received the Bank Examiner's report, which is hourly expected.

On the Lookout for Chinamen.

Information was received at the Treasury Department late this afternoon that a number of Chinamen were going to be run into the United States by way of Detroit, Mich., and the suspension bridge at Niagara Falls, N. Y. Telegrams were immediately sent to the Collectors of Customs at both places instructing them to keep a lookout for and return the unbidden guests to the country from which they were being shipped. These Chinamen, it was further stated, are but the advance guard of a large number of their countrymen who are to be smuggled across the borders to become laborers in the United States.

Five Millions in the Treasury.

Mr. McLelland, Chief of the Warrant Division of the Secretary's office, makes the following statement of the condition of the Treasury today: Balance in Treasury June 1, $10,138,473; receipts to date, $21,663,124; total, $31,801,597. Payments to date, $27,136,718. Balance available June 22, $4,664,879. The Treasurer's statement, issued today but which bears date of the 19th inst., shows a cash balance of $42,952,918, or $263,164 less than the total amount of deposits in national banks and of fractional silver.

Trying to Bulldoze Foster.

When Secretary Foster returns from Ohio this week he will probably settle the controversy between the Knights of Labor and Chief Meredith. The boast of the walking delegates that unless Meredith be overruled they would throw 35,000 votes against McKinley for Governor this fall is an empty one, and it is believed Secretary Foster has made some of the leading Buckeye Knights of Labor see that this is a poor way to undertake to bulldoze the government.

Money for South Dakota Indians.

The Secretary of the Interior has about completed arrangements for the payment to the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians of South Dakota of the $376,578 appropriated by the last Congress in discharge of the obligations created by the agreement with those Indians made Dec. 12, 1889. As the fund is to be paid per capita, and as these tribes number 1,724, each Indian will receive about $218.

Purchases of Silver.

Of the 665,000 ounces of silver offered for sale to the Treasury Department today 315,000 ounces were purchased, as follows: One hundred thousand ounces at $1.005, 30,000 at $1.0125, 30,000 at $1.026, 100,000 at $1.0264, and 55,000 at $1.0275. Purchases of silver at local mints up to the close of business Saturday last aggregated 379,000 ounces.

Americans May Import Fish Duty Free.

Acting Secretary Spaulding has informed the Collector of Customs at Marquette, Mich., that fresh fish taken in Canadian waters by means of boats and tackle owned by American citizens are exempt from duty, notwithstanding they may have been collected and brought to Sault Ste. Marie in a steam vessel documented in Canada.

FIVE DAYS TO QUEENSTOWN.

The Possibility of Crossing the Atlantic in That Time.

New York *Sun:* There is little doubt in the minds of men who have studied the figures on the subject attentively that the five-day boat will be plying between this port and either Queenstown or Southampton before the end of five years.

These prophets base their roseate expectation on the records of the immediate past and the present. They do not venture to say whether it will be a British ship that will accomplish the long-dreamed-of result, or a marvelous product of the startling genius that turned out the Fuerst Bismarck, the Hamburg-American line's flyer. They ask what the best run of the City of Paris indicates, and then they begin their calculations, which it does not require the learning of a Chinese philosopher to understand. Over a course of 2,788 miles the City of Paris made the trip in five days nineteen hours and eighteen minutes, or at an average speed of 20.057 knots an hour. Let us suppose that she makes a trip in pleasant weather when the ice is in high latitudes and covers a course (which she has covered) of 2,757 miles. She would then do it in about two hours less. Let us say that she maintains the same rate of speed for an entire trip that she developed in her unexcelled single-day run of 515 knots. As she was then coming to the westward this run was really made in about twenty-four hours and fifty minutes. This means an average hourly speed of 20.73. Capt. Watkins says he is going to make this before the end of the autumn, and if he does the City of Paris will be able to cover the short course from Queenstown in about five days and a half.

Meanwhile the Hamburg-American line thinks that the Fuerst Bismarck will not be lagging while the Inman ship is moving up the Queenstown record a notch or two. If the new German ship shows by her runs from Southampton that she can make better time than has ever been made by a twin-screw ship it is not at all unlikely that she will be sent around to Queenstown to make an actual record over the course. The Captains of both the English and the German ships feel pretty confident that they will be able to keep up a speed of twenty-one knots all the way across the ocean. This would mean that they could cover the short course in five days and a little more than eleven hours. An average hourly speed of 22.97 knots would take a steamship over this course in exactly five days, and an average daily speed of 23¼ knots would enable her to make the usual course of about 2,775 knots in the same period. It is impossible for any ship now afloat to ever make such time as this. But there are two steamships projected by the Cunard line whose tonnage and horse-power are as yet a mystery that may astonish the world as did that old-time Cunard racer the Etruria when she created the six-day record six years ago.

What Religion Isn't.

It isn't going to church to see what the people wear, or to find fault with the preacher.

It isn't running in debt for things you don't need and never paying for them.

It isn't giving away a great deal of money publicly, simply that the people may speak well of you.

It isn't staying away from church when you know a special collection is going to be taken.

It isn't leaving one church and joining another whenever you do not like the preacher.

It isn't reading so many chapters a day, or saying one prayer over and over.

It isn't sitting in the house and looking solemn, and refusing to eat anything cooked Sunday.

It isn't putting all the big sound apples on the top of the measure and the little and rotten ones on the bottom.

It isn't telling other people what to do in prayer-meeting, and letting the devil tell you what to do in business matters.

It isn't whipping your boy for smoking while you have a cigar in your own mouth.

It isn't telling the servant to say, "Not at home."—*Ram's Horn.*

The Bright Children of Canada.

The following answers given at a public school examination for promotion to the fourth class are cited by Dr. McLellan in his special report on the Ontario system of education published in the report of the Minister of Education:

"Quebec is the capital of the United States."

"The Arctic Ocean flows into the Mississippi."

"The Pacific Ocean flows into the Hudson Bay."

"The Gulf of Mexico flows into the Arctic Ocean."

"An estuary is land less than one thousand feet high above the sea level."

"A valley is water lying between hills."

"A valley is the top of a mountain."

"A lake is a piece of land with water all round it."

"The products of Canada are oatmeal, turnips, and figs."

"A watershed is a shelter place for ships."

The examination at which this astonishing information was brought to light was, according to the Barrie *Examiner*, held in that town. All the candidates but one secured promotion.

Color of Eyes in Men and Women.

M. de Candolle, a French investigator, has come to the conclusion from his researches that women have a larger proportion of brown eyes than men. He also finds that where both parents have eyes of a like color the chances are eighty-eight to twelve that their children, when they arrive at the age of 10 (when the color of the eyes is fixed), will have eyes of the same color. When the parents have eyes of different colors the chances are fifty-five to forty-five in favor of brown as against blue or gray eyes in the children. He is also of the opinion that the health of the brunette type is, as a rule, superior to that of the blonde.

NASHVILLE BANK FAILS.

SAX BROTHERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION CLOSES ITS DOORS.

The Liabilities Aggregate $600,000 and Are Believed to Be Fully Offset by the Assets—A Sudden Run on the bank Precipitates the Trouble—Failure of the National Bank of Florence, Ala.—Developments in the Marsh Case.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 22.—[Special.]—The announcement made this afternoon that the Nashville Savings Bank had suspended payment spread rapidly throughout the city and in a short time there were many anxious depositors and others in and around the bank seeking information as to the cause. The bank, which has a capital stock of $25,000 and had a large number of depositors, is one of the oldest in the city, having been in operation for more than a quarter of a century. Julius Sax is the President and Max Sax the cashier. The bank did an extensive business. It was announced soon after the suspension that assignment papers would be filed as soon as the schedule of liabilities could be prepared, and that in the meantime James M. Head, the trustee, had assumed charge of the bank. Inquiry developed the fact that the liabilities will likely aggregate $600,000, and that some of the largest creditors are in New York. It appears that a run on the bank began at 11:30 o'clock and continued until 1 o'clock, when it was plainly seen that unless assistance could be had from the other banks suspension must result. The assistance was not forthcoming and the bank suspended. The depositors who called at the bank were told that they would all be paid in full, but that some time would be required for the bank to realize on its assets. This being the first bank suspension in the city for twenty-five or thirty years it occasioned no little excitement. The impression prevails that the depositors will lose little if anything. The attorneys of the bank were engaged until a late hour tonight in making out a schedule of the liabilities.

COLLAPSE AT FLORENCE, ALA.

The National Bank of That City Closes Its Doors—Other Failures.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 22.—The Florence National Bank of Florence, Ala., closed its doors today. The immediate cause is attributed to the spread of false reports which caused a run on the bank. Some confusion seems to have resulted by reason of Mr. Flannigan, cashier of the Alabama Banking and Trust company, having been for a time also President of the Florence National Bank. Its books showed $10,000 deposited in the Traders' National Bank of Boston, but a draft on that bank for $6,000 went to protest. It developed that the $10,000 had been appropriated to paying certificates of deposit of the Alabama Banking and Trust company, on an order of Mr. Flannigan.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 22.—W. Bensinger & Sons, dealers in furniture, assigned this morning. Liabilities, $40,000; assets, $45,000.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Samuel Barth & Co., wholesale liquor dealers at No. 36 Beaver street, New York, assigned today to Henry L. Strauss and David K. Este Fisher without preferences.

NO TRACE OF FREEMAN'S ASSAILANT.

Philadelphia Officials Not Sure That He Was the Fugitive President Marsh.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 22.—District Attorney Graham returned from Spring Lake this morning, where he has been actively engaged in investigating the attack by a man supposed to be Marsh, the fugitive President of the Keystone Bank, upon the detective known as Max Freeman. Mr. Graham said that he had as yet formed no conclusion as to whether the man whom Freeman attempted to arrest was Marsh or not. The detective officer from this city who went to Spring Lake Saturday in response to a telegram from Mr. Graham is still there pursuing the investigation into the identity of the men who attacked Freeman. District-Attorney Graham, accompanied by another detective, is going to Spring Lake again this afternoon and will interrogate Timothy Hurley, the stage-driver who was with Freeman Friday night, as to certain details of the affair. The District Attorney expects to secure important information from Hurley.

The identity of the injured detective was disclosed today. His name is T. H. Garside. He was at one time a well-known labor agitator, and two years ago he conducted successfully the strike of the Russian and Hebrew cloakmakers in New York. For the last year Garside has been engaged in reportorial work on one of the daily newspapers in this city. His ability and acuteness became known to the government officials here, and some days ago Marshal Leeds commissioned him to search for Marsh.

As Marsh is badly wanted here the authorities are leaving no stone unturned to fathom the mystery. Dispatches from all points along the coast tonight show this.

Ex-City Treasurer Bardsley will be brought up in court tomorrow for sentence. He has prepared a story of some sort implicating a couple of people in certain transactions, but they can hardly be convicted on his unsupported testimony. Who the persons are is being held a secret at this time.

Official copies of all the correspondence between Controller Lacey, Bank Examiner Drew, and others with reference to the affairs of the Keystone Bank, which were received from the Treasury Department last week, were made public tonight. In a letter from Drew to Lacey the former gives the result of his examination of Jan. 9, when he was informed of President Lucas' $600,000 defalcation. He gives in detail an account of the measures he took to recover from the Lucas estate. He says Marsh was ignorantly led into these transactions while cashier by Lucas, and the latter on his death-bed exacted a promise from Marsh to continue the deception under representations that the money abstracted would soon return from Lucas' enterprises.

Following this, at frequent intervals, were letters and telegrams in reference to the condition of the bank and reorganization efforts. Feb. 16 Drew's mind was evidently changing in regard to Marsh, for he reported that developments made him suspicious of that gentleman. Feb. 28 Controller Lacey wrote Drew, urging prompt measures to rehabilitate the bank, and saying unless some other way was found at once he would order an assessment of stock. After the assessment had been made, there were many other communications, and finally March 19 the Controller telegraphed Drew to visit the bank in the morning. Next morning he received instructions to close it. On the same day Drew telegraphed the Controller urging the appointment of a receiver without delay and suggested the name of Mr. Lynch. He added there were strong probabilities that the bank would be reorganized by wealthy men.

Uncle Sam's Strong Box.

The great Treasury vault at Washington covers more than a quarter of an acre and is twelve feet deep. Recently there was $90,000,000 in silver stored there—an amount that weighed 4,000 tons and would load 175 freight-cars.

DR. PRICE'S
DELICIOUS
Flavoring
Extracts.
NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose etc. — Of perfect purity. Of great strength. Economy in their use. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

One needs a BAG FULL OF MONEY to patronize our best tailors, and a shabby genteel appearance is inevitable if the ORDINARY READY-MADE clothing is resorted to. This is why our big assortment of

Rogers, Peet & Co.'s

RIGHTLY TAILORED Summer Suits is so prodigiously popular and constantly GROWING in favor. Every clothier keeps lower-priced goods. SO DO WE from other makers, but every sensible person knows that SERVICEABLE fabrics lined and trimmed throughout with SERVICEABLE materials, when honestly made up, are the most economical goods to BUY, and while such must inevitably cost MORE THAN deceptive garments, "R., P. & CO.'S" unsurpassed facilities make this difference the MEREST trifle when compared with the additional satisfaction realized.

R., P. & Co.'s Summer Suits for Men	$17.00 to $30.00
Other makes of Men's Summer Suits	$10.00 to $18.00
R., P. & Co.'s Pants for Men	$ 5.00 to $10.00
Other makes of Men's Pants	$ 2.50 to $ 5.00
R., P. & Co.'s Washable Vests	$ 2.00 to $ 5.00
Other makes of Washable Vests	$ 1.00 to $ 2.00

F. M. ATWOOD,
N. W. Cor.
Clark and Madison-sts.

"The Putnam"
Men's Department.

Many of our Fine Suits in cutaway and Sack styles reduced in price.

The largest and finest assortment of Summer Coats and Vests we have ever shown—all sizes, 33 to 50, including stouts and longs.

The finest Tennis and Outing Suits made in America. To see them is to believe it.

Fancy Linen and Duck Vests, $2.00 grades for $1.50.

"The Putnam"
Boys' Department.

To try the worth of advertising we offer this week until 10:30 Saturday night 500 Big Boys' Suits, ages 14 to 18, in nice, new spring and summer styles, at $5.00.

Boys', Misses', and Ladies' Star Blouse Waists worth up to $1.25 for 98c.

1,000 pairs Boys' Knee Pants, 50c, 75c, and $1.00.

Boys' Sateen Shirt Waists 50c.

N. B.—Send us your name and address and we will mail you our fall catalogue in August, a complete first-class Clothing, Furnishing & Hat Store, free.

Putnam Clothing House,
131 and 133 Clark-st.
113 to 117 Madison-st.
C. M. BABBITT.....Resident Partner.

KIRK'S
STANDARD OF THE WORLD
AMERICAN FAMILY
SOAP
A LAUNDRY SOAP, PURE AND SANITARY.
BEST FOR
General Household Use.

DRUNKENNESS;
Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by administering [illegible]

PUZZLED BY HUTCHISON.

THE SPIDERS COULD NOT HIT THE COLLEGE TWIRLER'S CURVES.

Your Uncle Adrian Comes Home with Three Cleveland Scalps at His Belt—The Cincinnati Reds Today—Brooklyn Gives the Giants the Worst Beating They Ever Had, Shutting Them Out Without a Hit—Results in the Minor Associations Yesterday—Baseball Notes.

N. League.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Am. Assn.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	29	19	.604	Boston	36	20	.642
Chicago	28	21	.571	St. Louis	38	23	.623
Boston	28	22	.560	Baltimore	34	22	.607
Brooklyn	25	26	.490	Cincinnati	30	28	.517
Cleveland	25	27	.480	Columbus	29	31	.483
Philad'lphia	23	27	.460	Athletic	24	33	.421
Pittsburg	20	27	.425	Louisville	24	39	.380
Cincinnati	20	30	.400	Washington	17	36	.320

West. Assn.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Ill.-Ia. L'g's.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Omaha	31	18	.632	Quincy	28	13	.682
Lincoln	32	19	.627	Ottumwa	23	17	.575
Milwaukee	33	21	.611	Ottawa	23	18	.560
Minneap'lis	31	24	.563	Rockford	24	19	.558
Kansas City	25	27	.480	Joliet	23	20	.534
Sioux City	21	30	.411	Davenport	16	23	.410
Denver	21	32	.396	Cedar R'p'ds	15	26	.365
Duluth	18	38	.321				

N. W. L'g's.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Wis. L'g's.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Fort Wayne	7	3	.700	Oconto	13	9	.590
Dayton	6	3	.667	Oshkosh	13	10	.565
Grand Rapids	7	4	.636	Green Bay	9	8	.529
Peoria	6	5	.545	Appleton	11	11	.500
Terre Haute	2	6	.250	Marinette	9	13	.409
Evansville	2	9	.181	Fond du Lac	9	13	.409

Games Scheduled for Today.

National League—Cincinnati at Chicago, Pittsburg at Cleveland, Boston at Philadelphia, New York at Brooklyn.

American Association—Philadelphia at Washington, Cincinnati at St. Louis, Louisville at Columbus.

Western Association—Duluth at Lincoln, Minneapolis at Omaha, Sioux City at Denver, Milwaukee at Kansas City.

Illinois-Iowa League—Ottawa at Cedar Rapids, Rockford at Davenport, Joliet at Ottumwa.

Northwestern League—No games scheduled.

Wisconsin League—Green Bay at Oconto, Oshkosh at Fond du Lac.

THREE STRAIGHT FROM CLEVELAND.

An Exciting Contest Ends in Favor of the Chicago Colts.

CLEVELAND, O., June 22.—[Special.]—Eight hits proved to be just one run better than four today, and Chicago made it three straight victories over Cleveland. It was a fine game this afternoon, first one team holding the lead and then the other. There never was a time during the game when either team had the victory clinched, and the 1,200 spectators were kept on tiptoe all the time. Chicago won because Hutchison pitched an exceedingly fine game. Viau, too, did well, but not well enough to win. Both pitchers were splendidly supported, Chicago's error giving Cleveland a run, and Cleveland's error giving Chicago one.

For Cleveland, McAleer, McKean, and Davis went out in order. Except for Wilmot being given his base on balls and being thrown out in an attempt to steal second, Chicago's record was the same as Cleveland's in the first inning. In the second Anson hit to left for a base and got to second when Carroll sacrificed. A passed ball brought Anson to third, and he came home on Cooney's fly to right center. In the first half of the third Doyle cracked the ball out to left center and made two bases in spite of Ryan's attempt to get under the ball. Doyle then stole third, making a great slide to the bag. Denny hit to Cooney, who threw the ball to the plate in fine shape, but Kittridge failed to get it and Denny went to second. Viau struck out, and McAleer's grounder to Pfeffer enabled Denny to reach third. Then, when McKean hit for two bases, Denny came to the home plate. Davis went out from Dahlen to Anson and McKean was left.

In the fourth inning Wilmot and Dahlen were given bases on balls, Anson hit to center field, allowing Wilmot to score, and Dahlen was sacrificed to third and home by Carroll and Cooney. After the second inning Viau was the only Cleveland player who had reached first up to the seventh. In that inning after Childs had gone out Johnson hit past Pfeffer and was forced to second on Virtue's base on balls. Doyle made his second hit of the game, bringing Johnson home. This tied the score. In the eighth Wilmot was once more given a base on balls, and went to second on Dahlen's hit along third base line. Anson hit to Virtue, who, in endeavoring to catch Dahlen at second, threw the ball to left field and Wilmot came in. The score:

Chicago.	AB	R	B	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Ryan, c.f.	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilmot, l.f.	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Dahlen, 3b.	3	1	1	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
Anson, 1b.	3	1	2	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Carroll, r.f.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cooney, ss.	4	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pfeffer, 2b.	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hutchison, p.	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Kittridge, c.	2	0	1	8	2	1	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	27	4	8	27	13	1	0	3	6	0	5

Cleveland.	AB	R	B	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
McAleer, l. f.	4	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
McKean, s. s.	4	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Davis, c. f.	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Childs, 2b.	4	0	0	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
Johnson, r. f.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Virtue, 1b.	2	0	0	10	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Doyle, c.	3	1	2	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Denny, 3b.	3	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Viau, p.	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
Totals	30	3	4	24	14	1	1	6	2	0	2

Chicago.........0 1 0 2 0 0 0 1 *—4
Base hits.........0 2 0 1 0 1 2 2 *—8
Cleveland.........0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0—3
Base hits.........0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0—4

Exact attendance—1,150. Two-base hits—McKean, Doyle. Sacrifice hits—McAleer, Carroll (2), Cooney. Passed ball—Doyle. Time—1:35. Umpire—Lynch.

Today's Game.

The Chicago team will arrive home this morning. At 3:45 o'clock this afternoon at the South Side Park it will begin a series of twenty-two home games. The Queen City aggregation will be the opposing team today, and, judging from the quality of ball which it has put up in the East, it will prove troublesome. Anson is confident, however, that he will be in the lead before ten days.

Both teams have made radical changes in the positions of their men. Reilly, who has played first base ever since he has been on the team, has been put in center field, while Anson has shifted Ryan and Wilmot. Following are the positions of the players of both teams:

Chicago.	Position.	Cincinnati.
Stein or Luby	Pitcher	Rhines or Radbourn.
Bowman or Kittridge	Catcher	Harrington or Clarke.
Anson	First base	Keenan.
Pfeffer	Second base	McPhee.
Dahlen	Third base	Latham.
Cooney	Shortstop	Smith.
Wilmot	Left field	Holliday.
Ryan	Center field	Reilly.
Carroll	Right field	Marr.

Brooklyn, 4; New York, 0.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The giants got the worst defeat they ever received at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, today. Lovett pitched a wonderful game, the giants not getting a run or a hit. Score:

New York.........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Brooklyn.........1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 *—4

New York—No hits, 8 errors; Brooklyn—6 hits, no errors. Batteries—J. Ewing and Clarke; Lovett and Daly. Earned runs—New York, 0; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Collins, O'Brien. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 6. Stolen bases—Collins (3), O'Brien. Double play—Collins and Foutz. First on balls—Off J. Ewing, 9; off Lovett, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Pinkney. Struck out—By J. Ewing, 5; by Lovett, 4. Passed ball—Clark, 1. Wild pitch—J. Ewing, 1. Time—1:38. Umpire—McQuade.

Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 22.—Thornton was unsteady in the fourth inning today when he sent two men to first and the visitors did some hitting, all of which resulted in four runs, enough to win the game. Score:

Boston.........0 0 0 4 0 0 0 2 0—6
Philadelphia.........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2

Boston—Hits, 8. Philadelphia—Hits, 8; errors, 3. Batteries—Clarkson and Ganzel, Thornton and Clements. Earned runs—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hit—Ganzel; Clements (2). Stolen base—Stovey. Double play—Long-Quinn-Tucker. First base on balls—By Thornton, 1; Clarkson, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Thornton, 2; Clarkson, 1. Struck out—By Thornton, 1; Clarkson, 2. Time of game—1:38. Umpire—Hurst.

Pittsburg, 4; Cincinnati, 3.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 22.—The home team today won in a closely contested game through superior fielding. Score:

Pittsburg.........0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 1—4
Cincinnati.........1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—3

Hits—Pittsburg, 6; Cincinnati, 7. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Cincinnati, 4. Two-base hits—Beyer, Holliday, Reilly. Batteries—King and Mack; Mullane and Harrington. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 2; Cincinnati, 1. First base on balls—Miller, Mack (2), Hanlon, Maul (2), McPhee, Keenan, Smith, Harrington, Holliday. Double play—Smith-McPhee. Stolen bases—Beckley, Hanlon, Holliday, Smith. Struck out—Berger, Latham, Reilly, Harrington, Mullane. Passed balls—Mack (2). Hit by pitched ball—Latham. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 6; Cincinnati, 8. Time—2:00. Umpire—Batton.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

A Pitchers' Battle at Louisville Results in Victory for Cincinnati.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 22.—Seery made a three-bagger for Cincinnati and Andrews' sacrifice scored him. This was the only run in the game today, which was sharp and pretty. Wolf retired the side twice for Louisville when bases were full. Score:

Louisville.........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Cincinnati.........1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Louisville—Hits, 7; errors, 2. Cincinnati—Hits, 2; errors, 2. Batteries—Ehret and Cahill; Crane and Vaughn. Earned run—Cincinnati, 1. Two-base hit—Cahill. Three-base hit—Seery. Double plays—Shinnick-Jennings-Beard; Raymond-Jennings; Kelly-Robinson-Carney; Robinson-Carney. Left on bases—Louisville, 5; Cincinnati, 3. Struck out—Donovan, Jennings, Kelly, Ehret, Seery, Canavan, Johnson. Bases on balls—Off Crane, 3. Passed balls—Vaughn, 2; Cahill, 1. Stolen bases—Shinnick, Cahill. Time—1:25. Umpire—Davis.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 22.—The Orioles defeated the Washingtons today, but it was a close call. The Baltimores played an errorless game. Score:

Baltimore.........5 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0—9
Washington.........3 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 0—7

Baltimore—Hits, 14. Washington—Hits, 14; errors, 6. Batteries—Cunningham, Healy, and Robinson; Carsey and Lohman. Earned runs—Baltimore, 3; Washington, 4. Two-base hits—Beecher, McGuire, Robinson, Hines. Three-base hits—Johnson, Hines. Stolen bases—Baltimore, 5. Double plays—Van Haltren-Worden, Van Haltren-Robinson. First base on balls—Baltimore, 5; Washington, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Worden. Struck out—By Cunningham, 5; by Carsey 2. First base on errors—Baltimore, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 9; Washington, 7. Time—2:25. Umpire—Kerins.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

Duluth Bats Out a Game from the Lincoln Leaders.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 22.—Who were the leaders went down before the tail-enders today. Score:

Lincoln.........0 0 1 0 1 0 0 5—7
Duluth.........1 0 2 5 3 0 4 0—15

Lincoln—Hits, 6; errors, 7. Duluth—Hits, 12; errors, 5. Earned runs—Duluth, 4. Two-base hits—J. Rowe, Wright. Three-base hit—Ely. Bases stolen—Burkett, Rowe, O'Brien, Baldwin. Double play—Ely-Laroque-O'Brien. Bases on balls—Off O'Day, 4; off Goodenough, 7; Hart, 4. Struck out—O'Day, 6; Hart, 3. Passed ball—Baldwin. Wild pitches—O'Day, Goodenough. Time—2:20. Umpire—Knight. Batteries—O'Day and Rogers; Hart, Goodenough, and Baldwin.

OMAHA, Neb., June 22.—The phenomenal work of Shugart at short for the Millers was the only feature of one of the dullest games played in Omaha this season. Score:

Omaha.........1 0 3 0 4 0 2 0 0—10
Minneapolis.........1 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 0—6

Omaha—Hits, 18; errors, 2. Minneapolis—Hits, 10; errors, 3. Earned runs—Omaha, 9; Minneapolis, 1. Two-base hits—Shannon, Donnelly, Griffin, Twitchell, McCauley, Walsh, McGlone, Ward, Hengle. Home run—Halligan. Stolen bases—Minneapolis, 3. Double plays—Sutcliffe-Walsh; McCauley (unassisted); Hengle-Shugart-Ward; McQuaid-McGlone. First base on balls—Twitchell, 5; Duke, 3; Killen, 2. Struck out—By Twitchell, 6; by Killen, 3. Time—2:35. Umpire—Strief. Batteries—Twitchell and Sutcliffe; Duke, Killen, and Darling.

ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE GAMES.

Ottawa Defeats Cedar Rapids by Clean Field Play.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 22.—[Special.]—Ottawa won from the home team today in a pretty exhibition of the national game. Score:

Ottawa.........0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0—4
Cedar Rapids.........0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

Batteries—Hoskins and Donovan, Allen and Williams. Errors—Cedar Rapids, 3. Base hits—Ottawa, 4; Cedar Rapids, 10. Two-base hits—Fabain, Mair, Magee. Passed balls—Williams (2).

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 22.—[Special.]—The home team came out victorious today in one of the finest played games of the season. Both pitchers did excellent work. Score:

Davenport.........0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—2
Rockford.........0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Batteries—Nicol and Sage, Underwood and Pike. Errors—Rockford, 3. Base hits—Davenport, 4; Rockford, 2. Time of game—1:45.

OTTUMWA, Ia., June 22.—[Special.]—It was Ottumwa's game today and the biggest kind of excitement prevailed. Orlup was hit for three singles, a two-bagger, and a home run, while Ottumwa got nine singles and two home runs off Burkie. Score:

Ottumwa.........0 0 2 0 1 1 0 2 2—8
Joliet.........0 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—5

Batteries—Orlup, Zeis; Burkie, Moran. Earned runs—Ottumwa, 2; Joliet, 1. Base hits—Ottumwa, 11; Joliet, 6. Two-base hits—Joliet, 2. Home runs—Bailey, Joaren, and Moran.

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

Fort Wayne Treats Evansville to a Coat of Whitewash.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 22.—[Special.]—Score:

Fort Wayne.........0 0 0 1 0 4 3 2 0—10
Evansville.........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Batteries—Sowders and Briggs; Rettger and Sommers. Errors—Fort Wayne, 1; Evansville, 4. Earned runs—Fort Wayne, 5. Base hits—Fort Wayne, 11; Evansville, 6. Two-base hits—Holland, Briggs, Bruton. Passed balls—Briggs, Sommers, 3. Wild pitches—Sowders, 2; Rettger, 2. Time of game—2:05.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 22.—[Special.]—Up to the eighth inning today not an error had been made and Terre Haute had earned one run in the seventh and tied the score. In the next inning Terre Haute's errors came together and gave Grand Rapids the game. Score:

Terre Haute.........0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Grand Rapids.........0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 *—3

Batteries—Wittrock and Childs, Brietenstein and Hofford. Errors—Terre Haute, 2; Grand Rapids, 1. Earned runs—Terre Haute, 1; Grand Rapids, 1. Base hits—Terre Haute, 5; Grand Rapids, 6. Two-base hit—Terre Haute, 1. Home run—Grand Rapids, 1. Wild pitch—Brietenstein.

PEORIA, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—Score:

Peoria.........5 2 0 4 1 0 3 0 0—15
Dayton.........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Batteries—Abbott and Terrien; Keenan and Welch. Errors—Peoria, 2; Dayton, 6. Earned runs—Peoria, 2. Base hits—Peoria, 16; Dayton, 5. Two-base hit—Spill. Three-base hit—Keenan. Home run—Burch. Passed balls—Welch, 2. Wild pitch—Keenan. Time of game—2:00.

Baseball Notes.

Beecher wants his release from Washington. He has an offer from Omaha.

Brodie has not made an error in Boston's center field for twenty-five games.

Frank Foreman is winning a game every once in a while for Washington now.

Billy Terry of the Brooklyns is pitching in hard luck. He has lost two extra-inning games within a week.

The collapse of the Aurora club leaves the Quincy club without an opponent during the first half of this week.

A club is being organized at Aurora, Ill., to play two exhibition games a week with Chicago's City League teams.

Pitcher Howe of Harvard has resigned from the team and left Harvard. He will go to Yale and pitch for that team.

The sales system has penetrated into the depths of Missouri. Joplin recently bought a player from Carthage for $25.

It is said that King has been released by Pittsburg. Here is a chance for Anson to strengthen his pitching department.

DON'T FOOL WITH HOT WEATHER.

How to Avoid the Suffering and Perils of the Summer Season.

Philadelphia *Times*: A large majority of all classes, conditions, and sexes, intelligent and ignorant alike, greatly multiply the suffering and perils of hot spells by systematically fooling with the excessive heat. They flurry and bother about it and put themselves into needless prostration; they begin early in the morning to gorge their stomachs, already made sensitive by unusual heat, with ice water, ice-soda, ice-cream, ice-cold beer, and wage the fool's warfare with heat until they are prostrated by sickness. In short, they fool with the hot spell until they bring upon themselves the worst possible results from it.

The few wise people who have studied how to disarm hot spells and have courage enough to carry it out philosophically, face the hot, sweltering morning serenely, dress comfortably, eat sparingly, drink more sparingly than they eat, and go about their necessary labors with deliberate care. They never fume or fret; never fuss and waltz around to strike a temperature ten or twenty degrees above the thermometer, and they set aside for a cooler season all oppressive labors that can be postponed.

Of course, there are many persons who must expose themselves to the severe heat. Laborers, builders, and others whose occupations must be conducted under the blazing sun, can greatly mitigate the serious effects of excessive heat by temperance in all things—in labor, in drink, in food, and above all, temperance in temper. Roofers and others working on buildings should avoid work if possible in severe hot spells. If they must work they should protect their heads by damp cloths or a fresh cabbageleaf, on the head under the hat, and they should at once stop work when they feel dizziness or nausea of the stomach, for they are danger signals that all should respect.

Two-thirds of all the serious suffering from hot spells comes from people fooling with the heat. In tropical climes, where our hottest spells would be temperate summer weather, the people suffer less from heat than do the people of our generally comfortable climate. They never fool with the heat; they adjust themselves to it; they regulate their diet, drink, apparel, and exercise to the situation; they shut themselves up in the heat of the day and enjoy the mornings and the evenings, which are devoted to labor or pleasure. But here, where excessive heat is the exception, we suffer needlessly, foolishly, simply because we persistently fool with the heat and aggravate its results. Don't fool with hot weather.

A German Newspaper Considers the Cleveland Idea.

Richmonder Zeitung: We can corroborate this assertion of Louis Schade of the Washington *Sentinel* that at the next Presidential election Virginia will be lost to the Democracy if Grover Cleveland should be its nominee. Very many Democrats cannot forget that he alone, by the ways and manners of his personal administration, helped the party, which once more had been victorious in 1884, to be outrageously defeated in 1888.

Professional politicians may maintain that Virginia at the next nominating convention will be a unit for Grover Cleveland. But many other Democrats do not wish for that, for, like burnt children, they avoid the fire. Even if Cleveland, nevertheless, should receive the nomination, Virginia would be more than a doubtful State, as many would keep away from the polls, and its Electoral vote would go to the Republican candidate.

The Democratic party has men enough fit to be nominated as Presidential candidates, and is certainly under no necessity to nominate once more Grover Cleveland, for whom the party was only Grover Cleveland

HAMMERED THE BOOKIES.

THE PUBLIC PICKS FOUR FIRST HORSES AT WASHINGTON PARK.

A Well-Backed Second Choice Carries Off a Fifth Race and Several Books Are Turned—Portlaw Proves the Upset of the Day and Wins at Long Odds—Details of the Several Events—The Card for Today.

There were 8,000 people to see the racing at Washington Park yesterday. The track was fairly fast and dry and the air much more pleasant than in town. The racing averaged well, and as four actual favorites and one well-backed second choice came first in the six events the ring came a cropper and two or three speculators took down their boards before betting on the fifth race was begun.

There was good betting in every race. Miss Bulwark, 3 to 1; Mathilda, 3 to 1; and Miss Dixie, 4 to 1, carried most of the money in the first race. There was a well-defined tip on Miss Dixie, Southern cash being sent to play on her, and the money which went on her forced her opening price down a point. Miss Bulwark was heavily played for the place at even money.

In the second race the talent could see only Estelle and she was a steady favorite, but few books showing 4 to 5 against her at the post. Corinne, Kinney, Silver Lake, and Zeke Hardy received mild support for place and to show.

The ring got a hammering on the third race. The talent played Joe Blackburn persistently at even money, remembering his good race against Racine at Hawthorne. Los Angeles was not heavily backed, and at the post it was even money and take your pick. Jim Murphy made a bet with Ullman of $1,000 on Los Angeles, and later Ullman took two or three $1,000 bets the other way. "The Ghost" won $2,500 on the race.

It was worse and more of it for the books in the fourth race, the knowing ones successfully essaying to whipsaw it by playing Balgowan at 4 to 5, and Joe Carter at even money, to run one—two. And so they ran, though Overton's nap and Carter's rush nearly spoiled some pretty calculations.

Not satisfied with four raids the public gave the ring a fifth fall in the 2-year-old race, backing Frank Kinney down to 7 to 5. He won easily and there was more trouble in bookmakerdom.

But of course it could not last, and in the last race Portlaw's victory gave the bookies all the money. But for Martin Russell's mishap they might have suffered again, as the St. Martin colt carried the bulk of the public money. The details of the racing follow:

Won by Miss Dixie.

First race, purse $600, of which $100 to second; for 2-year-olds; entrance $15; stake winners excluded; maidens allowed seven pounds; those having run and not been placed as good as second allowed five pounds additional; four furlongs:

J. E. Pepper's br. f., 2, Miss Dixie, by Falsetto—Barbiche, 108 (J. Porter)...... 1
Ed Stevens' br. f., 2, Miss Bulwark, by Bulwark—Hurdler, 108 (Narvaez)...... 2
P. P. Johnstone's f., 2, Sunbeam, by Onondaga—Smilax, 103 (Barnhardt)...... 3

Time—50.

Matilda, 115 pounds (Bunn); Unadilla, 108 (McDonald); White Wings, 103 (Fox); La Puente, 108 (Williams); and Miss Lyne, 103 (Griffin), ran unplaced.

Opening.		Betting.	Closing.	
3–1	1–1	Miss Bulwark	3–1	1–1
10–1	4–1	White Wings	10–1	4–1
5–1	2–1	La Puente	7–1	2½–1
25–1	10–1	Sunbeam	40–1	15–1
30–1	10–1	Miss Lyne	30–1	10–1
3–1	1–1	Matilda	3½–1	6–5
10–1	4–1	Unadilla	8–1	3–1
5–1	2–1	Miss Dixie	7–1	7–5

Mutuals paid: Miss Dixie, field, $7.10; Miss Dixie, place, $11.90; Miss Bulwark, $14.20.

To a good start Miss Bulwark, White Wings, and Miss Dixie was the order in leading out. Miss Bulwark was a head in front of Matilda at the three-quarters, Miss Dixie at Matilda's saddle, and White Wings had gone back. So they ran into and half down the stretch, where J. Porter brought the Pepper filly, Miss Dixie, up with a flash of speed, and, heading Miss Bulwark, she came on and won by nearly three lengths, Miss Bulwark a head before Sunbeam.

Captured by the Scoggans.

Second race, purse $600, of which $100 to second, for 3-year-olds and upward, entrance $15, the winner to be sold for $3,000, if entered to be sold for less 2 pounds allowed for each $250 down to $2,000, then 3 pounds for each $250 down to $1,500, then 2 pounds for each $125 down to $1,000, then 1 pound for each $100 less; one mile:

Scoggan Bros.' br. m., 4, Estelle, by Himyar—Booty, 90 lbs. (Perkins)...... 1
R. F. Arnold's b. m., 3, Corinne Kenney, by Mr. Pickwick—Allie Long, 88 (Keetle)...... 2
J. M. Brown & Co.'s ch. m., 4, Silver Lake, by Silver Mine—Lady Olive, 103 (Fox)...... 3

Time—1:44¾.

Zeke Hardy, 106½ pounds (Leary); Silver Charm, 77 (T. Sloan); Boro, 85 (Hutsell); Lord Lonsdale, 100 (Dixon); and Whalebone, 85 (Dempsey), ran unplaced.

Opening.		Betting.	Closing.	
6–1	2–1	Silver Lake	6–1	2–1
5–1	8–5	Corinne Kenney	5–1	2–1
15–1	6–1	Lord Lonsdale	30–1	10–1
4–5	out	Estelle	4–5	out
40–1	10–1	Whalebone	50–1	15–1
8–1	3–1	Zeke Hardy	10–1	4–1
20–1	8–1	Boro	30–1	10–1
8–1	3–1	Silver Charm	8–1	3–1

Mutuals paid: Estelle, straight, $9.50; place, $6.10; Corinne Kenney, $7.30.

Sheridan sent the field away in a bunch with Estelle a neck before Zeke Hardy and Corinne Kenney. Around the turns Silver Charm had raced from fifth to second place behind Estelle, who led by half a length at the quarter, Zeke Hardy third. Into and along the back Estelle led easily. Zeke Hardy beating Silver Charm, and Corinne Kenney improving her position. So the four ran round and into the stretch, at the head of which Estelle was a length before Zeke Hardy, Corinne Kenney third, a length away. Estelle was never in danger and won as she chose by three lengths, but Zeke Hardy died away in the stretch and and Silver Lake finished up fast, Corinne Kenney beating her for the place by a nose only, with Zeke Hardy fourth.

The winner was bid in by Scoggan Bros. at $1,105, an advance of $605 on her entered price.

Only Two in It.

Third race, purse $800, of which $100 to second, for 3-year-olds and upward, entrance $15, horses not having won in 1891 a race of the value of $400, or two or more races of any value in 1891, allowed 7 pounds, non-winners in 1891 allowed 15, maidens allowed, if 3 years old, 18, if 4 or upward, 25; one mile and a quarter:

Tom Kiley's ch. c., 4, Joe Blackburn, by St. Martin—Ella Smith, 107 pounds (Britton)...... 1
Santa Anita Stables' ch. m., 4, Los Angeles, by Glenelg—La Polka, 106 (R. Williams)...... 2

Time—2:14.

Opening.		Betting.	Closing.	
1–1	out	Joe Blackburn	1–1	out
4–5	out	Los Angeles	1–1	out

Mutuals paid: Joe Blackburn, $8.30.

Los Angeles looked off form at the post. The pair moved off with Blackburn slightly in front, and they ran past the stand with Joe a scant length in front. Turning into the back straight they began to race, but the mare could never catch Joe, who left her on the turns and, running easily down the stretch, won a common race by four lengths. Los Angeles looked to be worth about $20 as she finished.

Nearly Nipped at the Wire.

Fourth race, purse $600, of which $100 to second, entrance $15, for 3-year-olds, those not having won a stake race in 1891 allowed ten pounds, maidens allowed fifteen pounds, one mile and a sixteenth:

T. J. Clay's b. c., 3, Balgowan, by Strathmore—Trinkitat, 112 lbs. (Overton)...... 1
W. J. Widener's b. c., 3, Joe Carter, by Voltiguer—Josie Carter, 112 lbs (Griffin)...... 2
Kendall Stables' ch. f., 3, Hypatica, by Woodlands—Maggie B. B., 107 lbs (Bunn)...... 3

Time—1:51¾.

Pomfret, 107 pounds (Porter), Ed Bell, 112 (Moore), and Rainier, 112 (McCarthy) ran unplaced.

Opening.		Betting.	Closing.	
6–1	2–1	Rainier	20–1	5–1
4–1	7–5	Hypatica	7–1	2–1
15–1	6–1	Pomfret	10–1	4–1
8–1	3–1	Ed Bell	8–1	3–1
4–5	1–4	Balgowan	4–5	out
3½–1	1–1	Joe Carter	3–1	4–5

Mutuals—None straight; $5.50 place; Joe Carter, $7.70.

Pomfret and Joe Carter showed out in front as the flag fell, but Hypatica got into her stride quickest and was in the lead at the stand, while Carter and Pomfret lapped on on her. Balgowan was last, but around the turns he followed Rainier into third position and lay there, half a length back. Hypatica improved her lead and was showing out in front by two lengths at the three-quarters. Here Balgowan was second and Pomfret had beaten Rainier. Half-way down the stretch Hypatica was beaten and sprawling, and Balgowan seemed to be winning so easily that Overton took a nap, just waking up in time to see Joe Carter coming with a rush on the outside. "Monk" shook Balgowan up enough to get under the wire first by a scant nose from Carter, Hypatica third, two lengths back.

Hit the Bookies Again Out.

Fifth race, purse $600, for 2-year-olds, entrance $15, stake winners excluded, maidens allowed seven pounds, unplaced performers allowed five pounds additional, half a mile:

Blue Ridge Stable's b. c., 2, Frank Kinney, by Deceiver—Princess Chuck, 111 pounds (Walker)...... 1
J. C. Alexander's ch. c., 2, Terra Firma, by Harry O'Fallon—Blomida, 106 (Griffin)...... 2
J. M. Brown & Co.'s b. c., 2, Tom Elliott, by Lake Blackburn—Tidy (Fox)...... 3

Time—:49¾.

Ray S., 105 pounds (Kieth); Tom B., 106 (English); Cherry Bounce, 106 (Finnegan), and Knott Init, 106 (Bunn), ran unplaced.

Opening.		Betting.	Closing.	
10–1	4–1	Cherry Bounce	10–1	4–1
2–1	4–5	Tom B	2–1	1–1
4–1	8–5	Tom Elliott	6–1	2–1
4–5	1–3	Frank Kinney	7–5	1–2
5–1	2–1	Terra Firma	5–1	2–1
8–1	3–1	Ray S	10–1	3–1
8–1	3–1	Knot Init	8–1	3–1

Mutuals paid: Frank Kinney, straight, $11.20; place, $7.20; Terra Firma, place, $25.10.

Sheridan's good form was unmistakable and he kept in it by drumming the seven colts off in a compact bunch. Tom B., Tom Elliott, and Frank Kinney were the leaders. Tom B. led to the stretch turn, with Ray S. and Kinney next, Tom Elliott falling back. Coming into the straight Kinney showed his quality and assuming the lead won as he chose, by two lengths. Terra Firma ran down the stretch fast, but had no chance to get at Frank Kinney, though he beat all the rest and got the place by nearly two lengths from Tom Elliott, with Ray S. fourth.

This Helps the Bookies.

Sixth race, purse $600, of which $100 to second. For 3-year-olds and upward. Entrance $15, the winner to be sold for $3,000; if entered to be sold for less 2 pounds allowed for each $250 down to $2,000, then 3 pounds for each $250 down to $1,500, then 2 pounds for each $125 down to $1,000, then 1 pound for each $100 less; one mile:

Ruddy Bros.' ch. c., 4, Portlaw, by Onondaga—Bettie M., 96 pounds (Bunn)...... 1
N. Weisenberger's b. h., 5, Bob Forsythe, by Bertram—Lizzie Gant, 108 (Seaman)...... 2
W. R. Letcher's b. c., 4, Rosemont, by Duke of Montrose—Patti, 108 (Porter)...... 3

Time—1:43¾.

St. Albans, 106 pounds (McDonald); Martin Russell, 103 (Steppe); Patrick, 108½ (McCarthy); Happiness, 99 (Goodale); Sir Planet, 98 (Stuart); Billy Pinkerton, 106 (Hennessy), ran unplaced.

Opening.		Betting.	Closing.	
20–1	8–1	Billy Pinkerton	10–1	4–1
2¼–1	4–5	Martin Russell	2–1	4–5
10–1	4–1	Sir Planet	10–1	4–1
2–1	4–5	Rosemont	3–1	1–1
2–1	2½–1	St. Albans	10–1	4–1
10–1	4–1	Bob Forsythe	15–1	5–1
8–1	3–1	Happiness	10–1	4–1
6–1	2–1	Patrick	5–1	2–1
25–1	8–1	Portlaw	15–1	5–1

Mutuals paid: Portlaw (field), straight, $14.20; Rosemont, $7.20; St. Albans, $11.60. No place tickets were sold on either Portlaw or Bob Forsythe, so that ticket holders on the third and fourth horses got the money.

To another good start St. Albans showed in front with Forsythe and Patrick next. Going around the turns Portlaw sprinted to the fore and, leading all the way, was never ridden hard and won as he chose by two lengths from Bob Forsythe, who chased Portlaw all around. Rosemont got off poorly, but finished third. Martin Russell was fifth and never in the race. Rounding the first turn Portlaw ran into the local colt and almost threw him down. He was thrown into last place by the mishap and could not get up again. Rosemont was also affected by the jostle. The winner, Portlaw, was sold to Ruddy Bros., his owners, for $1,175, an advance of $575 over his entered price. It was another chapter of the Madden-Ruddy war. The Ruddys bought Portlaw two weeks ago for $1,200, after winning a selling race in Madden's colors. A Madden sympathizer of stalwart physique, who walked around Jim Ruddy as he bid as if to say, "Do you want to fight?" cut an amusing figure before the stand. Hardy Durham and J. S. O'Brien took a hand in the bidding up to $1,170.

The Card for Today.

Today's races, entries, and weights are as follows:

First race, purse $700, of which $100 to second, for 3-year-olds and upward, entrance $10, a winner this year of the value of $1,000 to carry five pounds extra, maidens allowed, if 3 years old, ten pounds, if 4 years old or upward eighteen pounds, one mile and a sixteenth—Aloha, 126 pounds; Arundel, 126; Racine, 122; Verge d'Or, 122; Donatello, 107.

Second race, purse $600, of which $100 to second, for maiden 3-year-olds; entrance $15; those not having run second this year for a stake race of the value of $1,000 allowed 10 pounds; one mile—Woodvale, 122 pounds; Bill Nye, 112; Brutus, 112; Zender, 112; Getaway, 112; Eli Kindig, 112; Hagen, 112; Crystallite, 107; Getaway, 112.

Third race, the Lakeside Stakes, a sweepstakes for fillies 2 years old (foals of 1889); $50 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared out on or before Feb. 1, or $15 by April 1, 1891; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes; a winner of any stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 pounds; of $2,000, 5 pounds extra; maidens allowed 5 pounds; 87 nominations; five furlongs—Bracelet, 115 pounds; Miss Dixie, 115; Min Due, 110; Dearest, 110; The Queen, 110; Hispania, 110; Annorean, 110; Miss Knott, 110; Yucatan, 110; Salonica, 110; Chaperone, 118.

Fourth race, a free handicap for 3-year-olds and upward, $15 each if not declared, with $750 added, of which $150 to the second horse; entries to be made Saturday, June 20; weights to be posted and declarations to be made Monday, June 22; one mile and a furlong—Longshot, 112 pounds; Joe Blackburn, 110; Brandolette, 110; My Fellow, 106; Twilight, 110; Prince, 97.

Fifth race, purse $750, of which $150 to the second horse, for 3-year-olds and upward, a winner this year of any race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 pounds extra, maidens allowed, if 3 years old, 10 pounds, if 4 years or upward 18 pounds; entrance free; three-quarters of a mile heats—Lakeview, 119 pounds; Anna Verdia, 114; The Kaiser, 106; Brutus, 101; Ma Belle, 101; Uphate, 90; Eva B., 94.

Will Not Attend the Races.

Harry McClain, alias "Sheedy," alias "The Teacher," said to be one of the most expert pickpockets and all-around crooks in the country, was arrested yesterday afternoon at the Washington Park races. McClain was circulating in the crowd near the grand-stand and was arrested on suspicion. He will stand trial before Justice Robinson at Hyde Park. A year ago McClain was arrested in an apartment house on State street, near Harrison, where he was said to be teaching boys to pick pockets. He was sent to the House of Correction on a $100 fine.

Strayed—Lady Invercauld.

J. H. Davidson's valuable chestnut filly Lady Invercauld, 3 years old, got away from her attendants at Washington Park Sunday night, slipped through the gates and into the park, and has not been seen since, though persistent search has been made.

Strathmeath Goes East.

Green B. Morris and George Covington took Strathmeath East last night. With the party went Ed Corrigan's 4-year-old colt, Jake Saunders, who will be placed and raced by Green Morris for the rest of the season.

The New Club Gets a Starter.

The Garfield Park club has engaged John H. Merrill, Starter Sheridan's assistant, as starter for the meeting which begins at the rejuvenated West Side track July 20.

CLOUDS AROUND THE SUN.

Revealed by Photography, but Not Visible to the Eye.

Rochester *Democrat*: The 12th of June, 1885, at noon, the *Democrat and Chronicle* observer made a photograph of the sun. Upon the negative appeared a luminous cloud with twisted arms. The photograph was submitted to Prof. Langley, who pronounced the cloud a solar prominence of vast dimensions. This cloud was not seen at all with the naked eye, and it was photographed merely by accident, its presence not being suspected until the negative was developed.

On Tuesday, June 16, a luminous cloud was seen during an observation shortly after 9 o'clock in the morning. This cloud was nearly round, scarlet in color, and was first seen just above the westernmost portion of the second group of sun spots counting from the sun's eastern edge. This group of spots had developed during the four preceding days, and was still changing form rapidly. The cloud moved westward and disappeared around the sun's western limb. It was seen on the western limb for some time, the portion lying against the sun growing smaller and smaller, like a planet at the end of a transit.

The time required for disappearance in this way seemed longer than that occupied in passing from the sun spot group to the sun's edge. The eye was taken from the telescope once to ascertain if there could be any deception; on looking again the cloud was still visible. The time of passage was not noted, the chief interest being in eliminating as far as possible any cause of error.

An observation was made yesterday under similar conditions to ascertain if any optical conditions could have caused an illusion. The conclusion was that the scarlet cloud was a real object passing westward across the sun's disk. This was the course a mass of hydrogen thrown out sufficiently to be detached from the sun would take. The throw of the sun's motion would give it that direction.

The Fort Payne Coal Company.

BOSTON, Mass., June 22.—[Special.]—The stockholders of the Fort Payne Coal and Iron company held a special meeting here today to consider the financial condition of the enterprise. Gov. Goodel of New Hampshire, who has been elected President, stated that he should not accept the position until he found what the stockholders proposed to do towards helping along the company's affairs. If he accepts he will ask or take no salary. To relieve its present embarrassment the company needs $75,000. Of this sum $35,000 is needed immediately to meet bills that are being pressed. Of the $300,000 bonds issued $177,000 have now been placed. The bonds and stock are largely held in New England, though Chicago has a good block of the securities.

"Across the Ranch."

From Maine to Mendocino, now,
By trunk-line and by branch,
A man can travel far afield
On Uncle Sam's big ranch.

He staked his claim out years ago
When all was wild and rough,
Pulled off his coat, rolled up his sleeves,
And *never* took a bluff.

He cleared the land with ax and plow;
And, handy by, his gun
Stood primed to keep intruders off
Who long'd for what he'd won.

I guess the claim is bigger'n when
He started breakin' ground,
But it's mighty interestin'er
And easier gettin' round.

And if you'd like a little sport
In *Puck's* peculiar branch,
We'll just hitch up the iron horse
And ride Across the Ranch.—*Puck.*

KINGSTON IS A WONDER.

CARRYING 139 POUNDS HE BREAKS THE FUTURITY COURSE RECORD.

With Hamilton Up the Gravesend Cyclone Runs Under a Pull and Finishes in a Canter—Tammany Beats Calcium, the Favorite in the Three-Year-Old Event—"Snapper" Garrison Before the Board of Control—Results at Gloucester Yesterday.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—This was a very unsatisfactory day's racing at Sheepshead Bay. Everything seemed to be awry. Of course there was never any doubt about the first race, as Kingston, though he carried 139 pounds, was regarded by every sensible man as a certain winner. The ring, with remarkable liberality, laid 1 to 3 against him. The betting should have been 1 to 10 or 1 to 20. The Gravesend cyclone won in a common canter. Hamilton never called on him from start to finish. He ran under a pull all the way and beat the record, winning by three lengths in 1:08. Potentate was second, Nellie Bly third.

The second race was divided, and the winner of the first half turned up in Zorlong, a 6 to 1 shot. Othmar, the favorite, was a poor second, Delusion third. The second half went to Fidelio, at 6 to 1, Blitzen second, Piccadilly third. In this race four horses, including the favorite, were left at the post. Only five ran the race out and the public made a big kick. There was not a man in the stand who did not want the race run over again.

Tammany, well ridden by Hamilton, won the fourth race, Calcium second, Mountain Deer third. Calcium was a hot favorite.

Text, the favorite, was badly beaten in the fifth race, the winner turning up in Rambler, a 7 to 1 chance. Rico was second, Atlantic third.

In the sixth race Sir John had a walkover, Longstreet and Riley being withdrawn. Riley is being saved for the Coney Island cup Thursday.

Masterlode, the favorite, won the seventh race in a canter, Come-to-Taw second, St. Luke third.

Interrogating "Snapper" Garrison.

The Board of Control spent the whole day investigating the accident that caused the defeat of St. Florian Suburban day and in looking into the riding of Garrison on Judge Morrow the day the Judge was so badly beaten. No decision was reached in either case.

Following are the summaries of today's races:

First race, sweepstakes for all ages, with $1,000 added, Futurity course—Kingston, 139 pounds (Hamilton), 1 to 4; Potentate, 111 (Clayton), 30 to 1; Nellie Bly, 108 (W. Donohue), 6 to 1; Bermuda, 116 (Anderson), 8 to 1; Leveller, 116 (Miller), 60 to 1; Simrock, 111 (Jones), 100 to 1; Vintage Time filly, 108 (Sims), 100 to 1; Sextus, 111 (Bergen), 40 to 1; Miss Colville, 111 (W. Donohue), 20 to 1. Time, 1:08.

Second race, first half, sweepstakes for maiden 2-year-olds, with $1,000 added, five and a half furlongs—Zorling, 110 (Flynn), 4 to 1; Othmar, 112 (W. Donohue), even; Delusion, 113 (Taylor), 7 to 1; Algoma, 110 (Clayton), 40 to 1; Johannes, 113 (Cook), 15 to 1; Ema Primrose, 110 (Tompkins), 30 to 1; Wah Jim, 113 (Barnes), 8 to 1; Belle D., 110 (Lambley), 8 to 1; Service, 113 (Miller), 15 to 1. Time, 1:11.

Second half second race, conditions same as second, that race having been divided—Fidelio, 113 pounds (Hamilton), 6 to 1; Blitzen, 113 (M. Bergen), 60 to 1; Piccadilly, 110 (Doggett), 60 to 1; Schuylkill, 113 (Bergen), 5 to 1; Ninone, 110 (H. Anderson), 8 to 1; Fauvette, 110 (Sims), 12 to 5; Sister to Jim Douglass filly, 110 (Ray), 40 to 1; Ermintrude, 115 (Taral) 6 to 1; Balaclava, 110 (Jones), 50 to 1. The last four horses left at post. Time, 1:10.

Third race, purse $1,000, for 3-year-olds, selling allowances, mile and three-sixteenths—Tammany, 112 pounds (Hamilton), 4 to 1; Calcium, 115 (Bergen), 8 to 5; Mountain Deer, 107 (Sims), 4 to 1; Lillian, 105 (Taylor), 30 to 1; Adventurer, 105 (W. Donohue), 5 to 1; Katrina, 104 (Doggett), 40 to 1; Lepanto, 105 (Lambley), 9 to 2; Longleaf, 100 (Bryant), 30 to 1; Midget, 95 (H. Jones), 30 to 1. Time, 2:04.

Fourth race, purse $1,000 for all ages, selling allowances, one mile and a furlong—Rambler, 109 (H. Anderson), 7 to 1; Rico, 92 (Stevenson), 4 to 1; Atlantic, 77 (Lambley), 1 to 1; Text, 112 (Clayton), 5 to 2; Virgie, 84 (H. Jones), 12 to 1; Vivid, 98 (C. Hill), 25 to 1; Benedictine, 108 (M. Bergen), 6 to 1; Long Dance, 111 (Miller), 10 to 1; Barnegat, 102 (Jones), 40 to 1; Jim Clare, 111 (Casey), 100 to 1. Time, 1:57 1-5.

Fifth race, handicap sweepstakes, with $1,250 added, mile and a quarter—Sir John, 121 pounds (P. Dwyer Jr.). Sir John walked over. Time, none taken.

Sixth race, handicap sweepstakes, with $1,000 added, mile and three-quarters on turf—Masterlode, 123 pounds (Hamilton), even; Come-to-Taw, 122 (Taral), 3 to 1; St. Luke, 122 (Moser), 4 to 1; Rover, 110, (Lambley), 10 to 1; Algernon, 112 (Foster), 7 to 1; Eleve, 110 (Sims), 40 to 1. Time, 3:03 1-5.

Entries for tomorrow follow:

First race, selling, for 3-year-olds, purse $1,000, of which $200 to the second; entrance $20 each, to be divided between second and third; nine furlongs—Silver Prince, 112 pounds; Sorocco, Mountain Deer, King Alta, 107; Adventurer, 100; Richal, 103; Phonograph, 104; Katrina, 92.

Second race, the Mermaid Stakes, a sweepstakes of $100 each, h. ft., and only $20 if declared out before June 1, 1891, with $1,500 added, of which $350 to second and $150 to third, one mile and an eighth—Flavilla, Castilia, Equity, Ambulance, Beckon, Acquilion, 117 pounds.

Third race, a handicap sweepstakes of $25 each and only $5 if declared, with $1,250 added, of which $250 to second, the third to receive $100 out of the stakes, one mile and three-sixteenths—Sir John, 121 pounds; Diablo, Strideaway, 116; Kingmaker, Drizzle, 110; Frontenac, 108; Little Minch, 112; Reclare, 107; Saunterer, 105; Walcott, 100.

Fourth race, the Coney Island Stakes for 3-year-olds and upwards, a sweepstakes by the following respective subscriptions: For horses which have won a race of $3,000 in 1890, $100 each, $50 forfeit; for other horses, $50 each, $25 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $350 to the second, the third to receive $150 out of the stakes. Nine furlongs—Drizzle, 115; Valletta, 90; Kingston, 126; Potomac, 107.

Fifth race, selling, sweepstakes for $20 each, $1,000 added, 2-year-olds, Futurity course—Fremont, McCormick, Othmar, 108 pounds; Belle D., 102; Pan-Handle, Arnica, 100; Exotic, 115; Ermentrude colt, 103; Actor, 101; Service, 98.

Sixth race, the Zephyr Stakes, a sweepstakes for 2-year-olds, foals of 1889, of $50 each, half forfeit, with $1,250 added, of which $250 to the second; the third to receive $100 out of the stakes, to carry 100 pounds, fillies allowed three pounds; penalties; three-quarters of a mile—Victory, Rex, Fidelio, Dr. Wilcox, 110; Nettie B., Shellbark, 107; Airplant, 115; Lorimer, 107; Lizzie Dunbar, filly, 104; Nomad, 120.

Seventh race, a high weight handicap sweepstakes of $15 each; $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third; one mile and a quarter on turf—Tea Tray, 137 pounds; Raceland, 136; Drizzle, 125; John Cavanagh, 115; Vengeur, 118; St. John, 116; Mountain Deer, 112; Blue Jeans, Trinity, 110.

RESULTS AT GLOUCESTER.

Hydra, at 20 to 1, Beats the Favorite in the Opening Dash.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 22.—[Special.]—The races at Gloucester today resulted as follows:

First race, four a half furlongs—Hydra (Penny) won, Kitty Clover (Snedeker) second, Grapeshot (F. Doane) third. Time, 1:01¼. Betting: Hydra, 20 to 1; Kitty Clover, 1 to 2; Grapeshot, 3 to 1.

Second race, seven and a half furlongs—Landseer (Fitzsimmons) won, Question (Dunn) second, Gilmer (McDermott) third. Time, 1:46¾. Betting: Landseer, 6 to 5; Question, 7 to 10; Gilmer, 3 to 2.

Third race, five furlongs—Estacy (Tribe), 1; Raymond (McDonald), 2; James A. 2d (Snedeker), 3. Time, 1:08¾. Betting: Estacy 3 to 2, Raymond 3 to 1, James A. 2d, 4 to 1.

Fourth race, one mile—Now or Never (Marshall), 1; Syracuse (Tribe), 2; Pearl Set (F. Doane), 3. Time, 1:51¾. Betting: Now or Never 6 to 5, Syracuse 4 to 5, Pearl Set, 4 to 5.

Fifth race, six and one-quarter furlongs—Hawkstone (Crittenden), 1; Bill Barnes (Bogan), 2; Ida Girl (Fitzsimmons), 3. Time, 1:26¾. Betting: Hawkstone, 2 to 1; Bill Barnes, even; Ida Girl, 1 to 2.

Sixth race, five furlongs—Ascot (Snedeker), 1; P. J. H. (Bergen), 2; Lizzie Fonso (Davis), 3. Time, 1:08¾. Betting: Ascot, 10 to 1; P. J. H., even; Lizzie Fonso, 2 to 1.

Entries for tomorrow follow:

First race, six and one-fourth furlongs—Telephone, Gilmer, Kismet, 112 pounds; Regina, 107; Festus, Vevay, Jack Staff, Chickasaw, Edward F., Carnot, Bootjack, Hemet, P. J. H., 105; Souvenir, Darling, 100.

Second race, one-half mile, 2-year-olds—Bratton, 112 pounds; Budd Ervin, 112; Comforter, 112; Roy, 112; Troublesome, 109; Queen d'Or, Late Regina E., 109; Valkyr, 109; Belle of Phœnix, 109; Democracy, 109; Madusa filly, 109.

Third race, six and one-half furlongs, 3-year-olds—Menthol, 115 pounds; Duke John, 113; Rose Howard, 110; Paola, 110; King Solomon, 109; Laura S., 108; Euna, 106; A. O. H., 105; Lum, 105; Count Me In, 104.

Fourth race, one mile—Gounod, 117; Glendale, 117; Count Luna, 113; J. J. O. B., 113; Jack Bachellor, 109; Lancaster, 109; Montpelier, 109; Courtier, 105; Joe Mitchell, 105; Moorefield, 105; Ernest, 105; Baltimore, 105; Refund, 105.

Fifth race, six and one-fourth furlongs—Planter 104 pounds; Repeater, 112; Lee S., 111; Bargain, 108; Whitehouse, 106; Mohican, 104; Frejoles, 102; Fearless, 86; Ascot, 81.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Royalist, 114 pounds; Avery, 109; Ten Boohk, 109; Monte Cristo, 104; Sour Mash, 104; John Davis, 104; The Lion, 104; King Arthur, 104; Laramie, 104; Lizzie Fonso, 107.

ST. LOUIS POOL-ROOMS CLOSED.

The New Law Against Pool-Selling in Missouri Will Be Fought, However.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 22.—[Special.]—All the pool-rooms of the city, with the exception of one, Arthur Lions', have closed today in consequence of the new State law which becomes effective today, and which prohibits the selling of pools on any racing event inside the limits of the State. The law was molded after that of Tennessee, and while making it a severe offense to bet on racing elsewhere tolerates it on race-tracks in Missouri. The purpose of the pool-rooms in permitting Lions' to remain open is to secure a test case. Owing to a misunderstanding as to the exact time when the law becomes operative, the Chief of Police has decided not to make arrests until Wednesday. The pool-rooms have raised $10,000 to defend Lions and the Law and Order people have raised an equal sum to prosecute the cases. Eminent legal talent has been secured by each side and a bitter fight is in prospect. In the meantime an association has been formed to provide racing here all the year around, and another to build a race track across the river for Eastern events.

June Meeting at Freeport.

FREEPORT, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—Everything is in readiness for the June meeting of the Freeport Driving Park Association, which commences tomorrow. Over 100 horses are entered, including Monroe Salisbury's famous California string.

Racing at Springfield Today.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the Springfield Driving club begins tomorrow and promises to equal any meeting in the State in the achievements of the exceptionally fine strings of horses entered in the various contests. The track is in splendid shape for good time. The horses on hand are good ones and good work and good records are expected by those who have seen them. There are already many visitors here for the races.

TO PROTECT HOME PUGILISTS.

"No Imported Bruisers Need Apply" Is the Decision of the Government.

"Down with the imported slugger; our home pugilists must be protected," was the word passed along the line of Immigration Inspectors throughout the country yesterday. This was the result of the action taken by the New York immigration authorities Saturday in getting after Frank Slavin to bring him to terms for coming to America under contract to exhibit in boxing matches and theatrical entertainments. Immigration Inspector Stitch of this district was yesterday engaged in looking up the subject.

"Slavin's contract to exhibit himself here was a clear violation of the alien contract labor law," said Mr. Stitch, "and the first imported pugilist that comes to Chicago will be sought out by me and be compelled to give an account of himself. I haven't the least doubt that all these imported sluggers violated the law, and it is about time they were stopped. A pugilist hires himself out to some one and what he does is work, and mighty hard work sometimes. If any of those fellows get past the New York officials and come to Chicago and exhibit I'll have a United States Marshal after them pretty quick. No, I won't go myself, because I prefer to order pugilists around through a deputy. 'Parson' Davies and our home talent must be protected. Seriously speaking, however, pugilists coming in under contract are liable under the law, and if I discover any of them violating it I'll get after them just as I would a laborer coming in under contract."

Preparing for the Battle.

Active preparations are being made for the Hall-Fitzsimmons fight. Both men are in training, while the huge building in which they are to fight is going up. Jim Corbett is likely to referee the battle. The position has been tendered him by Prof. Donaldson for the new club. Jack Dempsey has been requested by "Parson" Davies to second Jim Hall and is likely to do so. The fight will be under the auspices of the St. Paul Athletic club, which was incorporated Saturday with a capital stock of $300,000. Part of the plan is to build a club-house on Sixth street to cost $100,000.

General Sporting Notes.

Hugh Leonard and Jimmy Faulkner have agreed to wrestle next November.

Britishers claim that Austin Gibbons' defeat of Verrall was a fluke. They say Gibbons is a clumsy fighter.

The Peerless Athletic club of Laredo, Tex., offers a purse of $20,000 to Sullivan and Slavin for a fight to a finish.

Capt. Money and L. T. Davenport of New York are to shoot a series of matches. Capt. Money is an Englishman.

John McKay and Jake Gaudaur will go into training this week at Orillia, Ont., for their double scull match with Hanlan and O'Connor.

Hector P. Cowan, the Princeton football player, has been ordained a minister, and will be pastor of a mission church in Missouri.

Harry Overton, the English lightweight, has challenged Austin Gibbons to fight him for $1,000 a side, and the Jersey man will probably accept.

MEXICAN MINES BEING IMPROVED.

The Veta Grande, Which Has Been Worked 200 Years, to Be Refitted.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 22.—The Veta Grande mine at Parral, which broke its pumps a year ago and flooded the mine to the fourth level, is now putting in a new Cornish pump and other machinery at an expenditure of $60,000, preparatory to unwatering the mine. This mine has been worked for 200 years, producing millions. The average yearly output before the mine was flooded was 24,000 tons of thirty to forty ounce milling ore. The Nopal, on the same vein, was recently sold to a Kansas City company, together with the La Luz mill at Parral. They are making extensive improvements at the mine, and have started up the mill. The Pricena was also sold a few days ago to the Philadelphia Mining and Milling company. They are supplying their Hidalgo mill at Parral with ore from this mine. The North American Mining company of New York has bought the Roquilla mill. This mill was built by a company of Americans of Ohio at a cost of $20,000. A new process for pulverizing and amalgamating ore was introduced and proved a failure, and the company in disgust sold the mill to some merchants of Parral for $20,000, and these merchants have resold it at the same price to the North American company. The buildings alone cost $34,000.

LANDS ALLOTTED TO THE IOWA INDIANS.

Another Fertile Area of Country Now Opened to White Settlers.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, Ok., June 22.—[Special.]—Indian Allotting Agent J. C. Robinson reached the agency this evening, having completed his work of allotting lands in severalty to the Iowa tribes of Indians. His work was begun in April of the present year, the treaty allowing sixty days from that date for the Indians to select their land. At the expiration of this time, day before yesterday, there were still forty-two remaining Iowas who had sulked off and had not taken lands. These were made quick work of. Mr. Robinson selected and set aside their lands for them in two days, arriving at the agency this evening and depositing his filled notes and tract books with Indian Agent Patrick.

The Iowa tribe numbers 111 members now on the reservation and entitled to allotments. These members each received eighty acres of land of their own selection, besides the increase in annuities from the sale of the remainder. Most of them have taken their allotments on the Cimarron River. The remainder of the country to be opened to white settlement is largely fertile soil, well timbered and diversified by streams.

DROVE THE ITALIANS OUT OF THE CAMP.

American Laborers Inaugurate a Race Riot in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 22.—The police investigation has developed the fact that the riot at the Chain of Rocks Sunday morning was not the result of a factional fight between Italians, but arose from hard feelings caused by the arrival of the Italians at the camp. The raid was made by American workmen. The Italians were driven from the camp and their valuables and money confiscated by the gang of American laborers making the attack. So serious were the proportions assumed by the affair that the Italian Consul, Mr. Ginocchi, this morning called on the Chief of Police, demanding protection for his countrymen and the beginning of an official investigation of the riot. The contractor at the works has also asked for police protection.

There are likely to be the most serious consequences arising from the anti-Italian raid, and a rigid and searching investigation is now under way. Some of the American laborers thought to have been implicated in the riot are now under arrest. The Italian laborers driven from the camp are now in refuge in the city, to which they fled under threats of death if they dared to return to the camp.

DISASTER TO A WHALEBACK STEAMER.

The Colgate Hoyt Runs on a Rock—Extent of the Damage Unknown.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—At 3:20 this morning the whaleback steamer Colgate Hoyt stranded on a rock shoal abreast Topsail Island on the American side, staving in one or more holes in one of its forward compartments. Owing to the imperfect condition of the bulkheads water has filled all the bulkheads forward of the midships excepting the first. It lies in fair shape with deep water all around it. It will require the lightering of about 600 tons. Four hundred tons are now removed from it. It is expected to be released tomorrow afternoon. It is laden with ore from Two Harbors. The accident occurred during a fog bank which arose suddenly. The exact damage to its bottom cannot yet be ascertained.

Tired of the Fight.

Some of the lake and rail lines which have been fighting the Canadian Pacific competition into the Northwest so hotly are becoming tired. They are disgusted with the course of the Chicago-St. Paul railroads which have exacted full rates on the traffic which the lake and rail lines have carried from the seaboard at cost or below.

"This is Chicago's fight," said one agent, "and I don't see why the lake lines should bear all the burden. We have reduced our local rates to this city to bedrock, and have done our full share to maintain the equality of this city with Northwestern competitors. Now, I have enough of it. For one I am in favor of restoring west-bound lake and rail rates to Chicago at once."

The through traffic just now is almost entirely diverted to the Canadian Pacific and Lake Superior lines. That, however, cuts a small figure compared with the fact that wholesale houses in Northwestern cities are now stocking up on rates from the seaboard less than the local rates from Chicago to these points. The Chicago lake and rail lines are thus suffering a loss in both through and local business. The lines with Lake Superior connections are not troubling themselves much about Chicago business, as they are in a position to meet Canadian Pacific competition by way of Duluth.

Grain Freights Advance.

Grain freights yesterday advanced to 1¼ cents on wheat and 1⅛ cents on corn to Buffalo. The advance was the direct outcome of the settlement of the ore-handlers' strike at Lake Erie ports. There was a good demand for boats to load ore, and it was said that most of the boats unloading coal at Chicago and Milwaukee would take ore back rather than grain. Then, too, there was a brisk demand from grain shippers, notwithstanding decreasing stocks, and the first advance of the season was secured. The time is not far distant, however, when there will not be more than enough grain to bill out the line boats. Yesterday's shipments were twice the receipts. Charters: To Buffalo—Parks Foster, wheat and oats; Ira H. Owen, wheat and corn; Walter Vail, Hudson, corn; Delaware, Cayuga, wheat. To Erie—Susquehanna, corn. To Ogdensburg—McVittie, corn and oats. To Port Huron—H. H. Badger, oats. Totals—Wheat, 232,000 bushels; corn, 268,000 bushels; oats, 112,000 bushels.

Trouble Over a Bill of Lading.

A bill of lading, wet from the letter-press and bearing date of June 9, the last day the reduced Eastbound rates were supposed to be in effect, caused trouble yesterday. It was evidence that some one was taking freight at war rates under contracts, when these rates were to end June 10 under the trunk line agreement. That these contracts were out had been suspected, but it could not be proved. The lines which had not made contracts have been badly frozen, and a reduction to the old war rates will probably be made today. In fact, it is a question if one line did not start in yesterday. The agreement had lasted just two weeks, which is longer than some of the agents expected. Three lines were charged with taking flour for export at 15 cents, a cut of five cents yesterday.

Freights and Charters.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 22.—[Special.]—Coal freights were very active today, former rates firm. Charters included Oregon, Florida, Cumberland, Waverly, John Rugee, for Chicago; Topeka, Spinner, Cormorant, Charley Wall, for Milwaukee; D. P. Rose, Boscobel, Buckey State, Marine City, for Green Bay; America and North Star, for Duluth. Canal freights, 2¾ cents on wheat and 2½ cents on corn to New York.

CLEVELAND, O., June 22.—[Special.]—There was a good demand for Escanaba ore tonnage today, and the rate was advanced from 55 to 60 cents. Several boats were placed to load this week at the advanced rate. One vessel was chartered to load at Marquette for Detroit at 85 cents, which is an advance of 5 cents. Coal freights were quiet and unchanged.

Marine Notes.

The whaleback steamer Charles W. Wetmore successfully ran the rapids of the St. Lawrence River yesterday, and is now safe at Montreal. She is the third whaleback boat to run them within a week.

Lake trade in oats will undoubtedly suffer from the all-rail reductions to 20 cents by the Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago and Erie to New York. It means a great deal more than a like reduction in corn or wheat. Owing to through bills of lading it is likely the railroads will have an advantage over the water route that will seriously hurt lake shipments. Corn, wheat, and other heavy grain will go by water at present lake rates, a 20-cent rate having no effect upon them.

Vessel Movements.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 22.—[Special.]—Arrived—From Chicago—Saranac, Tuscarora, Harlem. Cleared—For Chicago—Lackawanna, Nelson.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—Departed—Lawrence, Chicago; Winslow, with Genesee Chief, Mineral State, and Quickstep, Detroit. Arrived—Saugatuck and tow, Campbell, Carpenter. At anchor—Bahama.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Josephine, W. Pall, R. Mills, F. & P. M. No. 1, Maryland; schooners Isabella Sands, J. Miner. Sailed—Schooners J. Miner, T. H. Howland, E. P. Beals; steamers E. M. Peck, Manhattan, W. Pall.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—Up—Queen of the West, 9:30 p. m.; Panther, Grover, 9:35; Ogemaw, Tilden, Maxwell, 11:20; Columbia, 8:30 a. m.; Nimick, Norwalk, 9:50; Marshall, Sawyer, Nyack, 11:15; Continental, 12:40 p. m.; Sitka (50), 1:10; Holland, Stephenson, Parana, 3:25; Northern Light, Parmer, 5; Gilcher, 6:45; Nyanza, La Salle, 9; Hope and Nana, 9:40. Down—Colonel, Holland, 10:35 p. m.; Manola, Colgate Hoyt, 11:55; Northwind, 12:50 a. m.; Massaba, 2:55; Sauvier, 4:50; Shickluna, Missoula, 9:15; Barge (105), (111), 10:30; Whittaker, Unadilla, Watson, 12:50; Fedora, 1 p. m.; John Harper, 2:10; Minneapolis, San Diego, Redwing, 4:10; C. Tower Jr., Wadena, 6:10; Sachem, Halstead, Homer, 7:30; Merrill, Ellsworth, Card, 8:15.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—Down—Saginaw Valley, City of Alpena, 11; Oregon, Crosthwaite, 11:10; E. C. Pope, 4; Volunteer, Torrent and raft, 4:30; Matoa, 5; Havana, Helena, 5:20; Snook and A. B. Norris, 6:40; Owego, P. D. Armour, 6; W. B. Hall, John M. Nichol, 6:20; Oceanica, John Rugee, 6:40; Niagara, 6:45; Arcadia, 7; Livingstone, 8; Henry Chisholm, 8:15; A. L. Hopkins, 8:20; India, 10:20; Edwin S. Tice and consorts, 11; Vulcan, 11:40; O. T. Flint, noon; Myles, 1:15; Ralph and Allegheny, 2; Sanilac, 3; Business, 3:20; Tempest and barges, 5; E. R. Williams, Neshoto, 5:20; Yakima, "109," "104," 6:25; William Chisholm, 7:30. Up—Pontiac, 9:20; Gettysburg, 10:20; City of Windsor, 9; tug Monarch, 10:40; Marion, 1:30; W. L. Wetmore and consort, 2:10; Kaliyuga and Fountain, 2:15; A. P. Wright, 2:20; Chicago, 3; Cherokee and consort, 5:20; Saxon, 5; Scranton, 6; Cross and consorts, 7; Crusader, George Sturges, Wawanosh, 8; Burlington and barges, 8:30; Charles A. Eddy and consort, 9:40; Portage, 10:20; Nicosia, 11; Nahant, S. L. Watson, noon; James Fisk, 12:40; Maine and barges, 4:20; Seneca, 5:20; Volunteer, 5:45; Sabina and barges, 6:30; Boston, 8:30.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with lumber—Props S. E. Hall, Alpena; S. K. Martin, Cheboygan; M. T. Greene, Ludington; White and Friant, Washburne; Saugatuck, Saugatuck. Pentwater; Rudolph, Mille Coque Bay; Rumbell, Saugatuck. Schrs Ebenezer, Ruby, Ludington; Flint, Nellie Mason, Alpena; Grace Stephenson, Filer, Darley, Marinette; Mike Corry, Fuller, Menominee; Sherwood, Nell, Washburne; Ottawa, Manistee; Guido, Frankfort; Perry, Masonville. Sundries—Props Delaware, Erie; City of Ludington, Manistique; Hudson, Wyoming, Buffalo; Puritan, City of Chicago, Pilgrim, Bradshaw, St. Joe; Sheboygan, Manitowoc; Williams, South Haven; Kalamazoo, Holland; Atlanta, Muskegon. Coal—Propellers Arizona, Mercur, Buffalo; Parks, Foster, Erie; schooners Baltic, Buffalo; Plymouth, Buffalo. Salt—Propeller—F. & P. M. No. 1, Bay City. Stone—Schooner Monticello, Portage; propeller Otego, Portage.

Cleared light—Propellers Manitowoc, D. M. Wilson, Escanaba; Thompson, R. E. Reid, H. Soper, Muskegon; Otego, Portage; Williams, South Haven; S. E. Hall, Alpena; Pilgrim, City of Chicago, Bradshaw, St. Joe; George Dunbar, Good Harbor; Campbell, Carter, M. T. Greene, Ludington; White and Friant, Washburne; City of Toledo, George C. Markham, Joys, Manistee. Schooners C. Michelson, Ottawa, Manistee; Driver, Arthur Bay; Guido, Pierport; O. R. Johnson, Ludington; Rising Star, St. Helena; H. Faber, Bois Blanc Island, West Side, Manistique; Monticello, Jacksonville; H. Witbeck, Menominee; Perew, Judd, E. S. Robinson, Marinette; Lincoln Dall, East Jordan; Richard Mott Cheboygan; Sam Flint, Alpena; Montmorency, Jacksonville. Tugs Butter, Uncle Sam, Toledo. Sundries—Propeller Indiana, Milwaukee. Grain—Propellers Langdon, Ogdensburg; Milwaukee, Commodore, Buffalo. Schooner Lake Forest, Port Huron.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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Leaves a Delicate and Lasting Odor After Using.

If unable to procure SHANDON BELLS SOAP send 25c in stamps and receive a cake by return mail.

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SPECIAL.—Shandon Bells Waltz (the popular Society Waltz) sent FREE to anyone sending us three wrappers of Shandon Bells Soap.

Send 10c in stamps for sample bottle Shandon Bells Perfume.

BLAINE AT BAR HARBOR.

A CORRESPONDENT'S DRIVE WITH HIM ALONG THE CORNICHE ROAD.

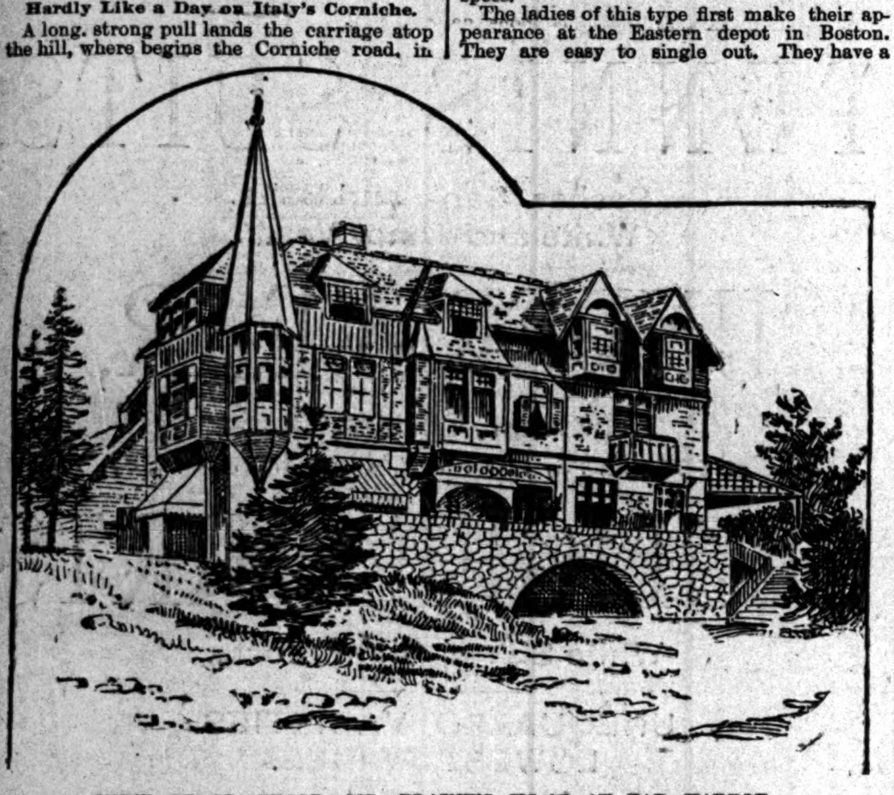
But the Discreet Statesman Would Talk of Nothing but the Scenery—In Good Health, in Excellent Spirits, and Wears a Blazer—Both He and Senator Hale Appeared to Be Pleased Over McKinley's Nomination—Or, Rather, the Correspondent Thought So.

BAR HARBOR, June 19.—[Special to the New York World.]—Mr. Blaine is here, but the season has not arrived. It may be backward, but Mr. Blaine never is. The Rodich is still tightly shut, and many of the cottages have not yet had their blinds taken down.

The sun came out this morning bright and warm. At 11 o'clock the Secretary ordered a two-seated canopy-top brougham from his fellow-townsman, Mr. Stanford, and when your correspondent reached Stanwood to pay his respects he found Mr. Blaine just leaving his château en Maine for a drive. The correspondent accompanied him. The route taken was the one of which the Secretary is most fond and leads for five miles northward along the coast of Frenchman's Bay. The fast team of bays drawing the Secretary's carriage soon descended the hill on Highbrook road, and, turning to the left, began their trot to Salisbury Cove. A succession of cottages and villas was passed until the brow of the slope above the mill at the mouth of Duck Creek was reached. Mr. Blaine occupied the left-hand side of the rear seat and Mrs. Blaine was by his side. The Secretary of State wore the soft gray felt hat he so constantly uses while here. He looked much better than when at Cape May last summer. He sat firmly upright and appeared to enjoy every moment of the ride. The day was a perfect one, though the air was still cool. The blue waters of the bay sparkled like club soda and the green meadows were bespangled with daisies and buttercups. Never had heaven more smiled, never was earth more fair. Behind could be seen the gables and towers of the great hotels at Bar Harbor, glistening in the sun like the minarets of an Oriental city.

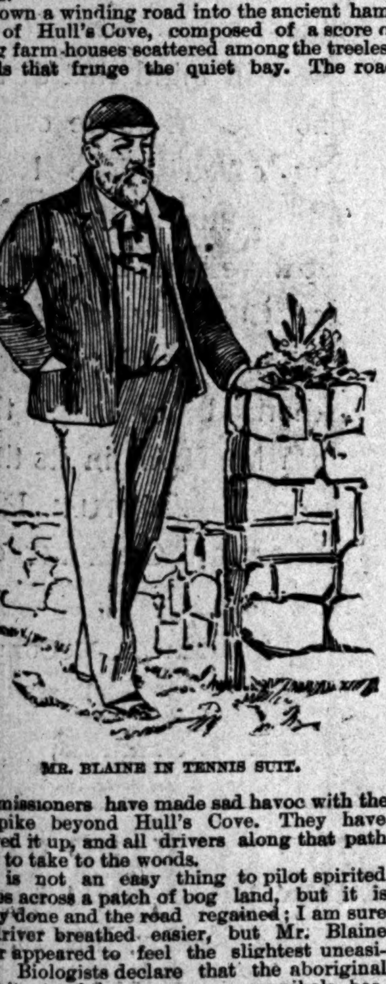
Hardly Like a Day on Italy's Corniche.

A long, strong pull lands the carriage atop the hill, where begins the Corniche road, in all respects the finest drive on Mount Desert Island. It follows the edge of the cliff for a mile through forests of birch and pine relieved at frequent intervals by bright lawns glorious with flowers. Very few people were out driving, the social paralysis produced by the cold weather of the last three days not yet having disappeared, but the water below is as blue as the Mediterranean at the foot of the cliffs of Salerno. A cloud of dust announces the approach of a "schooner" of the mountains, as the three-seated buckboards drawn by four horses are called. The open carriage of Mr. and Mrs. Parke Godwin is next encountered. Not far from the end of the Corniche road is the quaint cottage owned by the daughter of John A. Morris of the New York Jockey Club, and a flag that is flying on a staff in the yard is dipped in honor of Secretary Blaine. Mr. Pierpont Edwards' cottage, Eastcote, near by, does not appear to be open, though the gardeners are busy at work on the flower-beds.



VIEW OF STANWOOD, MR. BLAINE'S HOME AT BAR HARBOR.

Down a winding road into the ancient hamlet of Hull's Cove, composed of a score of snug farm-houses scattered among the treeless fields that fringe the quiet bay. The road commissioners have made sad havoc with the turnpike beyond Hull's Cove. They have plowed it up, and all drivers along that path have to take to the woods.



MR. BLAINE IN TENNIS SUIT.

It is not an easy thing to pilot spirited horses across a patch of bog land, but it is safely done and the road regained; I am sure the driver breathed easier, but Mr. Blaine never appeared to feel the slightest uneasiness. Biologists declare that the aboriginal inhabitants of this cove were cannibals, basing their assertions upon the human bones found among the vast prehistoric mounds of oyster-shells here seen. On a previous visit Mr. Blaine had examined some of the shells carefully removed from under the growth of underbrush that had preserved them, and he expressed the opinion that the natives who opened these cove oysters two or three hundred years ago understood the art quite as well as a Fulton Market expert.

Just at Point Levi, where the road turns towards those remarkable cliff caves called "The Ovens," a hearse was passed—an unusually somber vehicle of its class. A neat village cart, with some members of the family of Guy Fairfax Whiting, turned into the pretty grounds surrounding his new mansion. Mr. Blaine did not halt his carriage at the path leading down over the hillside to the bowlder-strewn shore. He has been a citizen of Bar Harbor too many summers not to have visited the caverns at the base of the stately cliffs.

Sands Point is the next village, and thence leaving the woodland behind, but not the flies, a hot drive brings the team to Salisbury—a straggling old hamlet, poor in everything that renders life worth living, though it is in the Town of Eden. Time indeed to turn the horses homeward. A guide-board indicates the Eagle Lake road and a drive of three miles through an almost uninhabited tract of brushwood brings the carriage to the shore again at Hull's Cove. Back along the Corniche road from the loftiest bluff on which the sound of the great bell-buoy ringing as the ocean swings off Porcupine Island comes to my ears across the bay, borne on the strong gale that has sprung up since the day began. It is the bell of a convent of the sea summoning the jelly-fish and anemones to solemn conclave. Wild and weird are its tones, and the stoutest-hearted Penobscot sailor shudders when he hears them.

The half mile on the level before reaching the Highbrook road was covered in a quick trot, and at 2 o'clock Mr. Blaine had returned to the Stanwood House. The little Coppinger grandson and the gigantic mastiff both rush across the lawn to welcome him.

Senator Hale Also Silent.

A visit was paid to Ellsworth this evening to see Senator Hale, in the hope that he would have something to say regarding National politics. He was found in his new cottage on a hilltop east of the town. From his lawn the gothic hotel on the lofty crags of Green Mountain, Mount Desert Island, can be plainly descried. The Senator was very courteous to his visitor, but he gave no encouragement to a political talk. He was satisfied with the outlook in Ohio, and thought the platform excellent. As your correspondent walked down the hill to catch the evening train back to the Bar Harbor Ferry, the stillness of night had overtaken the sea and the land, and the alert mentality of the man of Maine away across the inky waste of water seemed the only thing alive, the only earthly potency extant.

The Bar Harbor girl is here. She may be seen upon the board walk, at the boat landings, and encountered at the postoffice. She is always of the same class, dressed in the traditional blue or gray, and she generally wears spectacles. Why does she wear glasses? Ye gods! Rather ask me why there is sulphur in eggs, why the well-armed catfish is gentle, why the clouds are homeless, why the ostrich never sings, but do not insist upon knowing why the Bar Harbor girl wears specs.

The ladies of this type first make their appearance at the Eastern depot in Boston. They are easy to single out. They have a breezy air about them, recognizable at once. Their bangs always recall the salt sea air. These ladies take possession of the train at Boston; they ensconce themselves in the smoking compartment, to the exclusion of the "horrid men" who might have expected to enjoy the weed. There they remain and the conductors of the Pullman cars gallantly sustain them in their unreasonable selfishness. The men in the blue caps explain that their company is very grasping and that it would rather carry a full complement of passengers, even though every one of them were unhappy, than to have one vacant seat and a contented party of guests. I do not believe a word of this, but such was the law laid down by the officials with whom I journeyed hither. I had to take my cigar to the smoking-car and I enjoyed it alongside a sociable chap who I afterwards found was handcuffed and chained to his seat. He was a convict going to jail.

Shadrach on a Vacation.

It was during the hottest of the recent warm spell that I made the trip. From the Grand Central Station to Bangor it was one of continued misery. The sleeping-car which the traveler was compelled to occupy had been standing in the yard all day under a broiling sun, and when it was pushed into the station its interior was as hot as the Hamman bath. A night of utter wretchedness followed. At the early hour when Boston was reached the thermometer had begun to climb the tube. The long daylight ride thence to the Penobscot was nine hours of a penance. Every hour the heat grew more torrid, until at 3 o'clock the mercury registered 105° in the car. Women on the train were fainting with exhaustion. Every window was open, but not a particle of air entered the car—only fiery hot cinders of the engine's sulphurous breath. At Bangor a shower appeared as unexpectedly as four aces in a hand of poker. It was quite as welcome. The rain fell in torrents, and with it the quicksilver in the thermometer. A change of 22° was registered in half as many minutes. At Ellsworth the weather was actually cold, and on the ferry across the bay to Mount Desert a heavy overcoat was calculated to ameliorate the suffering traveler's condition. Here the weather is absolutely cold. Ever since my arrival I have felt very much as any one of that historic trio, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, must have felt for a week after his carousel in the fiery furnace.

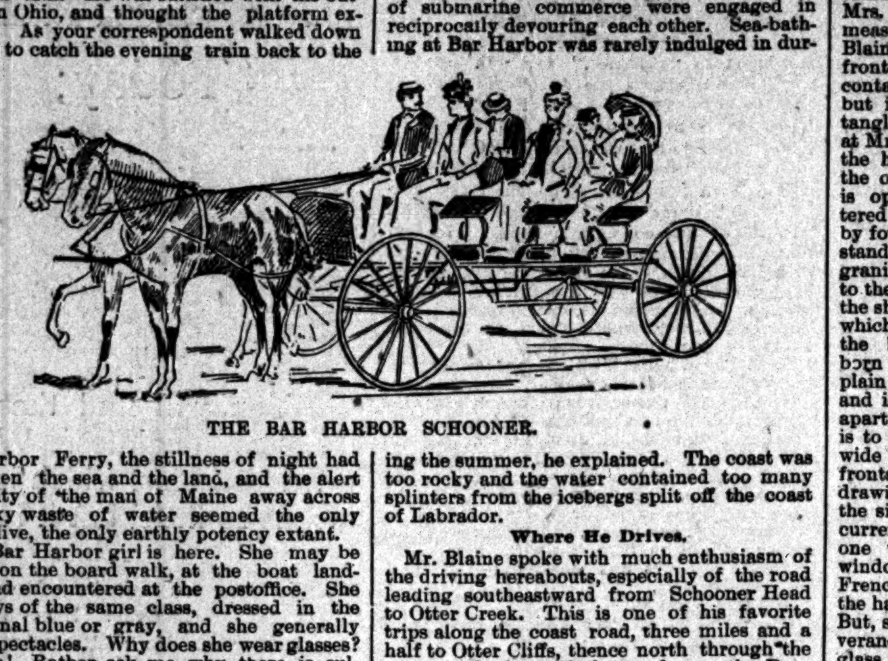
An Effort to Start Things.

Although the season is slow the Bar Harbor girl never is. At exactly eighteen minutes after 7 o'clock last night a member of the Philadelphia delegation entered the large parlor of the Marlborough and made a drive to the right field, where stood the piano. The floor was newly waxed and varnished, and to keep one's feet was as difficult as to observe the vows of the church. The young lady made a desperate effort to open the harpsichord, but she was unsuccessful until the housekeeper had been summoned with the key. The beginning of every season is signalized by the opening of the hotel piano. Everybody in the house last night instinctively recognized the importance of the event. They all "came in," as they might have done on the opening of a jackpot. The electric lights were all turned on. The Chinese lantern, suspended from the ceiling, glowed in the reflected light. Every guest held his breath, for the lady at the piano was about to sing. The expected event happened on this occasion. The lovely creature sang, but her notes were as false as those of Jim the Penman. Her melodies were as familiar as the yellow country dog, and her voice as uncultivated as the rockiest pine-grown knoll on Mount Kebo. The entertainment was not a success, and the season which she hoped to initiate still lingered ouside the door of summer without the all-potent password.

Mr. Blaine at Home.

"Grand, gloomy, and peculiar," as Scott describes Napoleon at St. Helena, sat Mr. Blaine upon his windy porch at "Stanwood" villa yesterday. The forenoon was well advanced as your correspondent entered the driveway from Highbrook road. It was necessary to be assured that summer had come, because the salt breeze was raw as April. Mr. Blaine was awaiting his team in which he was about to make his usual drive of an hour or more. The Secretary of State had risen early, breakfasted, and spent an hour with his secretary answering letters of the night before. The usual morning walk had followed. He had tramped a mile along the road that skirts the hillside, returning across the open common fronting the new Matthews House, in course of erection at the only point on this island from which the salt water is not visible. Not a caller had yet appeared at "Stanwood" for the day, if I may except the special commissioner from George Erskine Soper, chief of the commissary department at Bar Harbor. This gentleman supplies Mr. Blaine with Chicago beef and mutton.

Mr. Blaine, who had risen to welcome the *World* man, reseated himself in one of the wicker-incased chairs on the porch, made inquiry regarding several mutual acquaintances, and ended by calling attention to the grandeur of the landscape. He pointed out Rodick Island, the anchorage the men-of-war had occupied last year, the places where the fishing was best, and traced the ship channel from Frenchman's Bay around the She Porcupine to the inner harbor. The Secretary explained that his health was quite good, that he had come to Bar Harbor thus early to secure absolute rest, that he appreciated the kindness of his friends in not disturbing him, and that he intended to remain here for the season unless business called him elsewhere. He had not made any plans for the summer, beyond the general thought that Bar Harbor was the most comfortable place for him to stay. He admitted that he was not much of a fisherman—that he only knew by hearsay where the busy workers of submarine commerce were engaged in reciprocally devouring each other. Sea-bathing at Bar Harbor was rarely indulged in during the summer, he explained. The coast was too rocky and the water contained too many splinters from the icebergs split off the coast of Labrador.



THE BAR HARBOR SCHOONER.

Where He Drives.

Mr. Blaine spoke with much enthusiasm of the driving hereabouts, especially of the road leading southeastward from Schooner Head to Otter Creek. This is one of his favorite trips along the coast road, three miles and a half to Otter Cliffs, thence north through the gorge to the fork of the road near the Dorr cottage. This road passes several points of interest on the island, including the Spouting Horn, Anemone Cave, the Peak of Otter, and Thunder Cave. The readers of Mrs. Burton N. Harrison's delightful "Idyl of Mount Desert" will remember how the hero rescues the lovely widow, Rosalie Gray, from certain death in Anemone Cave. There is no telling how many pretty maids and widows have sought the same retreat in the hope that a chivalrous rescuer would appear at the nick of time. Mrs. Burton N. Harrison, by the way, owns a pretty cottage just at the foot of the hill under the shadow of Mr. Blaine's villa. I have not been able to learn whether she has arrived for the season.

Another favorite drive of Mr. Blaine's, he tells me, is northward along the Cornice road past Hull's Cove, turning to the right at the Hamor cottage, skirting the bluff above the ovens at Sand Point, and reëntering the main road at Mr. Whiting's villa; thence to Salisbury Cove and onward to Eden Postoffice, across a bridge over Northeast Creek and southward to West Eden, then back over the Eagle Lake road. This makes a ride of about twelve miles and is only indulged in when the weather is very fine.

Quick on His Feet.

During these drives Mr. Blaine frequently alights from the carriage and takes a spin along the road. He is a quick, spritely walker and has developed much elasticity in his gait during recent years. This is true of him when he is not suffering from the gout or dyspepsia. A friend said of him this afternoon that "he could get sick quicker and well again sooner than any man he ever knew." And yet I could not help feeling yesterday that Mr. Blaine was chiefly satisfied with Bar Harbor because of the peaceful companionship the members of his family here insured to him, rather than the state of solitude in which he dwelt. Outside his family he seems to have few visitors. Steve Elkins has not been here, and Senator Hale made his first appearance Thursday. He came down on the morning boat from Ellsworth and made one or two calls before reaching Mr. Blaine's house. The interview was not of long duration, and its only political feature was the discussion of the situation in Ohio. Dispatches had already been sent to the Gubernatorial nominee. Although it was impossible to get an opinion it was evident that both men were delighted. The Senator lunched with Mr. Blaine and returned home in the evening boat.

Not Too Far Away.

The neighbors on the Eastern hillside are not very sociable with Mr. Blaine. This is not due to any feeling of unfriendliness, but wholly to a desire to respect his wish to be alone. The contrast in his life here and at Washington is as great as was that of the brave Father Du Thet on the windy heights of St. Sauveur, at Southwest Harbor, and at the Chateau de la Roche Guyon. But the good Père Du Thet could see the heights of Mount Calvary, he claimed, from the bleak mountain top, and who shall say that the popular Secretary of State cannot descry from his rocky perch the swinging doors of the White House. The Jesuit father's hopes were blasted at one blow for all time, but the swan song of the Blaine dynasty has not yet been heard reëchoing through these crags.

I remember once to have met Edmund Yates, the well-known London journalist, under circumstances that inspired me with the greatest respect. The time was the night of Gen. Grant's second inauguration as President of the United States. The place was Washington and the scene was in the rear of the general telegraph office. Mr. Yates had been commissioned to describe the important ceremonial. He was to be the Abou Ben Adhem of the occasion—his story was to lead all the rest. After several youngsters in the business, like myself, had dispatched our parts of the work we bethought ourselves of the distinguished visitor, and developed simultaneously a desire to assist him. We sought him in vain at his hotel, and not until 11 o'clock did he make his appearance in the telegraph office. We procured him a table, a large quantity of paper, and a dozen sharpened pencils. We hung his coat and hat upon a nail, and then, as he seated himself in a thoroughly business way, we asked if there yet remained anything that he desired. The great English journalist was thoughtful a moment, expressed his gratitude for favors already rendered, and said:

"Ah! Anything I want? Yes; you might bring me a glass of brandy, and—a few facts."

Bar Harbor Diplomacy.

Mr. Yates' position was very much the same as that in which I find myself today. Mr. Blaine declines to be interviewed. The sun refuses to shine. The season cannot be opened with an oyster knife. The guests already here cannot decide whether they are enjoying the benefits of a hospital or a holiday. The weather is out of joint, and though the matchmaking mothers may live in hopes and tell off the days on the rosary of time, incidents occur not, marriages are still made in heaven and pumpkin pies in Massachusetts. Secretary Blaine plays a rubber at whist when the days are long, but he is accredited with pursuing the same policy in this game as that which he recently played with Rudini—leading from a short suit. But he never misses a "signal" nor overlooks an "echo."

Mr. Blaine does not carry his politics into his domestic life. One of the most regular visitors to his house is Mr. Alfred Gordon Bulger, an old citizen of Bar Harbor. This gentleman calls to pay his respects at the Blaine mansion every day during the season. Mr. Bulger is a Democrat, but that in no way affects the amicable relations existing between the two men. They discuss the coffee market, the future of American cheese, the California fruit crop, and the wheat growth of the Northwest. Another citizen of the town, named John Henry Cartridge, took offense at the intimacy which has existed between Blaine and his Democratic fellow-townsman, and addressed the Secretary a long letter protesting thereat. Mr. Blaine paid no attention whatever to the impertinent letter, and continued to buy his groceries of the Democratic tradesman.

Mr. Bulger usually calls about 8 o'clock, so that the Secretary may have fresh eggs for breakfast whenever he wants them.

Out for a Drive.

I saw Mr. Blaine driving with his daughter, Mrs. Damrosch, on the Corniche road this afternoon. They were seated in a "cut-under," as the peculiar style of fall-top buggy in use here is called. The Secretary was enveloped in a gray shawl, and wore a soft, white felt hat. He nodded respectfully in return to the many salutations given him along the route. I should have explained that the road, dignified with the name of the great thoroughfare leading from Marseilles along the shores of the blue Mediterranean into Italy, is the one I have heretofore mentioned as the Hull's Cove and Salisbury turnpike, along the northern shore. The coachman was a local driver of renown named Hodgkins, and the team was a pair of bright bays. The team is a good one, though not showy. Earlier in the day I had seen young Jimmy Blaine out in the family phaeton, behind a little old black horse, with the two Coppinger children beside him. The young man, I fear, is not very popular here. His chief duties seem to be those of a messenger boy to the postoffice. The Secretary's mail is very large, and the clerks in the little one-story postoffice on Cottage street are sometimes overworked.

The Blaine Home.

Stanwood Villa, on the Highbrook road, one mile north of the center of the town, is a two-story broken-roofed house, facing to the westward. It was built in 1885 by J. E. Clark, and derives its name from the fact that the land on the adjacent hillside was formerly owned by a family named Stanwood, distantly related to Mrs. Blaine. This may account in a large measure for the adoption of Bar Harbor by the Blaines as their summer home. Over the front door is a beautifully-carved monogram containing all the letters of the house's name, but it would require a Machiavelli to disentangle them. This embellishment was added at Mr. Blaine's own suggestion. Two sides of the house are surrounded by wide verandas: the one toward the north is roofed, the other is open to the sky. The house is entered through a large Dutch door reached by four steps. A large hall is seen in which stands a wide arched stone fireplace of red granite. To the right a broad stairway leads to the upper story, with two resting-places in the shape of landing ways. The dining-room, which looks out upon the sea very much as the bedroom in which Louis XIV. was born at Saint Germain overlooks the plain of Bougival, is entered to the right and is one of the brightest and most cheerful apartments in the house. The drawing-room is to the left of the hallway, reached through wide folding-doors. Mr. Blaine's library fronts upon the road, and is entered from the drawing-room. Low bookcases surround the sides of the apartment filled with the current literature of the day. There is one very peculiar feature about the large window in the hall. It is a massive piece of French plate-glass, through which a view of the harbor and village is had unobstructedly. But, standing without, on the broad open veranda, looking inward, this large expanse of glass becomes a mirror in which every object is duplicated. If one schooner is putting out to sea you behold two; if one Bar Harbor summer girl is paddling in her canoe you observe a hotly-contested race between two fair canoewomen. It would be a good glass before which to take a drink (were it not illegal in Maine), for you would get two drinks instead of one. I have never heard it remarked that you could see two White Houses in it, or two Presidential nominations.

STOOD BY THEIR GUNS UNTIL DEATH.

How the Encalado Went Down in Coldero Harbor April 23.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 22.—Capt. F. B. Nesmith, who witnessed the battle between the Chilean insurgent cruiser Blanco Encalado and the government torpedo boats Condell and Lynch in Coldero harbor April 23, arrived in this city today. He says the government vessels entered the harbor of Coldero, where the Encalado was at anchor, early in the morning. When within 200 yards of the insurgent ship the Condell fired two torpedoes, but both missed. The Lynch then fired two torpedoes at a distance of 100 yards, which also went wide of their mark. For nearly an hour the vessels kept up an incessant cannonading without using any more torpedoes, and the government vessels got the worst of it. During this time the insurgent transport Aconcagua entered the harbor and joined the fight.

It looked as if the two torpedo boats would be defeated, when finally the Lynch made a rush for the Encalado. When forty yards distant she fired a torpedo which struck the insurgent ship amidships. A terrible explosion followed and the Encalado immediately began to sink, but her guns kept on firing and one of her last shots demolished the Lynch's smokestack. At least five or six shots were fired from the vessel after the torpedo struck her. Her officers attempted to get out the boats, but within five minutes the vessel sank and 175 of her crew were drowned. The Condell and the Lynch next attacked the Aconcagua, when the Imperiale, which was stationed outside, signaled the approach of another warship. The torpedo boats at once steamed outside and made preparations to attack the new arrival. She proved, however to be the British ship Warspite, but the Condell did not at once discover it and fired a gun to heave the stranger to. She soon discovered her mistake and put about, and with the Lynch proceeded to Valparaiso for repairs. Two men on the Condell were killed and five wounded by a charge of canister shot from the insurgent cruiser. This was the extent of the government losses. The torpedo boats did not sustain any serious damage.

MRS. RICHTER GRANTED HER DIVORCE.

Unhappy Married Life of a Milwaukee Couple Terminated by the Courts.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—Judge Johnson this afternoon granted a decree of divorce to Hattie J. Richter against Dr. Albert J. Richter. Both parties to the suit are well known, Dr. Richter being one of the leading dentists of the city. Before any testimony was taken this afternoon the answer of the doctor was withdrawn by permission of the court and the divorce was granted on Mrs. Richter's allegation of cruelty on the part of her husband. The domestic infelicity of the parties to the suit seems to be of long standing, and about two years ago they proceeded to trial. Before all the testimony had been taken the parties came to an agreement and made up again, until their friends were recently startled by the report of a new rupture.

Attorney H. J. Rillihea left for Madison this afternoon to present to Gov. Peck an application for the pardon of Peter Deegan, a well-to-do farmer at Saukville, who in 1886 shot and killed one of his tenants during a quarrel over a load of straw. Deegan is now serving a twenty-year sentence. The grounds upon which the application is made are the advanced age of the convict, he being now 70, his previous good conduct, and the peculiar circumstances surrounding the crime, and also his enfeebled health, which is testified to by the prison physician, Dr. Victor Kutchin.

Bishop Vincent, the founder of Chautauqua, will preside this year at the Wisconsin Methodist conference. During the summer Bishop Vincent will conduct an assembly at Lake Geneva for instructions in Sunday-school work.

Hamilton Townsend, the assignee of the Milwaukee Bridge and Iron Works company, has decided to sell the plant outright at public auction July 18, there being no prospect of the company being reorganized as contemplated some time ago.

After private funeral services by the Rev. Judson Titsworth at the family residence, the body of the late Dr. James H. Thompson was this afternoon taken to his birthplace, Foxcraft, Me., for burial.

Castiglione's Transparent Costume.

Nobody enjoys more than I do the sparkle and fizz of G. A. S., but I am, with the Linkman, against him touching the Comtesse de Castiglione. The first time I saw her I did not know who she was. She took my breath away, her beauty was so harmonious and in all points so faultless. When I was told who she was I thought of Helen and the Trojans. I also saw her at the fancy ball at the Tuileries, where she was in the transparent costume lightly fastened together with brooches, à la Salammbô. Comte de Choiseul, son of the notorious Duc de Praslin, with his face blackened to make him resemble a Nubian slave, held up that part of the garment which fell as a gauzy train.

A spectatress I remember of that fancy ball was Mrs. Dayton, wife of the United States Minister. When she saw the Countess enter like an Olympian being her American ideas got the better of diplomatic form, and she said to her daughter, a sweet, maidenly young girl: "Annie, dear, you must come away." A French lady (Mme. Rouher), who sat next and was rather bourgeoise than fast, remonstrated, I remember, in these words: "Mais, Madame, ou en est, donc, le mal? Tout est si bien chez la Comtesse!" The triumph of the Comtesse, as she walked down the Galerie des Maréchaux, was about as extraordinary a sight as the Tuileries ever presented. What was so astonishing was that the ladies forgot to be jealous and the gentlemen to fall in love. The great beauty of the Countess excluded from their minds the idea of sex.—*London Truth.*

Big Prices for Books.

The largest sum ever paid for a single novel is said to have been $200,000, to Alphonse Daudet, for "Sappho," published in 1884. Eighty thousand dollars was received by Victor Hugo for "Les Miserables" (1862), published in ten languages. Lord Beaconsfield received $60,000 each for "Endymion" and "Lothair," George Elliot received $40,000 for "Middlemarch," and Charles Dickens $37,500 for "Edwin Drood."—*Boston Beacon.*

The Lowest Water.

The lowest body of water on the globe is the Caspian Sea. Its level has been gradually lowering for centuries, and now it is eighty-five feet below the level of its neighbor, the Black Sea.

GETTING AFTER MR. KERN

SUITS TO BE BROUGHT AGAINST THE COUNTY TREASURER.

Proceedings to Oust Him from Office—A Mandamus and an Action of Debt Against His Bondsmen to Be Filed Today or Tomorrow—A Committee of County Commissioners Going to Baltimore—Other Municipal Matters.

Corporation Counsel Miller has been directed to file a petition for a mandamus against County Treasurer Kern, and also to bring action for debt on Mr. Kern's bond. In addition to the suit against the sureties an action will be brought to declare the office of County Treasurer and Collector vacant.

This course was decided by Controller May yesterday afternoon, the result of a two hours' conference with Corporation Counsel Miller, City Treasurer Kiolbassa, and his attorney, Levy Mayer.

Mr. Kern called yesterday on Controller May to talk over the situation. He was annoyed at the turn affairs had taken, but did not turn the city's money over to Treasurer Kiolbassa.

Mr. Kern's call on Mr. May lasted some time. The former declared the Controller was pretty hard on him, arguing that he had done better by the city than any former County Treasurer.

Another course taken by the County Treasurer was to fit the payments already made the city to the ten-day provision of the law. This section of the law was quoted by Mr. May in his letter to the sureties Saturday. It stipulates that money shall be turned over within ten days after it is collected.

Mr. Kern ran over his payments and compared them with those of other County Treasurers. Mr. May told him he did not care what other County Treasurers had done; he was not interested in how much they had turned over; the city was in need of the money and was entitled to the interest on its own funds.

"Could Not Tell Exactly."

When the County Treasurer was asked how much of the city's money he had on hand he said he "could not tell exactly." Mr. May insisted that there must be over $4,000,000 and informed Mr. Kern that if he would let him send his bookkeeper over he would find out pretty quickly. Then the County Treasurer said he would try and find out himself.

Before Mr. Kern left Mr. May's office he agreed to turn over $1,200,000 in four equal installments before July 1. Later in the day he sent $300,000—the first installment—to Mr. Kiolbassa.

The Controller was not so well pleased with Mr. Kern's visit as the County Treasurer. He could not understand why Mr. Kern could not turn over all the money in his possession.

Another feature of the situation is that there is now outstanding $2,000,000 in warrants, which are demand notes on the City Treasurer and are overdue. They were issued mainly to contractors. The Treasurer has been unable to pay them, there being no money to the credit of this fund. Many of the contractors have discounted this paper at the banks, and a great hardship has been forced on those whose contract price was low. In many cases these are the men who have needed the money most and have been compelled to go to the banks and offer their warrants at 6 and 7 per cent discount.

Corporation Counsel Miller said he would file the petition for a mandamus today or tomorrow, beginning the action against the sureties at the same time. The suit on the bond will include the interest at the legal rate ever since the money has been due.

If any of the bondsmen should become alarmed and withdraw as sureties it will render them none the less liable, the law holding them responsible for Mr. Kern's acts during the period their names were on the bond. If Mr. Kern should pay all the money over after the suits are instituted it is probable the suit to declare the office vacant and the action on the bond will be pushed, as it is not probable Mr. Kern would be willing to pay interest on the money he has been holding.

Another reason for pushing the matter is that if the office is declared vacant it is not probable the city would meet with the same trouble next year.

TO TAKE A LESSON FROM BALTIMORE.

Cook County Commissioners to Inspect Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Most of the time in the County Board meeting yesterday was taken up with hospital measures. When the report of the Public Service committee was read Mr. Green objected to Secs. 8 and 6. The former provided for the drawing of plans for the erection of two pavilions for infectous diseases and additional wards for contagious diseases.

Mr. Green favored the contagious wards, but not the pavilions. The pavilions would cost $85,000 and the building fund would not stand it. He was in favor of letting the money go over to the next year to enable the next board to erect the two stories on the County Building.

Dr. Brandt defended his measure. He was opposed to any further delay in the matter. The two pavilions were a necessity. The county, the city, and humanity demanded them. Gen. Lieb was of the same opinion. The hospital was overcrowded and more room was an absolute necessity.

Mr. Green's motion to refer the section back to the Public Service committee was lost. Mr. Cool then moved to refer the contagious wards to the committee and Dr. Brandt was victorious. He then drove the nail in further by a resolution that a committee of three, to consist of Allen, Smith, and Struckman, be appointed to visit Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore and report to the board. A motion was finally carried providing for the appointment of a committee of three to be appointed by the President. Gen. Smith selected Commissioners Nelson, Brandt, and Struckman. The committee will go to Baltimore the latter part of the week, inspect the hospital, which is said to be the most perfect in the world, and report to the board.

Sec. 6 of the Public Service committee report recommended the burning of hard coal instead of soft in the various county institutions. The engineer was instructed to ascertain the expense that would be required to put the boilers in shape to allow using hard coal.

Just at the close of the meeting Gen. Lieb said that he wanted to call the attention of the board to a serious matter that had long been ignored. There were, he said, thousands of foreign paupers in our various county institutions who had been shipped here and dumped on the county. He was in favor of having the Superintendents of the county institutions give the names and last residences of such and give them to the board. Mr. Nelson thought such a move would be an unnecessary waste of time and expense and wholly impracticable. It was finally decided to let the matter go over till the next meeting of the board.

DEMOCRATS LAYING WIRES FOR '92.

Lists of Candidates for State Offices Rapidly Filling.

Several hours were consumed by the Executive committee of the Democratic State Central committee at the Sherman House yesterday in passing on a number of bills that have been hanging on for some time. There were present Chairman D. P. Phelps, Theodore Nelson, the Secretary, W. B. Brinton, Walter Watson, Denis J. Hogan, C. C. Johnson, W. H. Hinrichsen, and W. O. Wright. Hinrichsen declared after the meeting that all the bills had been paid and that some money was still left in the hands of the Treasurer.

The most important feature of the meeting was the report of the Committee on Organization, which has been at work since last winter. The committee has determined to make a desperate effort to carry the State next year, and the plans are already being formulated. Chairman Phelps will call a meeting of the full committee in a few weeks.

The hope of victory on the part of the Democrats has brought out a good many candidates for the State ticket next year, and the State committee is guarding the interests of some of these aspirants with a jealous eye. Superintendent of Public Instruction Raab is said to have the lead in the fight for the Gubernatorial nomination. William R. Morrison, State Treasurer Wilson, and Representative Ramsay of Clinton, ex-Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson, Andy O'Conor of La Salle County, Gen. John Charles Black, and Clayton E. Crafts were other candidates mentioned about the committee-room yesterday. Chairman Phelps is also mentioned.

John Coppinger of Alton, Senator Rickert of Waterloo, and J. B. Gill want to be Lieutenant-Governor. George B. Parsons of Gallatin County aspires to the office of Secretary of State, and W. B. Brinton of Tuscola would take the nomination for Auditor. The latter is a red-hot candidate. Clerk of the House Hinrichsen says he is not a candidate for Secretary of State. Albert Wells of Quincy, E. L. McDonald of Jacksonville, I. B. Craig of Mattoon, Reed Green of Cairo, and Sherwood Dixon of Dixon are after the Attorney-Generalship nomination.

The committee took no action in reference to the recent municipal election in Chicago.

Editor McClaughry Discharges His Staff.

Supt. McClaughry, ex-officio the editor-in-chief of the *Official Police Bulletin*, yesterday cleaned out the entire force, discharging John De Lang, the managing editor, and also Robert Figg, the city editor and compositor. D. J. Lyman has been placed in charge of the publication, vice Mr. De Lang, and Fred Seitz will hereafter perform the duties of Robert Figg.

Ald. McAbee's Saloon.

If the published statements concerning Ald. McAbee's new saloon, "The Council," prove true, it is said that the Alderman will lose his license without much ceremony. Meanwhile, Supt. McClaughry is waiting for the official report from Inspector Schaack, and nothing can be done until it is received.

Another Arctic Expedition.

Last Saturday, less than twenty-four hours after Lieut. Peary started north to ascertain if possible the northern extension of Greenland, another expedition set out for the great island, expecting to spend this year and the next in investigations upon the east coast. This second expedition is that of Lieut. Ryder, who intends to explore the unknown coast between 66° and 70° north latitude. The expedition left Copenhagen under the auspices of the Danish Government. If Ryder reaches this coast through the ice which presses against it he intends to connect the surveys of Scoresby and the Koldewey expedition on the north with the discoveries of Capt. Holm on the south, and thus complete the outlining of the east coast of Greenland from Cape Farewell, its southern extremity, to Cape Bismarck, in the far north.

Like Peary, Ryder believes in the efficacy of small exploring parties in the Arctic regions. He is accompanied by only five or six men. He hopes to devote a considerable part of this fall to the study of glacial phenomena, and after he has established his camp at Cape Stewart he will investigate the neighboring fiords with their glaciers. As soon as the sledging period begins next spring he will start south with sledges and boats, hoping both to ascertain the outlines of the coast and to study the edge of the inland ice. He will travel south as far as Angmagsalik, where he will await the arrival of a steamer to take him back home.—*New York Sun.*

Dried Rose-Leaves.

A Pomona (Cal.) woman has perfected a process for drying rose-leaves so as to retain their fragrance and has secured a market for all she can prepare with a New York firm that makes a business of filling potpourri-jars and perfuming household appliances.

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Harper's JULY Magazine.

Oliver Wendell Holmes. By George William Curtis. With portrait. Engraved from a recent photograph.

An Imperative Duty. Part I. By William Dean Howells.

Christianity and Socialism. By the Rev. James M. Buckley, D. D.

London—Saxon and Norman. By Walter Besant. With 20 illustrations.

Briticisms and Americanisms. By Brander Matthews.

The Warwickshire Avon. Third Paper. By A. T. Quiller Couch. With 34 illustrations by Alfred Parsons.

Some American Riders. Third Paper. By Col. T. A. Dodge, U. S. A. With 4 full-page illustrations from paintings by Frederic Remington.

Peter Ibbetson. Part II. By George du Maurier. With 14 illustrations from drawings by the author.

The Marquês de Valdeflores. A Story. By Thomas A. Janvier. With 5 illustrations drawn by W. T. Smedley.

The Republic of Paraguay. By Theodore Child. With Map and 12 illustrations.

"Dad's Grave." A Sketch. By J. Elwin Smith.

The Editorial Departments. Conducted as usual by George William Curtis, William Dean Howells, and Charles Dudley Warner.

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UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. SUMMER LAW LECTURES (nine weekly) begin 9th July, 1891, and end 9th September. For circular apply (P. O. University of Va., Charlottesville, Va.) to JOHN B. MINOR, Prof. Com. and Stat.-Law.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS AND SUPPLIES, Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., May 29, 1891.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Corn, Flour, Gingham, or Quilts" (as the case may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., will be received as follows: Until 1 p. m. of Wednesday, July 1, 1891, for furnishing for the Indian service about 1,594,000 pounds flour; 1,000,000 pounds to be delivered at Rushville, Neb., 200,000 pounds at Valentine, Neb., and 394,000 pounds at Lower Brule Agency, South Dakota. Also about 15,000 bed-quilts and 200,000 yards of gingham, to be delivered at 65 and 67 Wooster-st., New York City. Flour must be what is known as "straight full stock," of good sound wheat, grown in the section of country contiguous to the places of delivery—60 pounds of wheat to be ground down to 42 pounds of flour, low grades to be taken out—and delivered in extra strong single cotton sacks, to weigh 8 ounces to the yard; said sacks to be of about 100 pound capacity. Contractors will be required to plainly stamp their names on each sack. Samples of not less than 25 pounds must be furnished by bidders; said samples must be put in plain white bags, without any mark thereon whatever, except the name of the bidder, in small letters, and the number of the sample if more than one is submitted. ☞ Each bidder must have his own sample or samples, and bidders will not be allowed to bid on the samples submitted by other parties. Each bid for flour must be accompanied by the affidavit of the bidder that the sample of flour is "straight full stock, sixty pounds of wheat ground down to forty-two pounds of flour." flour to be delivered in such quantities as may be required. Conditions on bids "in car loads only" will not be considered. All bids for flour will be construed without reference to such conditions. Bed-quilts must be warranted fast colors, Pacific Mills or equal, both sides same material, filled with carded cotton No. 1, to weigh not less than 7½ pounds each, and to be cross-quilted. Gingham must be warranted fast colors, good and heavy quality. No unsalable or bad styles will be considered. Samples of flour, gingham, and quilts must be delivered at the Office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., at or before the time specified for the opening bids. Until 1 p. m. of Saturday, August 1, 1891, for furnishing about 1,611,000 pounds corn, sound and clean, to weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel, to be put up in sacks of about two and a half bushels capacity, made of 8-ounce burlap, well sewed, and to be delivered as follows, in such quantities as may be required: 857,000 pounds at Cheyenne River Agency, S. D.; 542,000 pounds at Rushville, Neb.; 237,000 pounds at Valentine, Neb.; and 375,000 pounds at Standing Rock Agency, N. D. The right is reserved by the Government to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid. Certified checks.—All bids must be accompanied by certified checks or drafts upon some United States Depository for at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal. T. J. MORGAN, Commissioner.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1891.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, the 30th day of June, 1891, for furnishing all the materials and labor of all kinds necessary for the construction and delivery of Cornfield Point Light-Vessel No. 51, Fenwick Island Shoal Light-Vessel No. 52, Frying-Pan Shoals Light-Vessel No. 53, and Martins Industry Light-Vessel No. 54, for a fixed sum for each vessel, or for an aggregate sum for all four vessels. Cornfield Point Light-Vessel No. 51 is to be delivered at the Light-House Depot at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New York; Fenwick Island Shoal Light-Vessel No. 52 to be delivered at the Buoy Depot at Edgemoor, Delaware River, Delaware; Frying-Pan Shoals Light-Vessel No. 53 and Martins Industry Light-Vessel No. 54 to be delivered at the Buoy Depot at Charleston, S. C. Forms of proposal, plans, and specifications, showing what is required, can be had or seen by applying to this office, or to the Light-House Inspectors at Boston, Mass.; Tompkinsville, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Charleston, S. C.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; or Chicago, Ill. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and to waive any defects. JAMES A. GREER, Commodore, U. S. N., Chairman.

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SETTLING ON A LOCATION.

WORLD'S FAIR DIRECTORS UNCERTAIN ABOUT THE ART PALACE.

Some of Them Hold That No Change Should Be Made Despite the Petition to Have It Put on the Lake-Front—Bids for the Horticultural Building Opened—Director-General Davis Expected to Make Nominations Today—Fair News.

It was considered almost an even chance yesterday as to whether the Board of Directors will at their meeting today vote to place the Art Exhibit of the Exposition on the Lake-Front. It is noticeable that on the petition, which contained the names of twenty-seven members of the Board of Directors, there were wanting on the list, among others, those of President Baker, Vice-President Bryan, E. T. Jeffery, Chairman of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings; Directors Lyman J. Gage, C. H. Schwab, and others who are prominent in the affairs of the directory.

"If the directors vote as they have signed," said a conservative member of the board yesterday, "the Art Exhibit will be placed on the Lake-Front. I cannot tell, nor, I think, can any one else, what the result of the meeting will be. Thus far the arguments have been made by those who favored the scheme. When, however, it comes to a discussion there are reasons which will be adduced for letting matters stand as they are.

"In the first place I don't think it would be dignified for the directory to flop over once more and change its plan. Again, we have no title for the use of the Lake-Front, and before we could stick a spade in the ground it would be necessary to secure the signatures of Michigan avenue property-owners in favor of the plan. There is now pending an injunction against the use of the Lake-Front for a permanent building of any sort. The City Council has granted an ordinance permitting a permanent Art Palace to be placed there anywhere between Monroe street and Park row, but the property-owners have not agreed to anything of the kind. They have said that temporary structures might be put up, but they have drawn the line on any building that will remain after the Fair. Under these circumstances it will be seen that to change our plans now would involve a loss of time in straightening out all these legal questions which cannot be spared.

"We have advertised to the world that the Exposition will be within one inclosure, and the people coming here have a right to see the entire show for 50 cents. The Exposition is being built for the world and not for Chicago. I think we have no right to single out one building from the main group and take it seven miles away merely for the benefit of the city. In view of the legal complication it will be seen that we could do nothing should we decide to change our plans. It is easy enough to pass a resolution saying that this or that building should be placed on the Lake-Front, but it is another thing to secure the privilege of doing so."

BIDS FOR THE FIFTH BUILDING.

They Are Opened by World's Fair Officials—How Work Is Progressing.

Contracts have been let for the construction of four of the big World's Fair buildings, and yesterday the bids were opened for the fifth.

The long promised building boom is near at hand. Lumber is being unloaded on the grounds, and the contractors for the various buildings are almost ready to begin the laying of foundations.

The bids opened yesterday were for the Horticultural Building, and the lowest bidders were as follows:

Carpenter work, McArthur Bros.	$90,500
Iron work, Probst Manufacturing company	30,140
Roofing, J. A. Miller & Bro.	32,409
Painting and glazing, W. B. Stubbings	4,471
Exterior covering and staff work, F. Bartholemew	41,988
Lathing and plastering, Phillipson Decorative company	4,490

This makes a total of $203,998, but $50,000 additional will be expended in beautifying the building. There will be fountains, statuary, climbing vines, flowers, etc. The Horticultural Building is to be a beauty.

The lowest bidder for the work will doubtless be awarded the contract, and representatives of the firm of McArthur Bros. said in case they secured the carpentry work there would be no antagonism to labor. They said they had made their estimates on the current rates prevailing in Chicago. This same assertion has been made by all the previously successful bidders for the carpentry work.

TWO MORE NOMINATIONS EXPECTED.

They May Be Sent In to the Board of Directors at Today's Meeting.

Director-General Davis said yesterday he might submit two nominations at the meeting of the Board of Directors tonight. If he does they will be for the Departments of Foreign Affairs and Liberal Arts. Walker Fearne of New Orleans is the favorite for the former department, and President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University and Prof. T. W. Bicknell of Boston are the two men from whom a selection will probably be made for the latter department.

Mr. Fearne arrived in Chicago yesterday from Newport, where he is spending the summer with his family. He called upon Director-General Davis, who said he was most favorably impressed with him. He will hold another conference with Col. Davis this morning, and if his nomination is sent in to the directory meeting it is said there is no doubt that it will be approved.

Mr. Fearne is a native of Alabama, but during recent years has had his home at New Orleans. He graduated from Yale College in 1851 and was subsequently admitted to the bar of Alabama, New York, and to the United States Supreme Court. He has held various diplomatic positions. He was Acting Secretary of Legation at Brussels, Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires to Mexico, and Attaché of Legation at Paris. He was United States Minister to Greece, Roumania, and Servia. He has also been identified with exposition work, and was Special Commissioner-General of the New Orleans World's Exposition to Europe, visiting in that capacity England, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Italy. Mr. Fearne has also been professor of Spanish and Italian in Tulane University, and speaks with fluency German, French, Spanish, Italian, and modern Greek.

President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University held a conference some time ago with Col. Davis relative to the Department of Liberal Arts, and Prof. Bicknell has done the same.

WANTS THE CITY KEPT CLEAN.

A Letter Sent Chief McClaughry by a Committee of the World's Congress Auxiliary.

The following letter has been sent to Chief of Police McClaughry by Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Chairman of the Municipal Order committee of the World's Congress Auxiliary:

Sir: You are asked to instruct the officers in your department of the city government to look after the streets and alleys on their beats with reference to their cleanliness and the separation of garbage from ashes to the end that our city may be put in a better sanitary condition. Among your many duties, in our opinion, nothing calls more loudly for immediate and thorough attention than the negligent manner in which our laws in this direction are enforced. This committee offers its coöperation, feeling that the cleaning and keeping in order of the city are matters of vital importance to all and a work possible to accomplish if earnestly undertaken:

Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Chairman; Dr. Stevenson, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. J. D. Harvey, Mrs. John Wilkinson, Dr. Julia Low, Charlotte C. Holt, Ellen M. Henrotin, Mrs. J. M. Flower, Corrinne S. Brown, Grace Bagley, Mrs. George Dunlap, Miss Ada Sweet, Miss Frances Willard, Dr. Bedell, Mrs. H. M. Kinsley, Miss Jane Adams, Mrs. Anna C. Meyer, Flora Panish Tobin, Secretary.

PHŒBE DEMANDS HER SALARY.

Her Appeal Accompanied by a Brief in Support of Her Claim.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—Assistant Secretary Nettleton of the State Department today received the voucher of Miss Phœbe Couzins for her salary for May as Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair, accompanied by a brief in support of her claim.

It is asserted that the Executive committee of the board as constituted "is the mere and utterly irresponsible creation of the President of the board," and the following comment is made on the so-called subcommittee: "Surely a subcommittee chosen from the personal appointees of one lady, however gifted, and however dazzling her social position, was not the body Congress contemplated. The attempt to substitute this little corterie of personal appointees for the magnificent body of representative women originally selected by the commission, in the performance of the duty in that behalf imposed upon it, when coupled with the publicly declared policy that no further meeting of the Board of Lady Managers is ever to be called, and that all the duties of that board are to be performed in perpetuity by the Executive committee of that board or a subcommittee thereof, furnishes a sufficient occasion for the struggle which is being made by Miss Couzins."

In closing the brief says: "In her fight in this case, Miss Couzins is not merely struggling to retain the office on account of its emoluments, or a personal advantage which she might derive from the exercise of its prerogatives and the performance of its duties. She is insisting that she holds her commission by virtue of the action of the Board of Lady Managers, and that board must pass upon the question of her retention of office, and as to whether she has faithfully performed all the duties devolved upon her by her election as the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers. She has made an appeal to the courts believing that the proceedings which have been carried on against her are arbitrary, illegal, revolutionary; and she insists that until the courts have spoken authoritatively upon the questions presented she is entitled to exercise the functions, perform the duties, and draw the salary attaching to the position to which she was elected by the Board of Lady Managers Nov. 20, 1890."

Assistant Secretary Nettleton says that the department will take no action in the matter until the status of Miss Couzins has been determined by the courts.

WILL DIRECT THE LIBERAL ARTS.

President Gilman of Baltimore Likely to Accept a World's Fair Position.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 22.—[Special.]—President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University at a meeting of the Board of Trustees this evening laid before them the offer he has received from the World's Fair Commission to be Director of the Department of Liberal Arts at the Exposition. The trustees left the matter to Dr. Gilman to decide. He said tonight that he would leave immediately for Chicago to confer with the Director-General, and intimated that if the duties at the Exposition could be arranged so as not to conflict with his work at the university he would accept.

In speaking of the Department of Liberal Arts at the Fair President Gilman said: "In general the scope of history and progress of education will there be exhibited from the common school to the university. This will be the matter of the greatest interest to me. There will also be a philanthropic side to the department. The work of charities of various kinds and hospitals will be displayed. There will also be an exhibit pertaining to literature which will be classed with the liberal arts."

Protesting Against Forsyth.

Californians are beginning to protest against William Forsyth as Chief of the Department of Horticulture. They also protested against Walter Maxwell, but were not given sufficient time to protest against Gen. Chipman before the directory knocked out his nomination. Mr. Forsyth is the third Californian to be nominated for the position, and the belief is expressed around headquarters that if sufficient objection is raised against Forsyth to secure his rejection also California will lose the plum and it will go to some other State. Harrison Gray Otis, editor of the Los Angeles *Times*, called on Col. Davis yesterday and said that the man California wanted for Chief of the Department of Horticulture was not Mr. Forsyth, but Gen. Debarth Shorb. Mr. L. W. Dennis, another Californian, echoed the same sentiment. Meanwhile the Committee on Agriculture met yesterday afternoon, listened to the protests, and declined to say what recommendations would be made in Mr. Forsyth's case. The committee will hold another meeting today.

Peru Will Do the Best It Can.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—A private letter from Peru brings the information that Admiral Brown and other officers of the United States naval fleet on the west coast of South America paid an official visit to the President of Peru May 5, and were received by him with great cordiality. During the visit the President expressed great interest in the Chicago Exposition, and said that although the country was poor, they all realized the importance of being well represented at the Exposition, and should make the finest display that the means of the government would permit.

Jay Cooke's Son-in-Law the Man.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—Gen. Nettleton said today that the appointment of the third member of the Treasury Commission of the World's Fair was still in abeyance pending the acceptance of a tender made to a gentleman whose name he prefers to hold as a secret for the present. It is understood here, however, that John M. Butler of Philadelphia, Jay Cooke's son-in-law, is the man to whom the vacancy on the commission has been tendered.

Freight Charges on Exhibits.

The Central Traffic Association has had printed the official circular published in last Saturday's TRIBUNE regarding freight charges on exhibits for the World's Fair. This seems to indicate that the Eastern roads mean to stand by the action taken at the last meeting of the Freight committee about two weeks ago. Nothing has yet been definitely decided as regards joint agencies at the World's Fair grounds.

Exposition Notes.

The Department of State has informed Director-General Davis that the Government of Turkey is about to issue a formal acceptance of the invitation to be represented at the Exposition.

Col. Davis says he will appoint Maj. Handy a member of the Foreign Commission. Carl Schurz may, however, not be asked to go, and if not a Chicago man will take his place. Judge Thoman has been mentioned.

Mrs. Ralph Trautman of New York City, First Vice-President of the Board of Lady Managers, heartily indorses the suggestions contained in Mrs. Potter Palmer's recent midocean letter to the Lady Managers.

W. P. Tisdale, Special Commissioner to Ecuador, announces in a cablegram that the Government of Ecuador has officially accepted the invitation to participate in the Exposition, and will erect its own building in Chicago.

F. T. Sweeney, Consul-General to Constantinople, writes to Chief Handy that the Ottoman Empire will make a creditable exhibit at the Exposition. Mr. Sweeney incloses samples of the newspaper notices of the World's Fair which are appearing in the empire.

Costa Rica, in its World's Fair appropriation, has set an example that might be emulated by the several States of this country. The little republic, with a population of 220,000 people, has decided to expend $50,000 for a display of its resources at the Exposition.

At a meeting of the Grounds and Buildings committee yesterday the contract for the lagoon lift bridge over the north canal with pile approaches was let to Shailer & Schniglau for $3,170. The contract for a similar bridge over the south canal was let to the same firm for $2,375.

Twenty-seven varieties of Maine granite will enter into the construction of the Maine State Building at the Exposition. A. R. Bixby, Chairman of the Building committee, has asked that the space of 40x60 feet be reserved for the building. It will be two stories high, with a tower, and cost $10,000. Most of the material will be furnished without cost.

The Committee on Electricity will meet at 11 o'clock today to go over the situation in regard to electricity in general and the lighting of Jackson Park during the period of the Exposition. The committee wants to know how this is to be done—whether by contract, by the Exposition itself, or whether exhibiters are to use their machinery for furnishing the light.

The International Press Reception committee elected the following officers last night: President, Robert Lindblom; Vice-President, Louis Pio; Corresponding Secretary, L. de Gatskeffsky; Treasurer, P. Kiolbassa. The President and the Secretaries were made a committee on printing. The committee will meet again next Monday evening.

The Ways and Means committee yesterday reported favorably on the proposition of Mr. Laudermilch of Washington to construct a cyclorama of the life of Columbus, the work to be produced by the French artists. This building will require a space of 225x325 feet. It is proposed to erect it on the Midway Plaisance. This building will cost $60,000, and the Cyclorama company has a capital of 1,000,000 francs.

Certain members of the directory do not think there should be much of a military display, and as the Committee on Ceremonies has considered this a chief feature it is desirous of knowing whether money will be allowed for the purpose. Furthermore, it is said there is a scheme pending in New York to have an immense celebration Oct. 12, and a liberal inducement, the committee thinks, must be offered in order to secure the presence here of military organizations.

John Finerty, accompanied by Messrs. Redmond, O'Connor, and Harris, Irish members of the British Parliament, called on Director-General Davis yesterday relative to securing an Irish exhibit at the Fair. According to these gentlemen that Irish exhibit must be forthcoming. Col. Davis showed them a letter from Congressman McAdoo, suggesting a plan for an exhibit of the products of Ireland. It included manufactures and historical relics, and the scheme in general was pleasing to the members of Parliament. They said they would secure the appointment of an Irish member of the British World's Fair Commission.

Three Boys Drowned While Bathing.

WASHINGTON, Pa., June 22.—[Special.]—John McKeown Jr., youngest son of the late Millionaire John McKeown, Harry Schaulis, grandson of the millionaire, and Walter Jones, son of the Rev. J. F. Jones, presiding Elder of this district, were drowned while bathing in the reservoir at Deaks Park, near this place, this afternoon. The boys were aged 9, 7, and 12 years respectively.

CULLOM WOULD ACCEPT.

THE SENATOR DISCUSSES PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES IN '92.

He Says Blaine Can Have Anything He Wants and the Question Is: What Does He Want?—The Illinoisan Off for Europe—Death Ends the Long Quarrel Between McDonald and Gray in Indiana—Arrivals at the Hotels.

United States Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois is of the opinion that James G. Blaine can be the next President of the United States if he wants to be. At the same time Mr. Cullom says that if the Maine man is not desirous of the Presidential honors he himself is, and will accept the nomination if it is tendered to him.

Mr. Cullom arrived at the Auditorium yesterday morning and was kept busy during the day by calls from his Chicago friends.

"Blaine can certainly have the nomination if he wants it," said the Senator. "He could be elected. He's the most popular man in the country. But I doubt that Mr. Blaine will accept the nomination. I don't know that the Secretary has ever expressed himself as not being a candidate in 1892, but I am of the opinion that he will not be."

"Would you accept the nomination?" he was asked.

"I would not think I were patriotic if I refused it," he replied. "It is every American's ambition, I think, to be President of the United States, and I certainly should not throw Presidential honors over my shoulder."

The Republican convention, Mr. Cullom thinks, will be a cut-and-dried affair so far as the head of the ticket is concerned if Mr. Blaine permits his name to go before the gathering. But if he positively declines to run the selection for '92 will be just as uncertain as it was in '88.

"It is by no means settled that Harrison will be the choice of the convention if Blaine declines to permit the use of his name," said the Senator. "It is too early to predict. If Blaine declines then it remains for the convention to decide who shall head the ticket. It will be settled in convention and nowhere else.

"The issue will be tariff and reciprocity with silver and other questions trailing behind. McKinley will be triumphantly elected Governor of Ohio because the party in Ohio was never so united as now, and McKinley enjoys a personal popularity that is wonderful. Then, too, his opponent, who will be Campbell, has succeeded in splitting his party."

Senator Cullom says that an attempt was made to get him into State politics, but he will take no part.

"I mean that I shall take no part in selecting the candidates," said he. "Of course I shall take part in the campaign after the tickets have been made up, but not before. I have told Fifer, Matthews, and the others that I am not doing any booming for any of them, and do not intend to. Asa Matthews has lots of friends and is a strong candidate. But this affair, like the National one, will have to be settled in convention."

The Senator is enjoying his usual good health. Yesterday he looked more vigorous than usual and seems to have gained in weight since his last visit to Chicago. He is glad he escaped the commitee work in making a trip to Alaska. "It would have been hard to make the people believe it was not a junketing trip," said he, "and the results might not have been as satisfactory as expected. I prefer to be enjoying the delightful climate of Chicago to being in Alaska."

But the Senator doesn't propose to remain in Chicago. Having succeeded in avoiding committee work he intends to spend the next two months in Europe and will sail from New York next Thursday on the Augusta Victoria. Mr. Cullom has never been across the water. He will make an extended trip through England and Scotland and thence go to Paris and Berlin. He also expects to visit Vienna. The Senator said he would talk World's Fair wherever he went and will return in the fall. He left the city last night for the East.

"There is no power on earth now that can defeat Gray in Indiana; ex-Senator McDonald being dead Gray holds the State in his grasp."

The speaker was William Henderson, a prominent Indiana politician, when at the Palmer House yesterday. Mr. Henderson is the energetc man who collected all the money that went into the Hendricks Monument fund.

"The death of McDonald will have a great effect on Indiana politics," continued Mr. Henderson, "and at the same time have equally as great an effect on national politics. I mean by this that Gray will be placed on the Democratic ticket for Vice-President in '92, but had McDonald lived Gray's name would not have been mentioned in the convention.

"Yes, Gray is more popular than Harrison; as much so as Blaine is. He can carry Indiana, and that is the reason he will receive national honors. Gresham is the only man who could overcome Gray's popularity; that is, he is the only man of Indiana who can do it if any one can. Gresham has a large Democratic following in the President's State, and it would only like an opportunity to demonstrate its regard for him.

"The Democrats of Indiana, of course, regret that such a brainy member of their party has passed away, but at the same time rejoice that the bitter fight between Gray and McDonald is at last over. Death ends all things, and it ends the contest between Gray and McDonald. The breach between the two men could not be bridged so long as life lasted in both, but now that McDonald has gone harmony is once more created in the Democratic ranks of Indiana, and there is not much doubt now about which way the State will go at the future elections."

A. Richardot, a wealthy Frenchman who for ten years has lived in Madagascar, arrived yesterday at the Auditorium from a long tour through the mining regions of the West. His visit to America is one of great importance to the little island off the Transvaal. Ten years ago the great French company which operated the comparatively little known placer gold mines of Madagascar became bankrupt. Mr. Richardot and L. Suberbie represented the company on the island at that time, and determined to remain there. The present Queen, a member of one of the native tribes and possessing to some extent much of the native sloth and ignorance, is nevertheless a proud woman who is jealous of foreigners. Mme. Suberbie in time became the one white woman who had access to the palace and was welcomed in the apartments of the Queen. Through the efforts of the diplomatic French woman Messrs. Richardot and Suberbie were given the most astounding concessions. Today they practically control the gold mines of Madagascar, and the visit of Mr. Richardot to the United States is for the purpose of studying American mining methods and machinery. On his return the island's gold mines will be rapidly developed on a scale that will, he thinks, bring about great commercial changes. He will be able to accomplish this at comparatively little cost, as he says that labor paid at the rate of eight cents a day is a drug on the market.

Palmer—T. J. Parkin and C. D. Twopenny, London; E. Vincent and G. Nottermann, Japan; F. Hohnke, Hongkong; R. T. Harris, Yokohama; Thomas M. Towl, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McClosky, Philadelphia; F. B. Messick, New York; C. B. Stewart, Pittsburg; Walter B. Phillips, Boston; Horace H. Smith, Philadelphia; Albon Mann, Brooklyn.

Auditorium—Shelby M. Cullom, Springfield, Ill.; John S. Dickerson, W. H. Chapman, New York; Edward Marvin, Frankford, Ind.; J. B. Greenhut, Peoria; Col. J. R. Davis, Neenah, Wis.; H. P. Hussey, Cleveland; J. E. Peffer, Lexington, Ky.; J. F. Donovan, St. Louis.

Tremont—L. H. Fisher, Florence, Wis.; J. N. Stock, Escanaba, Mich.; M. B. Church, Grand Rapids; Maj. J. H. Chassing, St. Louis; F. E. Sherr, San Francisco; E. M. May, New York; W. E. Franklin, Cincinnati.

Sherman—R. T. Conant, Springfield, Ill.; R. W. Hoffman, New York; F. M. Prentiss, Grand Island, Neb.; F. W. Penniman, Boston; A. W. Wells, Quincy, Ill.; R. B. Hines, Boston.

Wellington—J. W. Blodgett, Grand Rapids; W. F. N. Davis, Menominee, Wis.; A. H. Hill, Holyoke, Mass.; Charles M. French, Toledo, O.; Edwin F. Uhl, Grand Rapids.

Grand Pacific—Clark Woodman, Omaha; W. S. Wilkinson, Baltimore; John P. Pruyn, Montreal; R. W. Rickey, Cincinnati; T. A. Delamater, Meadville, Pa.

Leland—M. A. Lewis, St. Louis; F. W. Grust, Danville, Ky.; J. L. Pease, Toledo; W. A. Mitchells, Indianapolis; W. Abraham, New Orleans.

Richelieu—De Fide Roalde, New Orleans; George S. Prindle, Washington, D. C.; M. D. Mousay, Paris; Frank B. Wiesllring, Seattle.

Don't Go to the Train Too Soon.

The evening train on the Monon for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Louisville will leave Chicago on and after Sunday, the 21st, at 3:25 p. m.

MR. WEEKS SAYS HE IS FULLY CURED.

The Services of the "Higher Faith" People at Western Springs.

"When you come into my tent you come into a place of holiness."

These were the words with which Charles Weeks, the restored "higher faith" patient, used in addressing a sick woman as she approached him in his canvas residence at Western Springs yesterday afternoon. Weeks, who was restored to health Saturday night, was anointed by the Rev. Mr. Simpson late Sunday afternoon, and has since that had full power of locomotion.

"I was in good health before I was anointed," he said yesterday, "but was unable to walk. Now I find no trouble in moving about save for the weakness in my limbs, which comes from their not being used for so long."

During the day yesterday many members of the alliance visited the tent of the erstwhile nervously-prostrated man and congratulated him on being healed through the higher faith.

The woman mentioned as coming into Weeks' tent was Laura Bethsham, a patient from the Women's and Children's Hospital of this city, who decided that her only means of regaining her health was by anointment. She was anointed at the Alliance campgrounds last night, and the success of the treatment in her case will probably be announced today.

The order of the meetings held by the Alliance yesterday was as follows: Prayer-meeting, 6 a. m., lead by Mr. Atwater of Western Springs; prayer-meeting, 8:30 a. m., lead by A. B. Simpson; 10 a. m., preaching by the Rev. Mr. Walker, who exhibited and explained a model of the Jewish tabernacle. At 2 p. m. a meeting was held for the purpose of informal discussions. These discussions brought out some unique points in regard to sickness in those who have the "higher faith." Physical ailments were termed "pressure" or a threatening of sickness by Mr. Simpson.

"If a 'high faith' person has the grip, is it not the grip just the same as it would be with a worldling?" queried one Alliance sister who was a little skeptical about unrealness of disease.

"Well, it would be a threatening of grip, but should be thrown off through Jesus instead of quinine and rye," returned an arch "high faither" who claimed to have escaped the rigors of a congestive chill by calling on his Heavenly Physician.

One brother attempted to explain why a little lame girl who was in the congregation had failed to be healed, saying that she had probably not yet reached that point where she walked in touch with the Savior.

VALUABLE NEW YORK ARCHIVES STOLEN

Ancient Historical Documents Taken from the Secretary of State's Office.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 22.—Somebody with a taste for ancient manuscripts has been ransacking the archives of the State and in consequence it has just been discovered that a number of valuable documents have been stolen. The vandals seem to have appreciated the value of the originals and to have confined themselves to the old Colonial documents, hundreds of which are contained in the bulky volumes in the Land Board's room in the Secretary of State's department. The discovery of the thefts was made in an odd way. A recent catalogue of Merritt's old bookstore, No. 380 Broadway, made mention of the fact that the firm would sell the original indenture of Staten Island to the British by the Indians, date 1670, for $600. The attention of Clerk Hooper of the Commissioners of the Land Office was called to this and a hurried search showed that the old paper was missing from the office files. Further investigation showed that other deeds were gone, and a general council of war was thereupon held. Secretary of State Rice and his deputy, Mr. Benedict, called on Mr. Merritt to explain and claimed the paper. The firm showed that they came by the document in the ordinary course of business, and had paid $50 for it—"way under what the Indians originally got," as Mr. Benedict facetiously remarked. The firm surrendered the paper at once, and Mr. Bowden, who brought it back to Albany, paralyzed the State officials by remarking that he would give $5,000 for the volume it was taken from.

Everybody was sworn to secrecy in the office and the Attorney-General was instructed to trace the thief. The intention was to keep the matter from the public on the plea that if anybody had other pilfered documents for sale they would be destroyed. Mr. Bowden, himself, however, spoke freely of his mission to Albany and of the value of the documents for the office of the Secretary of State, and said he had been offered the price for the paper by a Chicago collector. It is thought that the deed was stolen some time in 1874, when extensive searches were made in the old records on account of certain railroads coming into Staten Island. Fortunately the State has a catalogue of the colonial papers and can easily go over the volumes to see what else is gone. It is said, though the officials decline to verify, that several other deeds of that period have been cut from the books and that very valuable laws and historical documents also are missing.

EMULATED THE HEROINE OF A NOVEL.

How Clara Wortman, a Young Canadian, Came to Don Man's Attire.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 22.—Clara Wortman, for whom 300 men have been searching the woods, instead of being lost for twelve days was comfortably situated most of the time at the farm of Byron McLeod, about two miles from Sussex. She did not like going to school and was in several ways dissatisfied with her mode of life. Monday, June 1, when she left home last, she had in her lunch basket all the necessary clothes for changing her garb to that of a man. She went about two hundred yards into the woods opposite her home and ripped up and made over to fit her the coat, trousers, and shirt belonging to her brother; then with a pair of scissors and a bit of mirror she cropped off her long hair, and, having attired herself in male clothing, waited for darkness. When she got her hair cut she says she repented and wanted to return home, but she had spoiled her brother's clothes and had altered her own appearance so that she was afraid to and determined to go on. After darkness she started out on the road and walked to Salisbury Station. The next morning she reached McLeod's and hired there as a farm hand for half a month at $6 a month.

Miss Wortman's relatives say the cause of the girl's strange course is excessive novel reading. The last book she read told of the ventures of a young girl who put on men's clothes and had an exciting time. Jack Rent, the name which Miss Wortman assumed, was the name of the heroine of a novel. Miss Wortman herself says she does not know exactly why she started off and had no regular plan marked out, but was thinking of making her way toward the United States.

DAVE LITTLER SMELLS A RAT.

"He Sees It Floating in the Air and He Nips It in the Bud."

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—Dave T. Littler, the astute Illinois Republican, came to town yesterday. He is on his way to Europe to spend the summer [and his money made in his silver gamble] there, and gather wisdom, or, as he wired McKinley the other day, "to study the life of the poorer classes in Europe and the effects of free trade upon them." He talks freely about Republican plans and candates in '92, and evidently isn't in love with the Maine man, and does not take much stock in the reports of his mental and physical breaking down.

"Now, I tell you one thing," said he this morning. "For myself, as between Benny and Jimmy I would be for Benny every time, and I think most Illinois Republicans feel as I do. It is my private opinion that James G. Blaine is now down at Bar Harbor fixing up a scheme to be nominated for President. He and his friends say he won't be, but they can't fool all the people in the country. I don't think he will ever come back as Secretary of State. You see if my prophecy is not correct in this: that Blaine, Alger of Michigan, Clarkson of Iowa, and Tom Platt of New York have entered into a combine to go in for that nomination. But I don't think they can succeed."

[This is not more asinine than a number of other ridiculous things Dave has said and done.]

Smuggler Brown Held for Trial.

BOSTON, Mass., June 22.—[Special.]—United States Commissioner Hallett gave a hearing today to Kilbourne Brown, the Pullman car conductor on the Canadian Pacific railroad who is charged with smuggling some $100,000 worth of goods into this country. The government introduced only enough evidence to hold Brown for further trial. This evidence, however, tended to show that the smuggled goods were delivered in New Hampshire, and an interesting question of State jurisdiction has arisen.

MRS. BARTLETT'S HONORS

A CHICAGO AMATEUR'S PHOTOGRAPHS WIN PRAISE IN VIENNA.

In an "Artistic Photographic" Exhibition Instituted by Her Serene Highness the Archduchess Maria Theresa Her Work Takes a Prize—Copies of Her Pictures Asked for Dignitaries and Public Institutions—A Talk with the Artist—The Pictures—The Best.

Perhaps photography is hardly to be classed as one of the fine arts, but it has multiplied the masterpieces of today and the old days and made art study possible for folk who cannot attain to "galleries." Over in Vienna her Serene Highness the Archduchess Maria Theresa cut out the perhaps. She recognized the art value of photography and to her efforts it was due that an exhibition of "artistic photographs" was recently held. Well-known artists sat in judgment. The chief principle by which the jury was guided was the condition that artistic conception should predominate in a picture. The technical perfection of a photograph was not to be taken as its chief merit, but only as a secondary consideration. In other words, the pictures most appreciated were those fitted to serve as studies for painters.

So it was an art exhibition—not an exhibition of technical skill or scientific proficiency.

And for this reason it is peculiarly pleasant to chronicle the fact that one of those whose names are written high up on the winning record is a Chicago woman—and, more than that, an amateur, a woman with home duties and society duties, and with only the odds and ends of the twenty-four hours to give to photography, and music, and painting. There were competitors from the world over. The Princess of Wales was successful—and Mrs. N. Gray Bartlett.

But this is not all.

The directors of the exhibition wrote from Vienna to Mrs. Bartlett:

Madame: The club takes the liberty of asking if—and on what conditions—it could obtain copies of your pictures for:

1. The Imperial and Royal Academy of Fine Arts, for which pictures are desired, as copies, by those academy professors who served on the jury.
2. The Club der Amateur Photographen in Wien, two collections, one to be presented to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales and the other to the Archduchess Maria Theresa.
3. The library of the Vienna Photographic Society.

A Chat with the Artist.

As yet Mrs. Bartlett has sent no duplicates to all these old country potentates and dignified art leagues. She lives in a quaint red brick house in Ray street near Prairie avenue. Mrs. Bartlett is the wife of Prof. N. Gray Bartlett of scientific note. She is tall and handsome, with large eyes and the lithe hand that palmistry people say gives token of the artistic temperament. Withal she is modest about her work. She hardly cared to speak of it at all.

"It is nothing," she said. "I'm sure it is not worth writing about. When I heard about the exhibition I thought I would send a few of my photographs."

"Did you not expect they would be accepted?"

"O, I didn't know," and then, with a sudden burst of confidence, "I'm so glad they were!"

"Have you copies?"

"Yes, here is one," and Mrs. Bartlett led the way to the prettily draped hall. There in the window hung one of the transparencies, a dainty bit of interwoven foliage—palm, and fern, and flower—taken in the hothouse at Washington Park. One could almost read the hieroglyphics in the veined leaves. A companion piece, that won honors over sea, was of bolder composition. The lines and angles were more abrupt; the lights and shadows more marked. But this, as the other, showed the art of excellent composition. One might snap a kodak a thousand times in the hothouse and never get the same effect. The photographic plate merely reproduced what the artistic eye had seen. Those fellows over in Vienna were right; there is an art in taking a photograph—the art of seeing pictures in nature. That is the painter's art, too.

Best of the Four.

There will be no question as to the best of the four pictures that Mrs. Bartlett sent abroad.

A room and an open window—outside the sunlight on the house-fronts and far away the blue glitter of the lake. On the sofa by the window a young woman sits, looking out dreamily. She is tall, with superb shoulders, and one sees the curve of her pretty cheek. All about her falls a gown of some soft stuff, that droops in flowing, artistic folds. It is all the most artless art—realism and romance rolled into one.

"It is a picture of my niece," said Mrs. Bartlett. "I do not think I should give you her name. I took it one afternoon in her breakfast-room over on the North Side. No, she did not pose. She was sitting there by the window and she made such a lovely picture that I simply made her wait until I could get a photograph."

"This was on platinum paper?"

"Yes, and really I attribute all my success to the method I have used—not to my art. You know the platinum paper has been used for a long time in the old country, but here it is comparatively new. The invention was German, I believe. My husband has prepared all my paper—it's awfully expensive you know—after a method of his own. This does away with all uses of chemicals and the bath is simply one of pure water."

The last of the winning photographs was a pretty scene in the wild-woods about Geneva Lake. Mrs. Bartlett spends her summers there and knows all the odd nooks and picturesque places. This is the picture of a glade where a little spring babbles clear water; all Geneva Lake people know it as the "Lovers' Spring." In the original photograph one can almost hear the water bubble; almost hear the grasses and leaves a-blowing and a-growing; almost hear the two lovers' whispered words.

So it all means this: Out of a Chicago woman's amateur studio there have come four photographs on which the artists of Vienna have written words of approbation.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

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No other baking powder does such work.

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18 Million Bottles filled in 1890.

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"*The best beverage.*" TRUTH, LONDON.

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"*Cheap as well as good.*"

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Today;

Men's Fine French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, 95 cts.

Women's Silk Ribbed Vests, Swiss, fine colors; also black and cream, 50 cts.

You will find these away below the prevalent prices for such qualities. We hate to use that much abused word bargains, which is worn threadbare, and generally means so little, but it really fits these two articles.

NOTE: Have you visited our New Vienna Cafe on the fourth floor? If not a real pleasure awaits you. No matter what expectations you have formed about it they will be more than realized.

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Sashes, Caps, and Belts.
White and Fancy Vests.
UNDERWEAR,
Neckwear, Collars, Cuffs,
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UNEQUALED VARIETIES.
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WILSON BROTHERS,
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In America and are now prepared to offer Seal Garments at very low figures and deliver same in the fall.

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The Largest Fur House in the Northwest,
151-153 Wabash-av., Chicago.

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SOFT-FINISHED
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At 2c a SPOOL
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The Value of Spectacles Depends on the skill of the optician. We are skilled—consult us. We import and manufacture Optical, Mathematical, and Surveying Instruments, Magic Lanterns, Photo Cameras, Artificial Human Eyes, &c., &c. L. MANASSE, Optician, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building. The Old Reliable.

Fine Office Furniture and Folding Beds. Brass and Wire Work. 215 Wabash-Av. A. H. Andrews & Co., Chicago.

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Bear in mind that there is no Life Insurance company called "The New York Mutual Life" and that there is no Life Insurance Company chartered by the State of New York, authorized to use the word MUTUAL in its title except THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. MCCURDY, PRESIDENT.

ROBERT A. GRANNISS, VICE-PRESIDENT.

FIRE SALVAGE SALE
This Tuesday, June 23,
AT 10 A. M.
AT SALESROOMS OF THE
Chicago Salvage & Wrecking Co.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st., Chicago,
The Entire Stock of the well-known Cigar Manufacturer,
I. GOLDSMITH & BRO.
350,000 Cigars!
Such brands as Upmans, Garcia, Star of Trade, Dona Teresa, La Esception, Ripper, Chicago Cable, Commander-in-Chief, Brook Trout, etc. Also
4,000 Pounds Leaf Tobacco.
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By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
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THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK,
WE SELL AT OUR STORES
BIG LINE OF
Carpets, Chamber Sets, Parlor Furniture and General Household Goods, both New and Second-hand.
POMEROY, SON, & CO., Auctioneers.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

HOW MEAT IS INSPECTED.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TAKE HOLD OF THE EXAMINATION.

Fifteen Young Women Peer Through Microscopes at Samples of Armour's Hogs—How the Three Divisions of the Work Are Being Carried On—Secretary of Agriculture Rusk Well Satisfied with the Start Made—Something About "Trichanosed Pork."

Fifteen young women attired in light summer gowns and with prettily poised heads peered through shining microscopes at pieces of pork at the Stock-Yards yesterday.

They were a section of the Bureau of Animal Industry and were examining portions of the great American hog to detect, is there were any, symptoms of trichinæ.

The government inspection of dressed meats began yesterday, and though it was far from thorough the officials made an excellent start, and in a few days will have the department in good working order. J. M. Rusk, the Secretary of Agriculture, and Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, were both at the headquarters of the inspectors, No. 4122 Halsted street, to start in operation all of the work of meat inspection—the examination of dressed beef and mutton and hog products. The hog products alone pass under the microscope, and to do this work two classes in microscopy have been started, one containing fifteen young men and the other fifteen of the opposite sex. This department is in charge of Prof. Michels, assisted by Drs. Bernard and Balzer.

The microscopical examinations are under the instructions of these experts, who are making the young men and women proficient in the work. The students are mainly picked scholars from the high schools, selected with regard to their intelligence, character, and standing. Many of them have had experience with the microscope. They get $50 to $75 a month, and as soon as they become proficient in microscopy will be made inspectors. It will take several days for them to understand their work, but they are learning rapidly. Secretary Rusk thinks the force large enough for the present, but as the work progresses additional help will be secured. The work just now is experimental, and will be for several days, after which it is expected the inspections will be thorough.

Different Branches of the Work.

There are three branches of the work of meat inspection. One is the hog examination, another the inspection of dressed beef and mutton, and the third is the examination of live stock.

The live-stock inspection is exclusively for export trade, and is under the supervision of Dr. Heckman, the Chief Inspector, who came from the East to establish this character of inspection last November. When the cattle are purchased by the exporters from the various commission firms they are delivered at the inspectors' "tagging" chutes. When they are so delivered the names of the commission firms are given the inspectors, every one of whom is a veterinarian. The animals are passed through the chutes and tagged in the right ear, the tag bearing on one side a number and on the other the letters: "U. S. A." The animals have to be sound and free from any disease or they are not tagged, but thrown out. Every head has its own number. After the day's tagging the commission firms are visited and the names of the cattle consignees secured. Usually the consignee has been the feeder, but if not the name of the feeder is ascertained and recorded. The object of this is to prove or disprove a claim that any of the stock is diseased, should such a claim be made on the arrival of the animals in Europe. In the event of such a claim the animal can be traced back to the feeder and a thorough investigation made. Since last November, in every instance where such a claim has been made, it has been disproved. Dr. Hickman spent two weeks recently looking into an alleged case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in Nebraska, but found the complaints groundless.

Inspecting Meats at Packing Houses.

The meat inspection is in charge of B. T. Atkinson. He is now operating three forces of men in the houses of Morris, Swift, and Armour. The dressed beef inspection is conducted by veterinarians. The animal is examined alive while in the shutes and pens immediately before slaughter. If found to be suffering from any form of disease that renders it unfit for human food it is removed from the building while alive.

The post-mortem inspection is conducted on the killing floor. The carcass and viscera are examined while the latter is being removed. After the meat leaves the killing floor it is sorted. In the cooling rooms all that which is intended for export or inter-State trade in quarters has placed on it a stamped tag fastened by a seal. On one side of the seal are the letters: "U. S. A.," and on the other the words: "Meat inspection." The tag has on it: "United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry. Inspected meat. J. M. Rusk, Secretary. No. ——."

All beef shipped for export in quarters is accompanied by a certificate made in duplicate, one copy of which accompanies the bill of lading and one the invoice. Meat products not shipped in quarters but in tierces or boxes bear the official stamp also, and the shipments likewise are accompanied by a certificate.

The examination of the pork is done microscopically. Two sections of each hog are examined, one from the pillar of the diaphragm and the other from the tenderloin. The pork and pork products intended for export and inter-State trade receive certificates.

When the inspectors at the slaughter-houses remove the sections of the hog they place a numbered tag on the animals, and after putting the samples in little tin boxes, put duplicate numbers on these tins. The inspector puts the tins in a receptacle resembling an ordinary cash-box which has a combination lock. The box is sent to headquarters, where an inspector opens it and places the little tin boxes in the hands of the microscopists for examination.

It is expected that this inspection of the hog will be done within forty-eight hours from the time the animal is slaughtered, and it is hoped to eventually accomplish this in twenty-four hours. The hogs, ordinarily, are kept in the cooling rooms two days before shipment by the packers.

Offices of the Inspectors.

The inspectors are just now occupying a portion of the quarters recently used by the town officers of Lake. In a short time they expect to secure the entire floor. Yesterday four rooms were in use. One was the headquarters of the inspectors who work at the slaughter houses, another the office of the expert microscopists, and the other two were occupied by the non-professional microscopists.

Yesterday specimens taken from sixty hogs killed at Armour's were examined. Today it is expected that 1,200 specimens from Armour's, Swift's, and Morris' will be examined.

"The pork alone is subjected to microscopical inspection," said Dr. Hickman. "It is done to detect trichinæ. It is on account of this disease that other governments, especially that of Germany, kept the American hog out. Germany has promised that if our inspection be made thorough it will again welcome the hog. Through this inspection, and also through our live-stock inspection, we expect to open the markets of Europe to our cattle. We have already shipped some feeders to Germany. Feeders are young cattle shipped abroad, there to be fed until ready for slaughter. We expect to accomplish, through this inspection, the opening of all European ports to our feeders."

Eighty-three employés were engaged in yesterday's work of inspection. In a short time, as the work becomes more extensive, a great many more employés will be necessary. Appointments are made with the greatest of care, applicants being rigorously examined.

Secretary Rusk will leave Chicago tonight. He expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with yesterday's beginning, and added that it promised well.

Something About "Trichinosed Pork."

Many persons are little acquainted with the nature of the dangers implied by the term "trichinosed pork." The entozoön universally know as "trichina spiralis" is the larva form of what is known to scientists as a marmatode helminth. Fully developed the male is one-eighteenth of an inch long; the female one-eighth of an inch in length.

Of its origin little is known beyond the fact that it is traceable to conditions of filth and neglect.

Rats have been observed to be almost always teeming with the trichinæ, and some one has theorized that the infection of hogs can be traced to rats which they have devoured. In the hog the trichina is almost always found in the pupa state encysted in a calcareous envelope and quite dormant. In this condition the entozoa are practically innoxious to the hog and may remain so for any length of time, so far as any one knows to a certainty.

But when the infected meat is taken into the human stomach the gastric juice dissolves away the cystic envelopes and the flesh in which they are imbedded and the parasites commence a migration to the large muscles of the victim. On their way they penetrate the walls of the stomach and alimentary tract, the mesentry with its lymphatic network, and the tissues of the abdominal cavity. If their motion is upward they must pierce the muscular diaphragm, where they customarily take up their residence; if downward they lodge in the great sartorial muscles of other muscular masses of the lower abdominal region and of the lower limbs. The entozoa are seeking a favorable place in which to reconstruct their cysts. But the journey is long, and after traveling through the tissues two days the trichinæ begin to propagate with fearful rapidity. Thus the victim is soon infested. Very serious inflammations of the alimentary tract ensue and peritonitis sets in, which frequently results in death. If, however, the trichinæ traverse the intestinal organs and encyst themselves in the muscular tissue the subject suffers severe muscular pains for a long time, and, most likely, finally succumbs to the ravages of his guests.

Prof. Michels' designs to conduct researches on this obscure subject if possible to discover the cause and to announce a measure of prevention of the infection of hogs. He has made numerous discoveries with his microscope, notably the detection and photography of the nucleus of the red corpuscle of the human blood.

Entertained Secretary Rusk.

Nelson Morris, John B. Sherman, and others entertained Secretary of Agriculture Rusk yesterday afternoon at a dinner served at the Live Stock Exchange. The conversation was naturally regarding the government inspection just instituted in Chicago, and all present were warm in their praise of the efforts being made by Secretary Rusk to secure among many desired things the admission of American products in European countries.

HISTORIAN BENSON J. LOSSING.

Life Works of a Busy and Useful Man—His Contributions to Literature.

Harper's Weekly: The death of Benson J. Lossing at the ripe age of 79 recalls two of the most popular historical works published in this country—his "Field Books of the Revolution and, of the War of 1812," which are probably the most familiar of his many contributions to our historical literature. The design of the "Field Book" was very attractive. It was the record of visits to the more noted scenes of the war, to battlefields and houses, and the simple and colloquial narrative was enriched by abundant illustrations, not only of such places, but of veterans and relics of every kind. It was thus an illustrated story dealing with much that is full of interest, but for which the stately stepping muse of history does not stay.

Mr. Lossing was familiar with the local and traditional history of New York, and wrote the illustrated annals of the Hudson River and a memoir of Gen. Schuyler. His diligence was unremitting and his books are very numerous. They are those of a genial and sympathetic observer, kindly gossiping and instructive, rather than the works of a student. But the early "Field Book" has a charm for the young reader which is perennial.

Personally Mr. Lossing was simple, hearty, generous, and of cordial manner. In early life he was a wood-engraver of great distinction.

Mr. Lossing was born Feb. 12, 1813, in the County of Dutchess, in which he spent the greater part of his long life, and in which he died. As a writer he was almost wholly self-educated, for his father, a farmer, died while he was still in his childhood; and it was after a very brief period of schooling that he was put to learn the trade of a watchmaker, at which he served an apprenticeship of nearly seven years, and was then taken into partnership by his employer. Yet in 1835, at 22, he became the editor and one of the owners of the Poughkeepsie *Telegraph*. In the following year he undertook, with his partner, another enterprise in the form of a literary journal called the Poughkeepsie *Casket*. In spite of these occupations he undertook to learn a new trade—that of wood-engraving; and in 1838 he became the editor and illustrator of the *Family Magazine*, the pioneer of American illustrated periodicals. The next year he established himself in New York as a wood-engraver, but continued to contribute to the journals in Poughkeepsie, devoting his evenings to them and his days to his more recent trade. The engraving business became, before long, too important to permit this divided allegiance, and he abandoned journalism to found in 1843, in connection with William Barritt, what for the ensuing quarter of a century was the largest and most important establishment for wood engraving in New York.

This employment, however, did not exhaust his active mind, and it was while he was prosecuting it, and indirectly in connection with it, that he planned his most important work, "The Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution," originally published in thirty numbers, from 1850 to 1852. This was a valuable work that could not have been done if it had been delayed much longer, since the memorials of the Revolution that were still extant forty years ago have now in great part disappeared, and it is only in Mr. Lossing's pages that the evidence concerning many of them is any longer accessible. The preparation of this work determined and confirmed what may be called its author's specialty as an instructive and entertaining local antiquary and historian.

For twenty years he contributed to *Harper's Magazine* papers more or less directly bearing upon this specialty; and the valley of the Hudson, which was in a special sense his chosen field, became the subject of a series of illustrated articles, originally contributed to the London *Art Journal*, and afterward collected into a volume entitled "The Hudson, from the Wilderness to the Sea," which was published in New York in 1866. Meanwhile he had written "The Life and Times of Philip Schuyler," which was published in 1860, and in a revised edition in 1880. This was a diligent and interesting compilation, for which all the documents in the possession of Gen. Schuyler's family were put under contribution, and it sheds much light upon life in New York during the Revolution.

Two years after the first publication of this work Mr. Lossing began to prepare a successor to his "Field Book of the Revolution," in "The Pictorial Field Book of the Civil War in the United States." Of this work three volumes were published—the first in Philadelphia and the second and third in Hartford.

The latest of the series was the "Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812," which was published in New York in 1868.

This concluded the series of literary labors that gave Mr. Lossing his peculiar standing and his peculiar usefulness among American authors. Though of unequal they are all of considerable interest; and the first, as we have said, is of especial value as being the repository of information nowhere else accessible, that would have been irretrievably lost except for his painstaking collection of it into a permanent form. But this by no means exhausts the catalogue of his works. Among them are an "Outline History of the Fine Arts" (1841); "Lives of the Presidents of the United States" (1847); "Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-six; or, the War for Independence" (1847); "Life of Gen. Zachary Taylor" (1847); "Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence" (1848); "History of the United States for Schools" (1854); "Biographies of Eminent Americans" (1855); an illustrated "Life of Washington" (1860); and "Our Country," a huge American history, in three volumes, with 500 illustrations by Darley (1873). The titles of his published works number thirty-six, and in addition to these he was for three years (1872-5) the editor of the "American Historical Record and Repository of Notes and Queries." In 1868 he left New York to retire to a farm near Dover Plains, in the county of his birth, and there he passed the long afternoon of his useful and blameless life.

Trapped.

Angry Customer—"Look here, I have only had this suit a week and there's a button off."

Tailor—"Yes, sir; I sewed that button myself, and now I would like to call your attention to your account."—*Clothier and Furnisher.*

SALOONS MUST PAY $1,000.

AURORA'S MAYOR DECIDES THE HIGH-LICENSE ORDINANCE CARRIED.

Liquor Dealers to Be Allowed to Do Business at the Old Fee Under Bonds Until the Courts Pass on the Mayor's Decision—A Son of Commodore Kittson of St. Paul Marries a Chorus Girl—General News of the Northwest States.

AURORA, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—The complicated condition of affairs in which the fight between the high and low license factions of the Council has entangled the city is at last in a fair way of adjustment. At a meeting held Friday night six low-license Aldermen were present and five of them refused to vote and one voted against a $1,000 license. Seven high-license Aldermen voted for it. The low-license members claimed that as under the charter only a majority of the Aldermen elected could pass an ordinance the question was lost. The Mayor took the matter under advisement. This evening he presented a long communication to the Council declaring the $1,000 ordinance carried, and announced that the saloonkeepers could obtain their licenses by the payment of $500 down and giving a sufficient bond that they would pay the remaining $500 if ordered to by the court after a test case should be made.

MARRIED A GAY CHORUS GIRL.

Escapade of a Son of the Late Millionaire Kittson of St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 22.—[Special.]—Social St. Paul is stirred to its very depths by an elopement which occurred nearly a month ago, but which first became known to the general public today. The parties to it are Albert S. Kittson, son of the late Norman W. Kittson, and a chorus girl known on the stage as Belle Palmer. Young Kittson is but 18 years old, and when 21 will come into property valued at $500,000. May 23 Kittson and his boon companion, a young Frenchman named Philip Lamontague, met a pair of gay young ladies who had been singing in the chorus of the Park opera company. The quartet had a merry time of it during the afternoon, and when the evening hours approached young Kittson and his companions were more or less under the influence of the intoxicants in which they had freely indulged. At this juncture it seems to have occurred to them that a wedding would be a good thing, so the party boarded a train for Hudson, Wis., arriving there at 6 o'clock. Engaging a hack they were driven to the residence of an aged Baptist divine of that city, the Rev. M. H. Smith, explaining to him that they wanted a nuptial knot tied, Kittson giving his name as William K. Fulton and the girl that of Isabel Palmer her stage name. The other couple signed the marriage certificate as Falie E. Palmer and C. H. Montague. At the hotel they registered as W. W. Thompson and wife, H. Montague and Miss Edwards and occupied rooms 32, 33, and 34 for the night.

At the register's office of St. Croix County Kittson's name appears on the marriage register as William K. Fulton. He gave the name of his father as William Fulton, his mother as Louisa Davis, his occupation, lumberman, his residence Minneapolis and his birthplace Oshkosh. His wife's name is given as Isabel Palmer, her father's as J. W. Palmer, her mother's Emily DeGraft and her birthplace Mankato, Minn. Young Kittson did not awaken to a realization of the position in which he had placed himself until Monday or Tuesday of the following week. Then he repented of his rash and hasty action, went to an intimate friend and confessed it all and threatened to kill himself or run away for a period of years. He also endeavored to secure advice from his attorneys as to whether he could obtain a divorce if he stayed away from his wife for a period of three years. He finally went to the St. Paul Loan and Trust company, having charge of the Kittson estate, and endeavored to obtain money with which to leave the city. The money was refused him, but he borrowed it from another source and departed for Helena, Mont. A dispatch from that point this morning says: "Kittson is here stopping at the Grand Central Hotel with Paul C. Cox. He is registered under his own name." Mrs. Kittson has also left the city, but diligent inquiry failed to locate her today. She is about 17 and a native of New York.

TURNERS' ATHLETIC CONTESTS.

Interesting Exhibitions at the Big St. Paul Encampment.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 22.—[Special.]—About 1,000 people gathered at the fair grounds this morning to witness the individual exercises of the turners, which consisted of performances on the parallel and horizontal bars and on the long and side vaulting horses. Each of the visiting societies was represented in the contest and the rivalry between them was great, but the utmost good-feeling prevailed, the members of one society applauding the representatives of rival organizations as heartily as they did their own. Each performance consisted of three exercises on each apparatus, two of them being obligatory and one left to the choice of the performer. The feature of the afternoon performance was the drill and club swinging exercises of the ladies' class. The class is composed of fifty young ladies, who were uniformed in neat blue gymnasium suits. The men devoted the afternoon to field-day exercises, consisting of long high jump, broad jump, putting the shot, climbing the rope, pole-vaulting, and hop, skip, and jump. Besides these regular exercises there were foot races, wrestling bouts, fencing with foil and saber, and a number of other specialties. This evening the visiting Turners were tendered a ball at Market Hill by the local societies. Tomorrow morning the visitors will visit White Bear Lake, where the athletic exercises will close with a swimming contest. The winners in the various contests will be announced tomorrow afternoon, after which the meeting will adjourn to meet next year in Davenport. The number of visiting turners was largely increased today by arrivals from all over the Northwest. Large delegations arrived from Davenport and La Crosse this morning and individual members have been arriving from every direction all day.

CONGRESS OF PHYSICIANS.

Leading Specialists to Meet in Omaha and Perfect an Organization.

OMAHA, Neb., June 22.—[Special.]—Tomorrow there will be held in this city the continental congress of medicine and surgery. It will be composed of leading specialists throughout the country and Europe. The meeting was decided upon in a conference which was held in this city in the early part of the present month. At this conference there were present among others Drs. Yowell of Nashville, Hartman of Columbus, O., Miller of Des Moines, Hatch of Sioux City, Boetler of St. Joe, Leslie of St. Louis, Parr of New York, and Row of San Francisco. The aim is to perfect an organization for the elevation of medical, surgical, and scientific attainments; for the promotion of a more thorough mutual intercourse among liberal physicians and specialists; for the interchange of scientific knowledge; to secure fair and equal legislation and advance the just claim of those who practice medicine and the different specialties of medicine and surgery in the estimation of the better class of people and of the law; the division of the law; the division of the congress into grand sections representing different Western States, and into subsections of various pathological pursuits contemplated.

ARRIVED ONE DAY TOO LATE.

Why Miss Helen Bartlett of Peoria Is Not Mrs. Hiram J. Ward of Atchison.

ATCHISON, Kas., June 22.—[Special.]—Miss Helen Bartlett of Peoria, Ill., arrived in Atchison about three weeks ago with the expectation of entering the marriage relation with Hiram J. Ward, a well-to-do farmer of this county. Ward, however, had taken unto himself a wife the day before Miss Bartlett's arrival, and as soon as she found it out she left for Cameron, Mo., where she has relatives. Ward, it seems, recently advertised for a wife, and, being a pretty clever sort of a fellow and having plenty of money, he got a good many answers, and the day before the Illinois girl came on the field he was married to a Kansas City widow, Mrs. Viola Mead. Miss Bartlett claims that arrangements had been made for her to become the agriculturist's bride; that the wedding day had been set, and that she came according to agreement. Ward contends that she is mistaken. While he admits that some letters in regard to matrimonial matters passed between them, he says they never arranged to wed. A Missouri lawyer was in consultation with an Atchison lawyer about the case today and a sensational suit is expected. Ward is 50 years old and has a divorced wife living in Atchison. Miss Bartlett is a good-looking woman of 25.

GENERAL NORTHWEST NEWS.

Serious Damage to the Great Illinois Wheat Crop by Continued Rains.

ALTON, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—Serious damage to the immense wheat crop of the great American bottom is reported here. The recent continuous heavy rains have not only beaten down and lodged the grain but so thoroughly soaked it as to greatly injure it. In addition the mud is almost knee-deep, rendering it next to impossible to harvest it. This will be doubly severe on the farmers, as in view of the heavy yield in sight a few weeks ago numbers of them had purchased new harvesting machinery, 500 binders and fifty thrashing outfits having been sold by local dealers alone.

Looking for Buried Bonds.

AURORA, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—One of the heirs to the estate of A. W. Wilson of Aurora has commenced suit in the County Court to discover if possible what has become of the United States bonds to the amount of $100,000 which it is believed the deceased possessed. It was his custom to place all the money he could in bonds and it is supposed he had between $100,000 and $200,000 at the time of his death in these securities. He was a veritable miser and it was his custom to bury treasure under the house and in out-of-the-way places. Only $30,000 could be found when he died. The suit is instituted to find if the wealth is moldering in some hidden place or has been appropriated by some one.

Turned Out of an Orphans' Home.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., June 22.—[Special.]—Cliff Harris, aged 11 years, reported to O. M. Gregg, President of the Montgomery County Orphans' Home Board, today, a rough story of his treatment in that institution. He said that he had been turned out of the home this morning for no reason whatever. He further claimed that the authorities of the home treated the children in a scandalous manner, tying them up by the thumbs in the stable and beating them most cruelly with straps. The matron claims that the boy was expelled because incorrigible.

Is He Annie Brunder's Murderer?

MONTROSE, Minn., June 22.—[Special.]—John Mazne, a boy of 18 years, has been held by the Coroner's jury for the murder of Annie Brunder, the school-girl found bound and dead in the woods yesterday. An infuriated mob patiently awaited the decision of the jury, when they intended to lynch young Mazne, but before the decision was handed in the Deputy-Sheriff took him from the room and lodged him in the county jail. The Sheriff in searching his person discovered a bloody handkerchief in his possession which he is thought to have used at the time of the murder.

Trial of Peter Steubenrath.

PEORIA, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—The task of selecting a jury for the trial of Peter Steubenrath, formerly Cashier of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, charged with embezzling $18,000 of the company's money, began today. Steubenrath was one of the leaders in Peoria society, and owing to that fact a number of Peoria society people will be subpœnaed as witnesses. The trial promises to be decidedly sensational. A noted opera singer will be one of the witnesses summoned.

Tired of Her Indian Husband.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., June 22.—[Special.]—The report was brought here this evening by Missouri River steamboat-men that Mrs. Cora Belle Fellows-Chaska will apply for a divorce from her Indian husband, Sam Chaska. It will be remembered that the marriage caused considerable talk at the time it occurred, the parties afterward posing in a number of dime museums throughout the country.

Decatur's Reform Mayor.

DECATUR, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—Mayor Chambers has commenced war on Decatur saloonkeepers who keep their saloons open on the sly for business on Sunday. Thomas Andrews, Weifel & Co., William Stewart, and Phil Fahnkroft were arrested today, and each appeared in court and paid $25 and costs. All gambling will be stopped, and the war will be kept up relentlessly.

Streeter Starts a Bank.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 22.—The Auditor of Public Accounts issued to the Alpha State Bank of Alpha, Henry County, a certificate of authority to commence business with a capital stock of $25,000. The officers are as follows: A. J. Streeter, President; W. A. Fraser, Vice-President; J. A. Widney, Cashier.

Attorney Reinhold Sentenced for Ten Years.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 22.—[Special.]—Special Judge Norton today overruled the motion of Lemon E. Reinhold's attorneys for a new trial. Sentence of ten years in State prison was pronounced. The defendant was convicted of conspiracy to rob the city editor of the *News*. An appeal to the Supreme Court will be taken.

Verdict Against a Newspaper.

MADISON, Ind., June 22.—[Special.]—In the criminal libel suit of Miss Carrie Curran against the Madison *Democrat* newspaper for $5,000 damages for defamation of character the jury this evening gave a verdict for the plaintiff of $1,500, defendant to pay all costs.

Northwest Notes.

Hog cholera is raging in Grundy County, Ia., and farmers in the neighborhood of Waterloo are losing considerable stock.

William C. Crosten, a prominent attorney and ex-District Attorney of Racine County, died of delirium tremens at Racine, Wis., yesterday.

Edward Martin of Milwaukee was arrested at Rockford, Ill., yesterday charged with passing a forged check. He was held to the grand jury in bonds of $500.

The Rev. Franz Beinke, pastor of the German Catholic Church at Kankakee, Ill., was fatally injured by an Illinois Central passenger train yesterday morning.

Joseph McCabe, Division Superintendent of the Northern Pacific railroad at Tacoma, and Miss Ella Hutson of Janesville, Wis., were married at the home of the bride's parents last evening.

Mrs. Ely Kellogg of Kalamazoo, Mich., committed suicide yesterday afternoon by taking a quantity of morphine. Mrs. Kellogg was a leader of Kalamazoo society. She had just recovered from an attack of the grip, which may have unbalanced her mind.

The Mayor of Mascoutah, Ill., has called for and accepted the resignation of John J. Gougeon, Superintendent of Streets of that town. An alleged reason for the Mayor's action is found in certain stories which are being circulated connecting Mr. Gougeon's name with that of a young woman of Mascoutah.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

Correspondence with the United States Government to Be Made Public.

OTTAWA, Can., June 22.—Dispatches have been received from Washington declaring that President Harrison and Secretary of State Blaine are quite willing that all their communications on the subject of reciprocity be laid before the Dominion Parliament. These letters, which speak of the American view of the question, have been withheld pending the receipt of authority from Washington to produce them. Now that authority has been received they are to come next week.

It is understood that the United States Government dissents from the Dominion proposition, that the treaty shall be based upon that of 1854.

A deputation of New Brunswick Conservatives waited on Minister Foster and urged the placing of sugar on the free list owing to the action of the United States. It is believed that the government intends to take off the duty, and that the revenue of $2,500,000 thereby lost will be made up by an additional duty on tea.

What the Immigrants Carry.

An Italian immigrant carried a stiletto; a German immigrant carried a bundle; a Portuguese immigrant carried a banjo; an Irish immigrant carried a baby; a Syrian immigrant carried a pouchful of trinkets; a Scotch immigrant carried a plaid and a bunch of heather; a Russian Hebrew immigrant carried a purse containing a few foreign coins, and a Scandinavian immigrant carried himself straight as an arrow.—*New York Sun.*

Worth Their Weight in Gold.

In 1858 there was a sale of Madeira wine in Paris, when forty-four bottles were bought by Rothschild for their weight in gold. The wine was from the famous 1814 pipe of Madeira, which had lain at the bottom of the sea for thirty-six years.

DENNIS BREAKS SILENCE.

HE SAYS HE OWES R. W. DUNHAM & CO. ABOUT $50,000.

Took Out Only $1,000 for Expenses When He Withdrew, However—Put in No Capital Because He Had None—His Withdrawal Forced by Differences Between Him and Dunham—A Claim of the National Park Bank Compromised.

E. W. Dennis, a partner until May 15 in the late firm of R. W. Dunham & Co., has prepared the following statement in denial of the story that he took considerable money with him when he withdrew, admitting, however, that he owes the firm about $50,000 and explaining his connection with the firm and the causes as he understands them for the failure:

CHICAGO, June 22.—At the time of my withdrawal from the firm I did not take any money with me. That I made considerable money last summer myself is true, but I lost it all, and more, too, in the November financial trouble that we passed through.

I returned to the office from the East, after a short rest, about Nov. 1. My health was very poor, and having given three-eighths of my half interest away to Messrs. Harrison, Browning and Bliss, I did not at once jump into the harness, but soon after my return Mr. Browning, who was handling the finances with Mr. Dunham, came to me and said that I would have to take hold, as it was getting hard to clear himself or to make both ends meet from day to day. I then picked up the details and found such an expansion of credits existing over and above positive agreements entered into between Mr. Dunham and myself, before I left, that it took my almost superhuman efforts to pull our grain and stock houses through.

Pulled the House Through.

I accomplished that end, however, but at the sacrifice of my own personal matters and deals, which I wholly neglected in serving the interests of both our firms, which interests I always made my individual affairs subservient to. This neglect of my own matters ran on until through it my private fortune was swallowed up, and not until then did I stop to realize where I individually was standing. I ordered my trades closed, and it was done on a panicky, breaking market, the prices realized being away below the prices started at, and where I would have owed but little. The result was a debit in my account which my firm could have cared for and swung easily and without hurting us, as it had carried me in former instances, but for the appalling lines of credit already out and money tied up in bad accounts. As it was with all these things against me I pulled the firms of R. W. Dunham & Co. through and closed up the stock business without any outside help. After my indebtedness was created I turned over to my firm everything I possessed in money and real estate, which the books and my partners will verify. When it is taken into consideration that our firm never made and kept a dollar, and that my living expenses of about $25,000 for the four years constitute and are figured in as part of my indebtedness on the books, it will be seen that my losses by speculation are less than appears at first glance.

That I owe R. W. Dunham & Co. money is thus unfortunately true, but that it was the cause of my withdrawal or of their closing their business is most emphatically not true. Mr. Dunham and myself always had differences of opinion. We seldom, if ever, agreed upon anything, little or big, important or unimportant, nevertheless every subject of importance or unimportance was canvassed by us jointly, even while Mr. Dunham was in Washington, and our decisions given with an appearance of harmony whether such existed or not.

My judgment usually prevailed in almost everything pertaining to the management and running of the business except as to the lines of credit given.

Did Not Put in a Cent.

My judgment prevailed simply because it had proven itself good in almost every instance, whether of great or little importance, ever since I first connected myself with Mr. Dunham in our old firm of William Young & Co., but when it came to credits, after speaking my mind and objecting to such and such credits, I felt myself powerless and relieved from responsibility, as the money in the business was all Mr. Dunham's. I never put in a cent of capital because I did not have it to put in. My reasons for withdrawing from the firm of R. W. Dunham & Co. were because of the culmination of new and later personal differences between Mr. Dunham and myself regarding the conduct of the business, and which had no connection whatever with my personal account. These differences could not be harmonized and forced my withdrawal from the firm.

In my opinion R. W. Dunham & Co. were solvent at the time of my withdrawal, and are solvent today beyond a doubt if given time in which to realize on their collaterals.

Cause of the Failure.

I will say now that in my opinion the closing of R. W. Dunham & Co.'s business was not because of insufficient equity in their collaterals nor because the business was not making money. From Jan. 1 to May 15, 1891, the date of my withdrawal, I completely controlled the business of the firm and made no speculative trades for my own account whatever, in accordance with a written agreement made among all the partners of the firm at the instance of our financial backers and filed with them. I allowed absolutely nothing to be done after Jan. 1 without my knowledge and consent—credits and everything else—because of the pledges given by me personally to our financial people.

Since Jan. 1 the business has made money and applied it to the reduction of its liabilities, the earning being roughly estimated at a rate of in the neighborhood of $50,000 per annum and the losses since my complete control practically nothing at all. The firm always made money, big money, but it never kept it, as the losses and expenses ate it all up and more too until my domination, from Jan. 1 until my retirement May 15.

The cause of the closing up of the business, in my opinion, was entirely due to a withdrawal of confidence by the parties furnishing funds on R. W. Dunham & Co.'s collateral, and that the same circumstances which forced my retirement caused this withdrawal of their confidence and funds.

How He Stands on the Books.

I went out of the firm of R. W. Dunham & Co. without any means whatever and today am dependent upon my future exertions for the support of my family and for the liquidation of my indebtedness to the firm, towards which I pledge myself to apply every dollar of my future earning above my expenses.

There is nothing about myself to hide. I shirk no just responsibility nor am I willing quietly to accept any unjust criticisms. My account has been $50,000 debtor before, and if asked for a rough estimate of it in its entirety I should say that it is probably near $50,000 debtor on the books now; but after allowing $25,000 for my living expenses for four years it would leave my unpaid speculative losses about $25,000; this, I think, is approximately correct.

After consultation and agreement with Mr. Browning, one of the members of the firm, I drew $1,000 when I left the office May 15 as expense money to meet my pressing wants until my withdrawal would be publicly announced June 15 and I could get something to do.

I could not remain longer in the firm while the existing differences between Mr. Dunham and the balance of the firm existed without being false to the financial people I had made my pledges to.

I have evaded no service. I can be found at my home in Waukegan at any time. E. W. DENNIS.

EXAMINING DUNHAM & CO.'S BOOKS.

Statements Soon to Be Made Concerning the Firm's Affairs.

This morning at 10 o'clock the examination into the financial condition of the late firm of R. W. Dunham & Co. will be resumed. N. P. Harrison, one of the partners, said Friday that by today he could no doubt furnish a statement showing all the accounts, or, if not, a complete exhibit, sufficient to indicate approximately the condition of affairs. T. Walter Browning, who had charge of the books, will also be put on the stand, and the condition of Partner Dennis' personal account shown.

The day after the appointment of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank as receiver Lawyer Bisbee, when asked concerning Dennis' solvency, said: "He had a little money when he went into the firm, but he has none now. He lost it all in speculating."

It was said yesterday that Dennis not only lost all his own money, but drew largely on the firm's capital in excess of his interest and proportion of the profits. The amount of his alleged indebtednes to the house is figured all the way from $80,000 to nearly $200,000, leaving wide room for guessing.

Messrs. Norton & Worthington, who closed out the trades in which the firm was interested, will also respond to subpœnas to disclose the magnitude of the operations. The profit accruing from Norton & Worthington's stewardship, so far as open trades on the board were concerned, was placed at $17,000 by Mr. Harrison. The deals and items going to produce this sum will be gone into.

The books are nearly all written up and the balance sheet should be well toward completion by this time. There was but one bookkeeper at work yesterday afternoon in the office in the Grand Pacific Hotel. The bookkeeper at the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, who has charge of the trusteeship, said yesterday that he was not yet prepared to make a statement for publication or to say whether the liabilities of the firm could be met in full.

"We will present our report to the court as soon as it is prepared," he said, "and until that is done no statement will be given out. I cannot make an estimate of how much Mr. Dennis owes the firm or say how his account stands."

Yesterday the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank as receiver presented a petition to Judge Collins asking for authority to pay out $835 for wages and to sell a private wire to Schwartz & Dupee for $750. The necessary order was entered.

PARK NATIONAL CLAIM SETTLED.

Dawdle & McWorter Compromise a $32,000 Debt for $12,000.

Judge Blodgett yesterday entered an order compromising a claim of the receiver of the Park National Bank against Dawdle & McWorter, contractors, for $12,000. The indebtedness of the firm to the bank was $32,000. District-Attorney Milchrist advised the receiver to settle for the amount offered, but the stockholders of the bank protested, and the court, to settle the matter, said the stockholders could pay the $12,000 to the bank and they could then take the claim and make out of it what they could.

The bank has already paid 80 per cent of the claims of creditors, and District-Attorney Milchrist believes 100 cents on the dollar will be realized. To pay off all the claims of depositors, however, required $200,000 of the amount guaranteed by the stockholders.

The trial of President Packer on the charge of misappropriation of funds will not take place until next fall.

An Assignee Wanted.

The Steele Wedeles company, creditors of W. C. Johnson to the extent of $821.83, yesterday asked the County Court to appoint an assignee. Johnson owned a grocery store at No. 220 Milwaukee avenue, and the petitioners say he has transferred the stock to Gamer Bros., thereby making an assignment. No hearing was had.

MRS. MAY'S GREAT SCHEME FOR CHICAGO.

The Projected Boulevard Tunnel to Unite the South and North Sides.

Harper's Weekly: In addition to the World's Fair, the Stock-Yards will not be the only curious affair within the city limits of Chicago in 1893. There will also be a beautiful boulevard that will run under the Chicago River at one of its widest crossings. Chicago is rather vain of its boulevards, and there are not a few enthusiasts within the limits of the city who smile faintly when they hear mention made of the achievements of Baron Haussmann in this direction. The North and South Park Commissioners have at various times discussed the possibility of connecting the driveways on their respective sides of the river by means of some passageway that would not be of a structural nature inferior to these driveways themselves. It was certainly an unfortunate affair that the picturesque North Shore drive should stretch itself longingly and impotently toward the majestic sweep of Michigan avenue to the south. These two splendid roads were broken only by the muddy, sluggish stream of the river. It was manifestly wrong.

The last Mayor of the city, himself a civil engineer of no mean ability, struck with a brilliant idea, once proposed to build over the river a grand boulevard bridge. But this, to be at all of use, would necessarily be after the fashion of that clever bit of engineering that unites over the Liffey the "finest street in Europe," that is to say, Sackville street, Dublin. But if the Mayor were given his way, and if the river were bridged thus, the schooner traffic of the city would be gripped about the throat, in a manner of saying, and the city's watery highway made worse than useless. The only way out of it (and this the Mayor suggested) was to elevate the bridge, and make it a fixed steel structure—an aerial boulevard towering over the masts of the highest vessels entering the port.

"A superb notion from an engineer's point of view," said the Park Commissioners, "but for practical purposes of no value."

While the Park Commissioners and the Mayor were wrangling pro and contra over this matter, a certain wealthy lady of Chicago was thinking. This lady, to do her shopping, was compelled to cross the bridges crowded with the vehicles of commerce. She would have preferred a boulevard for her carriage, but there was none. The thought of the Mayor's aerial drive was a dizzy thought. "The Mayor wants to build *over* the river," she said to herself. "Why not build *under* the river?"

This lady—Mrs. Horatio N. May—mentioned the matter to her husband. Mr. May was delighted with the scheme. He told his wife that she had been born with the genius of an engineer, and requested her to draft plans. Meanwhile, being one of the Park Commissioners, he spoke of Mrs. May's design to associates of the board, and was delighted when he found that they all indorsed it. From that moment the success of Mrs. May's plans was assured. She bought books of engineering and studied them; she read up on the Thames Embankment; she sat down and computed the support of arches. Formulæ became as familiar to her mind as new patterns, and soon she could discuss the merits of all the noted river tunnels in the world. Her plans were matured, and the rough drawings were elaborated by Architect J. L. Silsbee of Chicago, who will also be the supervising architect of the affair. The Board of Commissioners saw the plans and drawings, approved them, and now all that remains to be done to embody Mrs. May's famous idea is to bore and build and finish. The ground has already been carefully surveyed.

The entire length of the subway boulevard will be 3,200 feet. The approaches at either end (the north end will be at Ohio street and the south end at Randolph street) will be through open cuts, each of which will be 800 feet long. These added together will account for one-half the length, so that the portion of the boulevard that will be actually under the streets of the city and under the bed of the river will be 1,600 feet in length. The main drive will be 36 feet in width, and will be constructed of the usual boulevard material, that is to say, of concrete base, packed down and rolled, covered with smooth asphalt. The footway, that is designed to be only on one side, will be of the granolithic or granitoid construction, and will be twelve feet in width. Thus the total width of the boulevard will be forty-eight feet. The bed of the road will be about twenty feet clear of the arched roof, or about forty feet below the surface of the water in the river. Dividing the sidewalk from the roadway will be erected a row of glazed Corinthian columns, forming supports with their capitals to the roof.

The entrances will be drawn out strongly with bold lamps and perhaps a trifle of sculpture, and the designs promise something imposing in this feature. The interior walls and roof will be laid with white enameled brick. Cement will be used in the masonry for the prevention of seepage, but it will hardly be a necessity, for beyond the roof the beauty of the interior will be protected from damage by water by heavy strata of steel and waterproof cement composition. Along and back of the columns will run a cornice of terra cotta, ornate with molding and sculpture. This cornice will serve a double purpose, for it will not only add greatly to the interior beauty of the tunnel, but will also act as a shade for the illuminating electric arcs.

The electric lights that will confer on this tunnel the brilliance of the day itself will, it is almost unnecessary to say, be very numerous. Concealing themselves behind the terra-cotta cornice, they will fling out and around a radiance that, reflected from the white walls and the glistening roof, will furnish forth an artificial sunshine the immediate intensity of whose glare will be shrouded from the eyes of the passengers. Thus will all the proverbial effects of a passage through a tunnel into open day be obviated by Mrs. May's wise designs.

Another unusual purpose will be followed in the construction. The grade of the tunnel will be so slight as to be scarcely a consideration. The proportion of the grade will be one foot in thirty. The fall of the tunnel under the river at Washington street is one foot in 18; and of the tunnel at La Salle, one foot in 21. The difference, as will be seen, is considerable. The engineers will encounter no difficulty of a specially ungenerous nature in the work of construction. The passage will burrow its costly and artistic way under the stream along a line just east of Rush street or quite near that place, at which the river widens to flow into the embrace of the lake. The work should be completed and the connection between the boulevards of the South and the North Sides consummated within the compass of two years. Mrs. May has worked conscientiously in her calculations of the cost and states that it will all be done within the limit $1,500,000, which will be paid by special assessment. The steel structure overhead proposed by ex-Mayor Cregier would require an expenditure of between $5,000,000 and double that sum.

FIFER SIGNS THE BILL.

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT MEASURE RECEIVES HIS APPROVAL.

Mystery of Missing Sec. 28 Explained—Another Defect Which, While It Does Not Invalidate the Act, Will Sadden the Country Editors—No Appropriation to Pay for Publishing the Law—The Executive Disposes of the Last of the Bills Passed by the General Assembly.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—Lieut.-Gov. Ray and Speaker Crafts arrived here on the afternoon train and immediately repaired to the Governor's office, accompanied by A. H. Wagoner, enrolling and engrossing clerk of the House. Attorney-General Hunt was also present. Clerk Wagoner expressed his conviction that the missing Sec. 28 of the Australian Ballot bill had been properly enrolled, saying he remembered copying the section, which occupied a single sheet, and believed it must have slipped out when the bill was put together. An examination of the enrolled bill seemed to sustain this supposition. The journals of the Senate and House were sent for, and those sections relating to the action of the two bodies upon the bill were carefully examined by Messrs. Ray and Crafts, who satisfied themselves that the bill as passed contained the missing section. Thereupon Clerk Wagoner was directed to enroll the section. This was placed in the bill, which was delivered to the Governor and immediately signed by him. Thus through the prompt action of Gov. Fifer in securing the presence here of Lieut.-Gov. Ray, Speaker Crafts, and Clerk Wagoner this important section of the law has been saved, and the error made in the enrollment of the bill corrected on the last day in which this could have been done.

No Funds for the Law's Publication.

Another defect in the bill was discovered today by Gov. Fifer. It does not affect the legal value of the bill, but it will affect the exchequer of 101 Republican newspapers and an equal number of Democratic county papers in the State. There is no provision in the law or in any other law for executing the provisions of the last section, which reads as follows:

> Sec. 36. It shall be the duty of the Board of Supervisors of each county under township organization, and of the Board of County Commissioners in counties not under township organization, at their first meeting after the passage of this act to select two newspapers, one from each of the two political parties casting the greatest number of votes for State Treasurer at the election in 1890, in which this law shall be published; provided, that the pay for such publication shall be fixed by said Board of Supervisors or County Commissioners; but in no case shall it exceed the sum of $30 to each newspaper publishing the same. When the Board of Supervisors or County Commissioners have selected the newspapers in which the law shall be published it shall be the duty of the County Clerk to certify such action to the Secretary of State, who shall at once furnish to each of said papers a copy of the law, and upon the receipt by the Secretary of State of a copy of said paper with an affidavit of the publisher or business manager that the law was published in each and every copy of said paper on a certain date, which shall not be later than thirty days after its receipt from the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State shall certificate the amount fixed for the payment for the publication of the law in said paper to the Auditor of Public Accounts, who shall draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the sum named; provided, that the non-publication of this law as herein provided shall not invalidate the law.

Country Editors Will Suffer.

This section incurs a maximum expense of $6,060 for publishing the law and makes no appropriation of money except inferentially. It does not name any fund upon which the Auditor may draw his warrant, nor authorize the Treasurer to pay the warrants from any funds in his custody.

Gov. Fifer said he observed this fault in the bill when he considered its approval, but he did not wish to express an opinion upon its effect, as it would not influence his approval of the bill. Auditor Pavey has been flooded with letters from country publishers inquiring about the publication of the act. He said today he could only give evasive answers to these, because he does not know what course may be adopted in regard to passing the bill. He added:

"If I should sign the warrants and send them to the State Treasurer without specifying the fund from which to pay them that official would be compelled to return them to me and ask me to draw them from the fund available for that use. There is no fund specified. What could I do? The only thing to do would be to call upon the Attorney-General for an opinion and I do not know what he would say. It is possible he might suggest that the bills be referred to the Commissioners of State Contracts, which is a board composed of State officials. Perhaps they could order the bills paid from the general printing fund, but I do not know that there would be money enough then to pay for the State printing and $6,000 more for these bills. A bill appropriating the money to pay for this work was prepared during the session, but it did not get through.

Must Be Settled by the Courts.

"I am sure the amount was not estimated in with the general printing fund, and it lacked $2,500 two years ago of paying the ordinary bills. The first case that comes up can be tried in the courts and if they decide that the bill may be paid in the way I suggest, then a precedent will be established for all the remaining ones. It would only be necessary to try one. If this cannot be done I see no way to do except for the publishers to wait until 1893 for the Thirty-eighth General Assembly to pass an Appropriation bill, but I do not know whether they would get any interest on their claims."

Attorney-General Hunt said that he had observed this defect in the bill, but he could not express any opinion for publication, as it might anticipate the official call for an opinion as to the effect of the law. He would have to investigate the subject thoroughly if called upon by the other State officials and might find something which would affect the case. As to similar cases he said:

"I remember of no precedent for this case and cannot say whether there is one. I have not looked into the matter and cannot say that there is or is not a precedent, but I do not think of any."

The Attorney-General called attention to the general character of the bill, which, he said, is poorly devised. As an instance, he cited the missing Sec. 28, which reads as follows:

> No person shall do any electioneering or soliciting of votes on election day within any polling place or within one hundred (100) feet of any polling place; no person shall interrupt, hinder, or oppose any voter while approaching the polling place for the purpose of voting. Whoever shall violate the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $100 for each and every offense; and it shall be the duty of the judges of election to enforce the provisions of this section.

Cannot Enforce the Law.

"I imagine," remarked the Attorney General, "the Judges of Election will have something to do besides enforcing the provisions of this section. Judges of election usually have something to do election day. How they are to enforce it, the law does not say. You will observe that the penalty is a fine. I do not know how they are to enforce it."

Gov. Fifer has disposed of all the bills left in his hands by the General Assembly. He has returned to the Secretary of State the bill granting a bounty of two cents a head for English sparrows. It will thus become a law without his approval. The following bills were approved today:

Increasing the number of companies in the Illinois National Guard to eighty.

Increasing the number of members of the Chicago Board of Education to twenty-one.

To allow directors of schools under special laws to assume and provide for indebtedness heretofore created by the authorities of a city for school purposes.

To amend Secs. 11, 33, 34, and 35 of the mechanics' lien law.

To permit fire insurance companies organized in this State to loan money in other States.

To require foreign insurance companies to have a surplus of $200,000 in order to insure against tornadoes in this State.

To appropriating $2,500 for the relief of Jacob Schmidt, and three bills appropriating small amounts for extra service to legislative employés.

Green Fields and Pastures New.

Mrs. Gotham—"The doctor says I must go to the country for my health."

Mr. Gotham (busily)—"All right, my dear. Which would you rather visit, your aunt in Brooklyn or my aunt in Jersey City?"—*New York Weekly.*

DENOUNCED AS A TRUST.

THE CHARGE THE CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK EXCHANGE MUST MEET.

Quo-Warranto Proceedings Instituted by Attorney-General Hunt at the Instigation of the Farmers—Claim That the Exchange Has Violated Its Charter Rights—Important Insurance Decision by Judge Blodgett—Other Court News—The Record.

The Chicago Live-Stock Exchange will explain to Judge McConnell July 1 why it is not a live-stock commission trust and whether it monopolizes that business at the Union Stock-Yards.

Attorney-General Hunt began quo warranto proceedings against the exchange yesterday in the Circuit Court at the instigation of farmers who claim they are deprived of their just rights by the power of this alleged trust. The exchange is made up of most of the principal live-stock dealers at the Union Stock-Yards, and it has made its presence felt in several ways. It was organized July 1, 1872, but it is only in the last year that Attorney-General Hunt claims it has been violating the law.

One of the principal points made by the institution of the quo warranto proceedings is that the exchange has made money, which is in violation of the agreement on which it procured its articles of incorporation. It is claimed that it was in that class which is understood to comprise corporations whose purpose is not pecuniary profit. The exchange, according to its own rules, is a money-making affair, as there is an initiation fee of $500 from its members and rates of commission on live stock are fixed. The rules forbid any person charging less than 50 cents a head for selling cattle, $6 a single-decked car for selling sheep, and $12 for a double-decked car; and the members of the exchange are forbidden to deal with any merchants not members of the Chicago Live-Stock Exchange.

All of this, the Attorney-General says, is in violation of the law, as the Union Stock-Yards is a public market, and the exchange usurps liberties contrary to the statute. The great charge is that the exchange monopolizes and controls for pecuniary benefit and is in reality a trust.

Trouble has been brewing for some time, and this last act is a step the Attorney-General hopes will settle the matter.

Attached to the information are affidavits of Cicero B. Lindley, O. P. Hughes, and A. B. Gregory. They say the course pursued by the exchange during the last year has tended to monopolize and control the live-stock commission business at the Union Stock-Yards.

Last fall an attempt was made to break this alleged trust. The American Live-Stock Commission, a rival concern, was organized and began business without obtaining membership in the exchange. The older organization retaliated and refused to deal with members of the new concern. The fight went before Judge Tuley in shape of a bill asking that the exchange be restrained from enforcing a so-called boycott. The American people lost their fight, but the litigation began an agitation that is responsible for this later action by the Attorney-General.

The members of the exchange do not feel that they are doing anything illegal. They take the ground that the Chicago Live-Stock Exchange is a voluntary arrangement, and if persons do not want to abide by its rules they may get out.

"We are not a trust," said one of the officers yesterday, "because we don't monopolize the business. It is all right for us to make fixed charges on commissions, and our other rules about the business treatment of non-members are simply those any similar organization would make. If other commission men sell cattle for less than 50 cents a head we can't interfere if they are not in the exchange. Our end of the case is all right, as we are doing nothing in violation of the statutes."

RULING REGARDING "HOTEL DEATHS."

An Insurance Case Which Will Be Taken to the Federal Supreme Court.

Judge Blodgett yesterday decided a life-insurance case which has a general application to all life insurance companies. The suit was that of Carrie M. Richardson against the Travelers' Insurance company of Hartford to recover $6,000 insurance money on the life of her husband, who was asphyxiated in Grace Hotel in September, 1890. The company declined to pay the money because a provision in the policy exempted the company from liability in cases of gas poisoning. The widow claimed the death was an accident and therefore ought to be paid for. Judge Blodgett said the company was not liable, as it was clearly shown that the intent of the company was not to pay for deaths by gas poisoning. It couldn't be claimed that Richardson's death was an accident, the court said, because it is still a mystery whether death was accidental or intentional. The case will go to the Supreme Court at once, as the insurance companies are anxious to have these "hotel deaths," as they are called, settled for all time.

A Mother's Plea.

Mrs. Margaret Edgeworth filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday stating that in 1885 she placed $7,000 in the hands of her son, Alfred J. Edgeworth, for him to invest for her benefit. With this money he is said to have purchased a half interest in the furniture business at No. 28 West Washington street, purchased watches, jewelry, and diamonds, most of which he has pawned, and also the furniture at No. 3714 Ellis avenue, where he resided with his wife, Lula. Alfred died last month and his wife Lula now claims the property in question. She is accused of conspiring with her brother, Nicholas Steffen, and her cousin, James Martin, to deprive the mother of the property. The court is asked to restrain Mrs. Lula and her relatives from disposing of the property and to compel her to account.

"Allow the Air to Clear."

Creditors of the Consolidated Ice Machine Company wrangled before Judge Scales for two hours yesterday. The company failed last October and now it appears that the De La Vergne, a rival company doing business in New York, is negotiating for a purchase of claims on a 60 per cent basis. The assignee, officers of the company, and a majority of the creditors favor this plan. But when it became known, part of the creditors petitioned the County Court to appoint a co-assignee and continue the business. Others demanded a 60 per cent guarantee before yielding to the petition. Judge Scales said he would do what a true majority favored and he continued the case until Thursday to allow the air to clear.

Looking for Assets.

The Chicago branch of the Dubuque Brass and Metal company—the concern that suspended Saturday—was the object of half a dozen attachment suits brought yesterday by local creditors. The establishment is at No. 1734 Wabash avenue and was in charge of Brown & Co., agents. Attachments were sent on here from Dubuque, in hopes of securing property at that end of the line. Claims aggregating $23,521 were covered by the Chicago attachments. The creditors are the Lehner-Johnson-Hayes Manufacturing company, $818 and $564; Leopold & Austrian, $3,000; Harris Bros., $15,866; Illinois Malleable Iron company, $1,550; L. Wolff Manufacturing company, $1,722.

Guardian Appointed.

Judge Kohlsaat yesterday granted letters of guardian to George W. Stanford in the estate of Eva M. and Irene J. Huestes, minors, on his giving bond in $120,000, with William Ilett and H. H. Kohlsaat as sureties. Each of the children have property worth $30,000, consisting of $10,000 in cash and notes for $20,000.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

133,609—Attch. Withheld for service.

133,610—F. Papa vs. Vencingo Vece. Appl.

133,611—Lehner-Johnson-Heyer Mfg. Co. vs. William G. Walters and O. F. Hodge. Attch., $264.60. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

133,612—Peter M. Gilchrist vs. Jane Gilchrist. Bill for div. F. J. Partridge, solr.

133,613—Henry A. Going et al. vs. Moses Ullman and Louis Cohn. Asst., $500. Conover, Shedd & Underwood, attys.

133,614—Asst. Withheld for service.

133,615—Same.

133,616—Same.

133,617—A. D. O'Neill vs. W. N. Alley. Appl.

133,618—Abraham Harris et al. vs. Wm. G. Walters and O. F. Hodge. Attch. $1,943.19. E. A. Otis, atty.

133,619—Edward McLean vs. Eleronia McLean. Bill for div. D. Gilmore, solr.

133,620—John H. Rollins et al. vs. Christian Fuhrmann et al. Bill. S. Stein, solr.

133,621—John N. Westbrook vs. Fannie M. Eggleston et al. Bill. G. F. White, solr.

133,622—People ex rel. Wm. H. Barton vs. Mark L. Crawford. Hab. corp. C. S. Beattie, atty.

133,623—Mark F. Madden et al. vs. W. E. Roos. Asst., $500. Gibbons & Kavanagh, attys.

133,624—Chicago, Madison & Northern R. R. Co. vs. C. & W. I. Ry. Co. et al. Cond. E. H. Gary, atty.

133,625—C. & A. R. R. Co. vs. C. & W. I. Ry Co. et al. Cond. Same atty.

133,626—Etta Wolf vs. Michael J. Howard and Lazarus M. Berwin. Asst., $500. Blum & Blum, attys.

133,627—Samuel F. Leopold et al. vs. Wm. G. Walters and O. F. Hodge. Asst. (attch.), $2,282.25. J. Newman, atty.

133,628—Thomas A. Hewitt vs. F. M. Dopkins, Henry W. and Wm. Green. Conf. judgt., $111.66. J. P. Ahrens, atty.

133,629—Melvele G. Peters vs. Daniel H. Dorsett. Asst., $30,000. Bisbee, Kern & Reed, attys.

133,630—Mary J. Smith, admx., vs. Levi Z. Leiter and Wm. R. Beatty. Case, $5,000. A. B. Chilcoat, atty.

133,631—Ill. Malleable Iron Co. vs. F. W. Brown, Wm. G. Walters, and O. F. Hodge and F. W. Brown & Co. Attch. $1,550. Blair & March, attys.

133,632—St. Francis Lumber Co. vs. E. F. Detmel. Asst., $1,000. H. C. Noyes, atty.

133,633—Anton Kienlen vs. Fred Jasmund. Case. C. B. Moore, atty.

133,634—L. Wolff Mfg. Co. vs. William G. Walters and G. F. Hodge. Attch., $1,722.13. Paden & Gridley, attys.

133,635—Frederick K. Ball et al. vs. Thomas Large and Simeon Hull. Case, $1,000. Doolittle, McKay & Tolman, attys.

133,636—Frank A. Whiting vs. Mary M. and Frank R. Blauroch. Conf. judgt., $32.68. W. D. Rawlins, atty.

133,637—E. H. Macis vs. Margaret H. Newberg et al. Bill. C. W. Greenfield, solr.

133,638—Anna Pertram vs. Church Pertram. Bill for div. Burnett & Williams, solrs.

133,639—Lewis Paper vs. Louis Rosenfeld. Conf. judgt., $546. Moses & Pam, attys.

133,640—H. Aug. Kirchoff et al. vs. Nat Brewing Co. et al. Appl. by plff.

133,641—Christopher Columbus B & L Assn. vs. Wilhelm and Bertha Pegel. Bill. S. Stein, solr.

133,642—Peter Wohler vs. William Egebrecht. Conf. judgt., $485. Brown & Taylor, attys.

133,643—Lizzie Maher vs. Michael Maher. Bill for div. J. Maher, solr.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

92,437—John Swrowieski, by next friend, vs. C. & W. I. R. R. Co. and Belt Ry. Co. Case, $10,000. B. W. Anderson, atty.

92,438—Jacob Swrowieski vs. William H. Turner. Tres., $5,000. Same atty.

92,439—Isaac M. Maxwell, by next friend, vs. C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co. Case, $500. G. S. Steere, atty.

92,440—Bill. Withheld for service.

92,441—John H. Sullivan vs. Hulda Peterson et al. Mch.'s lien. B. M. Shaffner, solr.

92,442—Asst. Withheld for service.

92,443—John Pfaffer et al. vs. John Lasneski. Conf. judgt., $226.50. N. M. Plotke, atty.

92,444—Charles W. Mills vs. Benjamin Tobin. Appl.

92,445—Albert W. Clark et al. vs. John B. Verev. Asst., $600. G. G. Ogden, atty.

92,446—People vs. Chicago Live Stock Exchange. Information. G. Hunt, Atty.-Gen.

92,447—Margaret Edgeworth vs. Lulu Edgeworth et al. Bill. N. A. Partridge, solr.

92,448—Frank P. Wheeler vs. Geo. W. Wheeler. Conf. judgt., $2,370. Bisbee & Reed, attys.

92,449—Franz Sommerfeld vs. Rose McKeegan. Bill. J. J. O'K Kennedy, solr.

92,450—Frederick S. Rockwell vs. M. F. Bradley. Asst., $2,000. F. F. Douglas, atty.

92,451—Sam Loven vs. Dr. Peter Fohrney & Sons Co. and P. Fohrney. Debt, $1,000. Das., $1,000. Richolson, Matson & Pease, attys.

92,452—Lehner, Johnson, Hayer Mfg. Co. vs. W. G. Watson and O. F. Hodge, F. W. Brown & Co., and J. H. Gilbert. Repl., $818.65. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

92,453—Jacob Novitstey vs. C. C. Ry. Co. Case, $10,000. S. S. Fallass, atty.

92,454—August Strehlow vs. Patrick Hoey. Tres., $20,000. D. W. Proctor, atty.

92,455—Silver Creek and Morris Coal Co. vs. Frederick B. Heimberg. Asst., $500. Mason Ennis & Bates, attys.

92,456—U. S. Blow Pipe Co. vs. Oswald Kutsche. Asst., $1,000. J. Cox, atty.

92,457—James M. Johnson vs. Same. Tres., $5,000. Same atty.

92,458—Illinois Malleable Iron Company vs. F. W. Brown, William G. Walters, and G. F. Hodge. Attcht., $1,550. Blair & March, attys.

92,459—Frank C. Rutan vs. Frank B. Modica. Conf. of judgt., $3,115. Aldrich, Payne & Washburn, attys.

92,460—Albert W. Little vs. Irving W. Cresson et al. Bill. Sears & Arnd, solrs.

92,461—John Shea vs. David E. Hartwell and wife. Appl.

92,462—R. Bachmann, admr., vs. Minnie Joernd. Asst., $3,505.86. S. F. Knox, atty.

92,463—Wm. Marshall et al. vs. Anna Luenfeldt. Appl. by plff.

92,464—Burton R. Burdick vs. Conn. M. L.-Ins. Co. Covt., $5,030. W. Sayler, atty.

92,465—Fred J. Hoppe vs. Emma and August R. John. Conf. judgt., $182.50. Goldzier & Rodgers, attys.

92,466—Henry P. Barell vs. A. Engel. Appl.

92,467—Replevin. Withheld for service.

92,468—Georgie E. Wallace vs. James W. Wallace. Bill for div. I. J. Franklin, solr.

92,469—James A. Martin vs. Wright & Hills Linseed Oil Co. Case, $25,000. Murphy & Cummings, attys.

Withheld Case—92,358—John F. Day et al. vs. John C. Hoxie and Edwin C. Millar. Attch., $15,000. A. C. Barnes, atty. (June 17.)

United States Circuit Court—New Suit.

22,056—First Nat. Bk. vs. Charles F. Stokes. Asst., $12,000. Willard & Evans, attys.

County Court—New Suits.

9,340—Orren Sherman et al. vs. C. E. Cruikshank. Appl.

9,341—People vs. Louis Kaplan. Proceed. to compel support. C. A. Williams, atty.

9,342—Same vs. Charles Gilbert. Same.

9,343—Same vs. George J. Sullivan. Same.

9,344—Same vs. Alexander Kerr. Same.

9,345—Same vs. Louis vs. Johnson. Same.

9,346—Petn. of Steele, Wedeles & Co. to declare assignment by W. C. Johnson. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.

9,347—Ernst Kerchhubel vs. William Wolff. Appl.

Judgments.

JUDGE ANTHONY—132,874—Sophia Bull vs. Alfred Moore. Pl. withdrawn. By deft., $180.—130,398—Adolph Arnold et al. vs. James J. Gore and Patrick H. Heffron. On ver., $2,003.32. Appl.; bond and bill ex. in 20 ds.—122,602—Thomas Milnamore vs. James F. O'Brien and William Furlong. On ver., $400 debt, $312.20 das., debt to be dischgd., etc.—121,895—Homer D. Russell vs. Richard T. Race. On findg., $550. Appl.; bond and bill ex. in 20 ds.—124,214—Charles Mears vs. George and Edwin Lehman. On finding, $480.56. Dis. as to Hibbart J., Milo and Irwin Lehman p. c.—128,072—Elizabeth Primm vs. Asst. Assn. of A. O. H. By deft., $1,000.

JUDGE ALTGELD—131,475—John M. Fuchs et al. vs. Paul F. Kuefel. On ver., $307.50. Appl.; bond and bill ex. in 20 ds.—123,031—F. Friedman vs. Abraham Welsh. Same, $100 debt, $49.67 das.; debt to be dischd., etc. Dis. as to other defts.—113,526—John Speakman vs. J. C. Hyde. On findg., $30.—132,936—Magdalena Junk vs. Jacob Frank. Same, $300.

JUDGE TUTHILL—85,871—Leman B. French vs. L. S. Berwin. On ver., $65.50.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—88,237—Samuel G. W. Gates vs. Consold. Mut. F. Ins. Co.; on findg., $921.87.—92,439—Isaac M. Maxwell vs. C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co.; on findg., $500; satisfied.—89,552—W. C. Knock vs. Anglo-Am. Provision Co.; on findg., $1,500; satisfied.—84,465—George F. Childs vs. Klaas and John K. Bauwer; by deft., $450.—88,103—Edward Mohr vs. John C. Simonds; on ver., $564.

Decrees.

JUDGE SHEPARD—125,353—Chi. City Ry. Co. vs. Lake; dec. distn.—5,379—Campbell vs. Cutler; dec.

JUDGE HAWES—4,339—Girsch vs. Schlooch; dec.—5,554—Brewer & H. Brwg. Co. vs. Greening; dec. sale.—5,548—Thomas vs. Koehler; dec. sale.

JUDGE COLLINS—31,689—Vaughn vs. Vaughn; final dec.—4,189—Sandmeyer, Emil, from Catherine; dec. div.—90,788—Mohr, Archibald, from Catherine; same.

The Call.

JUDGE SHEPARD—No call. No. 42, Buchanon vs. Buchanon, on hg.

JUDGE HAWES—23. No. 20, Springer vs. Springer, on hg.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Calendar No. 2. Trial call. Nos. 9,404, 4,527, 9,640, 9,642, 9,691, 9,693, 9,694, 9,695, 9,700, 9,701, 9,702, 9,704, 9,705, 9,774, 9,775, 9,783, 9,785, 9,788, 9,789, 9,791, 9,795, 9,798.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Calendar No. 3.—Trial call: Nos. 11,440, 10,606, 11,102, 10,804, 10,389, 10,959, 10,031, 2,891, 9,828, 9,892, 9,140, 10,607, 10,385, 11,045, 11,041, 10,316, 6,988.

JUDGE BRENTANO—April appeal calr.—Trial call: Nos. 13,843, 13,848, 13,898, 13,901, 13,902, 13,903, 13,040, 5,421, 10,474.

JUDGE TULEY—Continuation of call contested motion calendar, beginning with No. 164 Mitchell vs. Baldorf. No. 157 BR—Green vs. Dexter, on hg.

JUDGE COLLINS—1,108—L. O. B. Co. vs. Am. P. F. Co.

JUDGE HORTON—No court.

JUDGE TUTHILL—No 1st call. Trial call. Nos. 1,857, 2,171, 2,349, 942, 2,298, 2,314.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Short cause calendar con. to Wednesday. No first call. Trial call No. 960. No. 2,335, Boyle vs. Cook Co., on trial.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—No first call. Trial call Nos. 1,868, 641, 11,852, 948, 2,450, 2,482, 2,483, 2,484.

JUDGE DRIGGS—No call. No. 2,007, M. B. & L. Assn. vs. Guarantee Co., on trial.

APPELLATE COURT—Calendar Nos. 126, 4,060, 127, 128, 129, 130, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 138, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Submitted cases.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

JUDGE SCALES—9,334, In re Dunham.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

Illinois Appellate Court (Third District).

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—Today's proceedings in the Appellate Court (Third District) were as follows:

City of Jacksonville vs. Headen; motion to strike additional record from files denied; leave to appellee to file briefs instanter.

Hewitt vs. Griswold; motion by appellant to strike amended record from files.

Lutz vs. English; dismissed on short record.

Lake Erie and Western Railroad Co. vs. Wills; appeal allowed to Supreme Court; bond to be filed in thirty days.

Wood vs. Williams; petition for appeal to Supreme Court.

Bridges vs. The People; petition for appeal to Supreme Court.

Wooley vs. Yarnell; petition for appeal to Supreme Court.

Wabash Railway company vs. Speers; petition for appeal to Supreme Court.

Taken on call, Nos. 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 71, 74, 75, 77, 78, 80, 11, and 14.

AN OCEAN RACE IN FIFTEEN-FOOT BOATS.

Capts. Lawler and Andrews Start on Their Trip Across the Atlantic.

BOSTON, Mass., June 22.—[Special.]—Capts. Lawler and Andrews started last evening from Ocean Pier for a race across the Atlantic Ocean in fifteen-foot boats for a prize of $5,000 and a silver cup. Capt. Andrews crossed the Atlantic in 1878 in a small open boat. His boat today, the Mermaid, is fifteen feet over all, five feet beam, and draws a foot of water. The boat is supplied with everything that can make such a voyage comfortable. Andrews, if successful in this, proposes to make the same venture across the Pacific Ocean.

Capt. Lawler is a son of the naval designer, D. J. Lawler, and is 37 years old. His boat, the Sea Serpent, is fourteen feet eleven and one-half inches over all, five feet beam, and draws two feet of water. The prospective landing is Land's End, England. The departure was witnessed by a large crowd, and bets were freely made over the probable result.

Did Not Write the Letter.

CHICAGO, June 22.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—The letter published Sunday stating that the Cronin Monument association was opposed to the Parnell meeting held Saturday night in Central Music Hall, and signed "Frank T. Scanlan," is a forgery. I am the only man of that name in the Cronin Monument association. I did not write nor authorize the writing of that letter, and the association has taken no action whatever and is not authorized by its charter to take any action on the question of Mr. Parnell's leadership. The forgery was committed by some malevolent person anxious to injure both Mr. Parnell and the Cronin Monument association. I am personally a supporter of Mr. Parnell and Financial Secretary of the Central Parnell League, and Dr. Cronin, when living, was a warm supporter of Mr. Parnell against those who were then and are now the Irish leader's most malignant enemies. I ask you, as a matter of common justice, to aid me in bringing to light the scoundrel who has forged my name.

FRANK T. SCANLAN.

The Immoral Toothpick.

Every day there are manufacured in the United States 10,000,000 wooden toothpicks; every day 9,500,000 of them are broken while wedged between somebody's teeth. On 5,250,000 of these occasions the victim swears on an average 2.3 oaths. The attention of religious bodies is respectfully called to the wooden toothpick. It is vastly more contra bonos mores than a drove of heretics.—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

GROSVENOR'S GLIB TALK.

IT HAS CAUSED TROUBLE FOR HIM AND HIS PARTY BEFORE.

Ohio Republicans Ready to Pay His Expenses Abroad, if the Government Will Not, for the Sake of Harmony at Home—His Record for Denying Interviews Which Made Mischief—Fred Brackett May Be Appointed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—[Special to the New York World.]—Gen. Grosvenor's troubles are not at an end. The World's Fair people are greatly incensed over his appointment as a special agent to visit Europe for the purpose of investigating the subject of foreign exhibits at the big Exposition. Director-General Davis was not consulted in the matter, although Gen. Grosvenor's compensation is to be paid from a fund specially appropriated for the use of the commissions of the Fair. The amount available for foreign exhibits is $20,000 per annum, and the Commissioners had already arranged the details of the expenditure.

It is now announced that Secretary Foster will not content himself with selecting a single Commissioner, but will appoint three. The second has been chosen in the person of another Ohioan, Prof. Ellis of Cincinnati. The third, it is thought, will be Fred Brackett, at present Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department. Brackett is not popular with Foster, and it is believed that he will be given a good berth to get him out of the department.

At $5,000 each per annum, the salaries of these three officials will exhaust three-fourths of the entire appropriation for foreign exhibits and quite upset the plans of the World's Fair Commissioners. As a very natural consequence protests have already been made to the Secretary of the Treasury in behalf of the Director-General and his associates, and it remains to be seen whether Grosvenor will be permitted to depart for Europe in peace.

Grosvenor's troubles, arising out of his indiscreet utterances on the immigration question, have caused a great deal of amusement in Washington, where he has the reputation of possessing an unbridled tongue.

Today a Republican delegate to the Ohio convention which nominated Maj. McKinley for Governor yesterday telegraphed to an official of the Treasury Department as follows:

"Tell Secretary Foster to keep Grosvenor in Europe until after next November. It will only cost $8 a day and expenses, and if the government cannot afford it we will pay the overtime, as it is worth that much for the sake of Republican harmony in Ohio."

As there is no one more anxious to keep Grosvenor out of Ohio at the present time than Secretary Foster, it is safe to say that if the ex-Congressman sails Saturday next it will be for a long trip. Grosvenor's denials of his own interviews are notorious. A little less than two years ago he went to New York with a committee of other Ohio Republicans to meet Senator Sherman, who was returning from Europe. While awaiting the Senator's arrival Gen. Grosvenor was interviewed by a member of the local staff of the *World*. In the interview he cast all sort of slurs upon Gov. Foraker, who was then running against Campbell for reëlection.

When the Sherman party reached Washington a public reception was given at the Senator's residence, Gen. Grosvenor being a prominent figure on that occasion. A reporter of one of the Washington newspapers seized the opportunity to submit the *World* interview to Grosvenor and asked if it was authentic. Grosvenor said that it was and that if the reporter would call upon him at his hotel the next morning he would give him material "to build a bigger fire than that under Foraker."

In the mean time the *World* interview had been telegraphed to Cincinnati by the *Enquirer* correspondent in New York City, and was creating a lively stir in Ohio politics. The following morning, when the reporter called on Grosvenor, according to his engagement, the General was occupied in opening his correspondence. There were a half dozen telegrams from Republicans asking him to repudiate the *World* interview by sending a dispatch to that effect to the Republican State committee at Columbus, as the Democrats were circulating the story as published in New York.

In the face of his previous admission that the *World* interview was correct, and that he was prepared to furnish more of the same kind of material, Gen. Grosvenor turned to the reporter to whom he had made the admission and began to dictate an interview denying the fact that he had seen a reporter at all in New York and further predicting Foraker's election. To the astonished reporter he explained that it was "necessary for party harmony." The interview, however, never appeared in type.

Grosvenor does these things with astonishing impudence. In the Fiftieth Congress he was a member of the River and Harbor committee. It was agreed by the members that the items in the bill should remain secret as the work progressed, and that the proposed appropriations should only be publicly made known when the bill was reported to the House. The object of this was to prevent delay in the preparation of the bill by delegations coming to Washington to ask for increased amounts for special objects.

A week or two before the work of the committee was completed its members were annoyed to discover that the very recommendations they were most anxious to have remain secret were leaking out. It did not take them long to convince themselves that it was Grosvenor's irrepressible tongue that was at work. It was thereupon agreed that rebuke should be administered, and it was arranged that Col. Thomas L. Bayne, a member of the committee, should rise on the floor of the House the next day that the secrecy of the committee was being violated, and in some indirect manner bring out the fact that Grosvenor was the suspected party.

In some way Grosvenor got wind of the plan. With the cool impudence which is his chief characteristic he secured the floor in advance of Bayne on the following morning, and, reciting that committee secrets had been hawked about the Capitol, declared that unless members of the committee purged themselves of any violations of the obligations of secrecy he would publicly unseal his lips and let the country know just what the committee had been doing.

By sheer cheek Grosvenor thus took the bomb prepared for himself and exploded it in the enemy's own camp. His nerve was so appalling that not a member of the committee replied, and he cleared his own skirts by throwing suspicion on his innocent associates.

The President's Musical Taste.

The President appeared to greatly enjoy the music of the Marine Band, and in talking to a group of friends made some interesting remarks in regard to his preference or distaste for certain airs. The march from "Faust," he stated, always aroused a feeling of pleasure, and though not possessed in the least of a taste for music it was one of the few pieces which he never failed to recognize from the fact that it had been used so frequently by the band of his old regiment. On the other hand, "Hail, Columbia" always roused a melancholy feeling, as the opening bars were used by the same regiment as the assembly call. As soon as it was sounded men and officers alike knew that it portended the breaking up of camp, and by the time the orderly came riding down the lines with marching orders the preparations for breaking camp had already begun.—*Washington Post.*

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JUNE 22.—[SPECIAL.]—Licenses to incorporate these new companies were issued today by the Secretary of State:

The Chicago Wind Engine company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; for the manufacture of wind mills; incorporators, Emil Tyden, F. J. McCormick, and S. B. Dover.

Hinckley Horse Breeders' Association, at Hinckley, De Kalb County; capital stock, $4,000; for general stock raising; incorporators, E. C. McWethy, Dan Hohm, and Frank Bastian.

The Elevating Rotating Observatory company, at Chicago; capital stock, $40,000; for manufacture of amusement devices; incorporators, F. C. Crowe, C. F. Jacobs, and H. M. Day.

The American Whist Club of Chicago; without capital stock; for social purposes; incorporators, Lyman D. Hammond, Henry E. Fisk, John M. Brown, and William F. James.

The Harvey Industrial Academy, in the Town of Thornton, Cook County; without capital stock; to establish an educational institution of a high order; incorporators, C. F. Craver, J. H. De Voe, C. H. Capers, F. O. Young, and W. T. Mills.

A certificate was filed today by the directors of the North End Furniture company at Rockford certifying to the change of the name of the company to the Illinois Chair company; also one by the directors of the Chicago Wire and Spring company, certifying to an increase of the capital stock of that company from $150,000 to $500,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Monday, June 22:

Merrill-av., n e cor of 70th-st., w f, 297¼x125 ft, May 18 (C. J. Barker to W. J. Vogt)	$15,900
67th-st., 25 ft e of Center-av., s f, 25x125 ft, June 5 (E. Birkigt to P. Cassidy)	2,350
Lots 11 to 20, Blk 1, Jones' North Branch Add., June 4 (C. Koenigsberg to J. Schlogt)	4,500
W. Lake-st., 62 ft e of Kedzie-av., n f, und. 21¾ ft to alley, June 22 (E. K. Manders to J. A. Adams)	2,000
Lots 20 and 21, Blk 5, Baxter's Irving Park Sub, June 20 (E. F. Hoke to S. A. Wood)	2,800
18th-st., 193 ft w of Washtenaw-av., n f, 24x130 ft, with triangle lot s of r r on California-av., May 19 (O. McMahan to J. H. Enbis)	2,300
Cottage Grove-av., 229 ft n of 76th-st., w f, 25x125 ft, May 28, 1890 (W. L. Breyfogle to P. E. Simmons)	1,250
East End-av., 114 ft s of 55th-st., w f, 100x150 ft, June 11 (N. W. Chambers to C. F. Harding)	20,000
Elston-av., s w cor of W. 56th-st., n f, 210 ft to N. 64th-st., also 56th-place, 30 ft n of N. 64th-st., e f, 25x124 ft, June 17 (A. C. Mills et al. to H. Albright)	6,300
Carpenter-st., 81 ft s of 50th, e f, 25x115 ft, May 4 (W. Frink to F. J. Shorter)	1,800
Park-av., 124 ft w of Oakley, n f, 50x122 ft, June 22 (Master in Chancery to F. Brenan)	4,170
Hudson-av., 224¾ ft s of Menominee-st., e f, 22x80 ft, June 13 (estate of C. F. Backestrom)	2,000
Calumet-av., 100 ft s of 39th-st., e f, 48x130 ft, April 18 (J. T. Southean to M. J. Harley)	8,475
Cottage Grove-av., 179¾ ft n of 76th-st., w f, 25x122 ft, June 2, 1890 (W. L. Breyfogle to L. Van Horn)	1,250
Perry-st., 141 ft n of Addison-av., e f, 75x123 ft, May 22 (O. H. Liekel to C. Holmstrom)	3,000
Henry-st., 287 ft e of Center-av., n f, 24x125 ft, June 15 (V. Blisk to J. Hegnes)	3,500
Fullerton-av., 149 ft w of Clybourn, n f, 50x150 ft, with 175x125 ft, e f, in rear of same, June 6 (W. C. H. H. Lampert to A. G. Johnson)	8,000
Coulter-st., 168 ft s w of Robey, s e f, 24x100 ft, June 17 (V. Muzika to J. A. Klima)	2,500
Cook-st., s w cor of 48th, e f, 48x124 ft, June 12 (F. Kouba to J. A. Klima)	4,000
Maplewood-av., s e cor of Bloomington, w f, 80x125 ft; also Seymore-av., s w cor Bloomington, e f, 96x125 ft, June 22 (S. Wheelock to S. Wheelock Co.)	20,500
Langley-av., 241 ft n of 72d-st., w f, 50 ft to alley, May 1 (W. V. Jacobs to S. L. Bogie)	4,000
72d-st., 611½ ft w of Evans-av., s f, 40x125 ft, May 1 (Same to A. A. Gorman)	4,500
Bond-av., 162 ft n of 77th-st., e f, 75x200 ft, June 22 (E. Reichert to C. A. Winkler)	4,000
Drexel-av., s w cor of 82d-st., 5 acres, Feb. 5 (T. B. Bryan to P. R. Wright)	18,400
Beacon-st., 245 ft n of Sunnyside-av., e f, 50x161 ft, June 15 (Graceland Cemetry Co. to H. L. Hertz)	3,000
W Chicago-av., s e cor of Homan-av., n f, 49x120 ft, June 13 (G. S. Dudley to M. T. Irwin)	2,500
Cottage Grove-av., 141 ft n of 76th-st., w f, 50x125 ft, May 18, 1890 (W. L. Breyfogle to M. W. Barnett)	2,500
Pierce-st., 175 ft e of Wallace, n f, 25x124 ft, March 14 (Kenny & Doherty to E. Halpin)	2,500
Allport-st., 168 ft n of 18th, e f, 25x125¾ ft, March 28 (E. L. Roberts to E. W. Lovejoy)	4,250
Monroe-av., 290 ft s of 54th-st., e f, 40x168 ft, June 6 (J. and J. Kluefer to H. Strassheim)	7,000
57th-st., 401 ft e of Wallace, s f, 25x124¼ ft, imp, June 1 (P. Olson to A. McFarland)	1,300
Harding-av., n e cor of 28th-st., w f, 102¼x126 ft, June 1 (A. C. Klebenow to C. B. Adams)	1,282
Harding-av., adj above, 100x125 ft, June 1 (Same to A. L. Weaver)	1,282
Adj above, w f, 100x125 ft, June 1 (Same to W. Preiss)	1,282
Crawford-av., s e cor of 27th-st., w f, 103x125 ft, June 1 (Same to J. L. Smith)	1,615
Monroe-st., bet W. 40th and 41st-sts., n f, 25x121 ft, June 4 (J. M. Pauli to G. A. Stoyer)	1,250
Douglas-blvd., 125 ft e of California-av. (blvd.), s f, 50x150 ft, April 25 (E. Firth to J. W. Schmidt)	1,400
Harding-av., bet 26th and 27th-sts., e f, 100x125 ft, April 23 (B. H. Loveless to W. Preis)	1,526
Morgan-st., 183 ft s of Garfield-blvd., e f, 25x124 ft, June 19 (Kenny & Doherty to E. Halpin)	1,200
Adams-st., 36 ft w of W. 41st, n f, 25x121 ft, March 11 (C. E. Meesse to W. T. Belfield)	1,100
Lots 34 to 36, Blk 3, Cairnduff's add to Edgewater, June 17 (W. H. Cairnduff to N. E. Ross)	3,750
Garfield-blvd., 48 ft e of Bishop-st., n f, 24x125 ft, June 15 (C. B. Ott to P. Miller)	1,224
Wallace-st., n w cor of 31st, e f, 47½x130 ft, June 19 (S. H. Dempsey to T. J. Leonard)	11,000
Honore-st., bet 52d and 53d, e f, 25x135 ft, June 10 (H. L. Saxton to J. P. La Duke)	1,450
34th-court, 120 ft e of Lincoln-st., s f, 24x124 ft, June 20 (F. N. Dequise to G. A. Seaverns)	1,640
Halsted-st., 120 ft s of 35th, w f, 24x124 ft, June 18 (F. Schramp to W. S. Hoops)	2,650
Clarence-av., n e cor of Nellie, w f, 129x120 ft, June 18 (N. Bennett to J. Forster)	1,600
Calumet-av., 156 ft s of 29th-st., w f, 68x124 ft, May 6 (S. Hirsch to J. Hoggins)	7,140
Wabash-av., 175 ft s of 51th-st., w f, 25 to alley, June 20 (J. Coughlan to M. Karlsberg)	2,500
Milton-av., 222 ft n of Chicago-av., e f, 24 ft to alley, April 9 (estate of P. Nelson to E. Nelson)	3,000
Addison-av., 120 ft e of Paulina-st., s f, 48x126 ft, June 1 (C. Novak to A. Carr)	1,680
Olive-st., s e cor of Ashland, w f, 24x128 ft, April 20 (T. Petertyl to A. Mikuta)	4,000
Lot on street 146 ft w of Paxton-av., and bet. 75th and 76th-sts., w f, 75x125 ft, May 18 (C. A. Wheeler to T. L. Brown)	2,625
Michigan-av., s e cor of 103d-st., e f, 50 ft to alley, April 27 (W. E. Furness to E. Ertsman)	1,100
4 lots on State-st., s e cor of 103d, w f, 100x121 ft, April 27 (same to E. F. Braren)	1,100
Michigan av., s of 103d-st., Lots 9 and 10, April 27 (same to C. Tramveller)	1,056
Michigan-av., adjoining the above, Lots 11 and 12 (same to C. G. Buschman)	1,056
Baker-st., n w cor Wright, s f, 30x125 ft, dated May 9 (B. Collins to G. Paul)	2,100
Lawndale-av., 305 ft s of Indiana-st., e f, 25x125 ft, May 11 (T. J. Diven to N. Lang)	1,550
W. Monroe-st., w of Rockwell, s f, 25x121 ft, April 15 (N. R. Woodworth to B. F. Kay)	1,050
Cottage Grove-av., 141 ft n of 37th-st., w f, 50 ft to alley, April 18 (W. M. Sweetland to J. D. Vail)	6,500
School-st., near 49th, w f, 25x124 ft, June 22 (estate of William Oswald to G. Oswald)	1,050
79th-st., 94 ft e of Arthur-av., n f, 37½x125 ft, May 16 (T. B. Bryan to C. Belts)	1,750
12th-st., 127 ft w of California-av., s f, 125x125 ft, June 10 (H. Culver to J. Berry)	79,000
Blk 3 (ex 4 lots), Beverly Hills, sub Sec 6, 37, 14, April 25 (E. E. Smith to W. A. Stanton)	46,919
Canalport-av., 144 ft n e of Jefferson-st., w f, 24 ft to alley, June 11 (J. Munzer to L. Munzer)	6,800
Stony Island-av., near 78th-st., e f, 25x198 ft, June 20 (P. Chambers to G. E. Caswell)	1,500
Stanton-av., bet 37th and 38th-sts., w f, 24x125 ft, Oct. 17, 1890 (J. C. Snowden to E. H. Morris)	3,327
Lowe-av., near 34th-st., w f, 27½x127 ft, June 22 (A. O'Neill to A. M. Abell)	1,100
Lucien-av., n e cor of 86th-st., w f, 123x124 ft, June 20 (L. Fish to S. D. Muncey)	2,500
Cottage Grove-av., bet 40th and 41st-sts., e f, 20x175 ft, June 22 (Est. of W. D. Vaughan to M. A. Mares)	6,700

OUTSIDE SALES.

Blk. 7 and 8 Oviatt's sub, Sec 24, 37, 13, March 10 (St. Louis Lead and Oil Co. to J. A. Mahon)	25,000

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Ashland-av., s e cor 71st-st., 8 blocks, C. P. Dewey.

Francis-st., n e cor of Henry, 7 blocks, O. B. Pendleton.

95th-st., s e cor of Oak Park-av., 16 blocks, J. J. Lawrence.

Blain-av., s e cor of Elston, 11 blocks, A. H. Mills.

Addison-av., s w cor of Ruby-st., 35 blocks, G. D. Franklin.

LEASE.

Sidney Briggs leases to J. G. Cozzens the property on Vincennes-av., s e cor of 36th-st., w f, 99, to Ellis Park, for a term of 99 years at a rent of $2,400 in gold per annum.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE issued yesterday:

M. Kolta, 2-story frame flats at 38 Wara-st.	$1,500
M. Leider, 2-story frame dwelling at 2954 Commercial-av.	4,000
C. Blaine, 2-story frame store and dwelling at Michigan-av. and 116th-st.	1,900
J. N. Borden, 1-story frame cottage at No. 5934 Ada-st.	1,000
Gustave Haidt, 2-story frame flats at Marshfield-av. and 12th-st.	1,500
E. C. Wentworth, 4-story frame cottages at Clark and 106th-sts.	2,600
M. Staparka, 1-story frame store and dwelling at 65th and Carpenter-sts.	1,500
H. Genhuisen, 2-story frame flats at No. 7129 Green-st.	1,104
Charles T. Davis, 1½-story frame cottage at No. 6854 Morgan-st.	1,000
W. Kaspseyk, 2-story frame store and flats, 8468 Commercial-av.	2,000
A. L. Crocker, 2-story and basement brick flats and barn, 4848 Langley-av.	3,500
John Hardin, two 3-story brick flats, 4030 and 4034 Wabash-av.	12,000
John Chadwick, 2-story frame flats, 111th-st. and Curtis-av.	2,000
Charles Werz, 2-story frame store and flats, 5201 School-st.	2,500
Charles Anderson, 2-story frame flats, 5712 Carpenter-st.	1,600
John Stanton, 2-story frame flats at 46th and Wallace-sts.	1,600
H. W. Ames, four 1-story frame cottages, Sangamon and 67th-sts.	6,000
H. W. Ames, two 1-story frame cottages, Morgan and 67th-sts.	3,000
Henry McKay, 2-story and basement brick flats, No. 189 Sacramento-av.	4,000
Mrs. Julia S. M. Giles, 3-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 936 Jackson-st.	5,500
Zenamacky Bros., 4-story and basement brick store and flats, No. 3127 Cottage Grove-av.	8,000
C. Wilson, 2-story and basement brick dwelling at 18 Germania-st.	2,000
P. J. Ryan, 3-story and basement brick dwelling at 3440 Grand-blvd.	12,000
Daniel Mann, 2-story brick flats at 550 Jane-st.	2,500
George Walters, 2-story frame dwelling at 323 W. 51st-st.	1,000
John A. Conroy, 3-story and basement brick flats at 486 S. Wood-st.	5,500
John Peterson, 2-story frame flats at 149 Diversey-av.	1,400
Lizzie Criswell, 2-story frame store and dwelling at 1155 W. North-av.	2,000
James Johnston, 2-story basement brick front addition, 1182 W. Adams-st.	2,500
Henney and Brady, 3-story and cellar brick flats, 20 N. Sacramento-av.	6,000
Ellen C. White, 2-story and basement brick flats, 526 Winchester-av.	4,000
F. I. Bredman, one brick basement, 1267 W. Monroe-st.	1,800
Ole J. Larsen, 2-story frame flats, 1006 Washtenaw-av.	2,200
Mrs. Jessie Simpson, 3-story and basement brick flats, 29 Fry-st.	7,000

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING RAILROAD passes; a liberal reward will be paid to finder at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago. DANIEL HOGAN.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—GIVEN AWAY—AN OUTFIT FOR CLEANING DIAMONDS. Don't fail to get one. A complete stock of diamonds at importers' prices. Trade terms. Goods delivered on first payment.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Importer,
110-112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN NOW FULLY RESTORED to health, who has for years suffered all the horrors of insomnia and extreme nervous prostration, will gladly and freely communicate his cure to other sufferers. Address P.-O. Box 325, Chicago.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 225 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—HARTMAN'S DETECTIVE AGENCY, 128 South Clark-st.; reliable detective service; reasonable rates; strictly confidential.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRUGGIST EMployed during the day for evenings and Sundays. Address W 147, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY 1ST OF JULY, BY A competent German druggist; long experience. References. Address W 136, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED stenographer and Remington operator; city reference. Address W 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED STEnographer and typewriter. W 22, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED man in the manufacture of lubricating greases, such as soft cup and tallow compounds; samples will be submitted; large factory preferred. Address X 125, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—I WILL PAY ANYBODY $10 to get me a position as janitor of building, club, steward, or porter; have first-class references. Address W 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, HIGH-school graduate, two years at Cornell University; A1 references. Address W 14, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE IN private family as cook and chambermaid where French is spoken. Address W 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY GENTLEMAN (37) of good address, thorough business capacity, and energy; good accountant and salesman, capable of managing and organizing large business; conversant in five languages. Address W 157, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH experience, with lumber firm. Address W 107, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS bookkeeper, cashier, or office work. References. Address W 105, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER WANTS work by the day in family, cut and fit by tailor system. Address W 25, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse. MRS. F. A. GILBERT, 543 West Madison-st.

General Housework.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; well recommended. 127 Wesson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS GIRL to do housework. References. 198 20th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE SECOND girl in American family. Call for two days at 3619 Vincennes-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT SWEdish girl in private family. Good references. Call at 3539 Cottage Grove-av., in store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL for general housework or for 2d and plain sewing. Please address 3013 Prairie-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIROUS OF competent help should call at Mrs. SHUMAKER'S new office, 284 E. 43d-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER (GOOD) WITH $150 can purchase half-interest in business already paying $300 per month. Address W 148, Tribune.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER WHO UNDERSTANDS double entry bookkeeping. W 23, Tribune.

WANTED—CLERKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Clerical Exchange, 413 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper; state where last employed and salary expected. Address W 134, Tribune office.

WANTED—RELIABLE BOOKKEEPER WHO HAS $3,000 to put in an established business. Address W 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GROCERY CLERK. 1559 Wabash-av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED GENTLEMEN Remington stenographers; $50, $60. 412 First National Bank Building.

Salesmen.

WANTED—CLOTHING SALESMAN—WE WANT an agent or firm in every county of the U. S. to handle our line of merchant tailoring. Hunter Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O. Pants to order, $3; suits, $15 and upwards. Write for samples and rules for self-measurement.

WANTED—SEVERAL SALESMEN TO HANDLE high grade North Side subdivision property on commission. Address P 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS AND EXPERIENCED salesman for our crockery and tinware department; must have good references. WM. WEINSTEIN & CO., Helena, Mont.

Solicitors and Canvassers.

WANTED—A FEW ENERGETIC GENTLEMEN of good address and unexceptionable references to canvass Chicago for leading magazine. Good men can make $100 per week. Address B L 125, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS INSTALLMENT accident insurance solicitors to work on the L. S. and M. S. Ry., Nickel-Plate, and the Erie. Address S 141, Tribune office, giving full particulars as to past experience, etc.

WANTED — ADVERTISING SOLICITORS; EXtra compensation this week; also accomplished reporters, both sexes. Address W 130, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD INSURANCE SOLICITOR; splendid opening for man who understands the agency business. Address W 108, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SOLICITOR ON A salary; state age and experience. Address W 153, Tribune office.

Boys.

WANTED—A BOY TO DO GENERAL WORK around drug store. 296 North Market-st.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY. APPLY AT 8 A. m. at 78 State-st., second floor.

WANTED—BOY—BRIGHT, ENERGETIC AMERican boy about 16 years old for office and outside work; must have best references. Address R 35, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GENERAL MEchanic; must be experienced in millwrighting, carpentering, and steamfitting and capable of keeping shop accounts; must be a rapid and thorough workman and capable of pushing gang of men. Address in own handwriting, giving age, nationality, experience, habits, wages expected, and references, W 104, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOAP BOILER; MAN TO TAKE charge of plant in Texas; to one who thoroughly understands his business a good salary will be paid. Address, giving age, reference, and experience, JNO. RANKIN, Palmer House, Chicago.

WANTED — GOOD MECHANICS FOR ORNAmental iron work and scroll work; also helpers; best wages and permanent places to good men. Apply Winslow Bros. Co., 308-396 Carroll-av.

WANTED—GORDON PRESS-FEEDERS; GOOD pay to experienced hands. Apply to KNIGHT, LEONARD & CO., 107 Madison-st.

WANTED—15 BRICKLAYERS AT HARVEY, ILL., at Buda foundry. S. H. HAYES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JEWELER, DIAmond setter, and enameler. Address, stating wages, MEYER'S Jewelry Co., 804 Main-st., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—PAINTERS. 148 RUMSEY.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN AND WOMEN TO represent the Rice Wright Custom Clothing and Merchandise Co. 267 and 269 Dearborn-st., Room 200.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND OBLIGING man to care for two horses, cows, garden lawn, etc. Give references and state wages wanted. Address G. C. WILLIS, Champaign, Ill.

WANTED—RELIABLE MAN, NOT OVER 30, FOR branch of Chicago house; good salary and share of profits; some money required. Address B L 128, Tribune office.

WANTED—MANAGERS FOR EASTERN, MIDdle, and Southern States. Liberal contracts; attractive features; branch offices report direct to the trustees; send for literature. Continental Building and Loan Association, San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—ORGANIZERS—AT ONCE; A FIRST-class short term endowment order; very best commissions. Call or address GOLDTHWAIT or FISHER, Gault House, Chicago, this week.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN WISHING TO increase their earnings by working a few hours at home in the evening can do so by calling after 10. SHALLER, 822 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—CIVIL ENGINEER, A GOOD ALL around man for field and office work, can procure a good permanent position by addressing W. S. RUSSELL, City Engineer, Grand Forks, N. D.

WANTED—CASHIERS, BOOKKEEPERS, SALESmen, clerks, elevator men, watchmen, janitors, hotel employes, men for all work, call and secure services. Chicago Employment Agency, Room 11, 107 Clark-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY IN OFFICE; LITTLE work, but employer is out a great deal and must have some one in office; $10 per week. Address W 146, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD SALESLAdies. Call at Room 319, 225 Dearborn-st., from 9 to 12. C. W. PALMER.

Stenographers.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED LADY AND gentlemen stenographers. GILL'S BUREAU.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY REMINGTON stenographer; $15. 412 First Nat. Bk. Bldg.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHERS OUT OF employment can secure positions by calling at 143 La Salle-st., Room 74.

WANTED—AN EXPERT STENOGRAPHER AND Remington operator, lady or gentleman; one accustomed to law work preferred; none but experienced need apply; salary $75. 143 La Salle-st., R. 74.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WITH references. 2804 Michigan-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GOOD SEWING GIRLS AT ONCE. 277 Michigan-av.

WANTED — GOOD SEWERS' APPRENTICES; also ladies and girls to learn dressmaking and cutting. Call or write Dressmaking Parlors, 217 Michigan-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL, FROM 14 TO 16 years of age. Apply at 278 South Oakley-av.

General Housework.

WANTED—GERMAN OR COLORED GIRL; GENeral housework; with references; no washing. Call 37 18th-st. MORTON, Flat 2.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 4405 Ellis-av. Highest wages.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL FOR general housework at 399 Bowen-av.

WANTED — SWEDE OR GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework. 19 E. Harrison-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family; good wages. Call at 33 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 1331 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WOMAN CASHIER AND ASSISTANT manager for hotel; large salary; $500 security. References. Address W 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—6 YOUNG LADIES FOR THE STAGE; comedy company; must have good face and figure; 3 to travel in large Western cities; others to remain in city; $20 per week and expenses. Apply, stating qualifications and enclosing photo, W 145, Tribune office.

WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED LADY FOR LIGHT and permanent work. Address W 16, Tribune.

ACCOUNTANTS.

CHAS. W. HAWLEY, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT. Room 374 Rookery. Reference, Corn Exchange Bank.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—8, 9, AND 10 PER CENT NET INVESTments.
$40,000—WELLS-ST. (cor.); rental $3,900.
$31,000—12TH-ST. (cor.); rental $3,000.
$21,000—HALSTED, near Madison; rental $1,992.
$23,500—FLAT BUILDING; rental $2,520.
$18,000—MADISON-ST., near Western-av.; rental $1,800; will give bargain.
HALSTED-ST., bet Randolph and Harrison; corner and inside.
Have large list of retail business property, $5,000 to $100,000.
E. W. WESTFALL,
128 and 130 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

FOR SALE—BY E. A. BURGE, 53 PORTLAND Block. 58 ft. South Chicago-av., 73d-st., $62.50 foot. 600 ft. near Jeffery-av., 67th-st., $15 foot. 12 lots Lawndale, $350 each. 40 Tolleston lots, $100 each. House Michigan-av., 24th-st., $16,000, easy terms. 50 ft. Cottage Grove-av., 65th-st., $125. Acre bargain at Waukegan. 5 acre block 87th-st. and Lucien-av., cheap. Lots on streets and avenues in Woodlawn Park. 150 ft. Vincennes-road, 119th-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—NO. 5406 WABASH-AV., one of the best built modern new houses of ten rooms on two floors, with cellar and good attic, pressed-brick all around, slate roof, woodwork all finished in red oak, fine wood mantels; lot 25x161 ft.; price $8,500; the house alone could not be built for less than the price asked. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or at branch office, 5540 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING sites and docks. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE OFFICE BUILDING ON Dearborn-st., near Monroe, paying 8 per cent. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY, 44 and 46 Franklin-st., between Lake and Randolph, corner, wide alley, lot 40x80. Price only $50,000, or $1,250 per ft. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—NOS. 18 AND 20 Depuyster-st., frame and brick buildings, lot 50x118 ft.
CREMIN & BRENAN,
142 Dearborn-st., cor. Madison.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—
MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.
Ground in all parts of the city with railroad connection; docks to rent.
Warehouses and factory buildings, with R. R. and docks. Build to suit tenants.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY MILLS & BLACK, 1204 CHAMBER of Commerce. Beautiful summer cottage, 9 rooms, stable, etc.; ground 60x300, fronting on Channel Lake, 2 miles from Antioch Station, Wis. C. R. R., 55 miles from Chicago; fine fishing, boating, etc.; price $4,000; trains up and down at all times.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL TWO-STORY BRICK house cheap; need money. W 149, Tribune.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—N. W. COR. 31ST-ST. AND MICHIgan-av.-blvd.; bargain.
Cor. Indiana and 50th-st.; $110 per ft.
Triangular business lot, at 77th-st. and Railroad-av., Windsor Park or Cheltenham; improved streets; bargain if taken at once.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—3 VERY DESIRABLE DOWN-TOWN pieces of real estate, suitable for business and flats; would sell or lease for short or long term and furnish money to build. Also 6 new brick modern dwelling houses in Englewood; would exchange for vacant or down-town improved property. For particulars call on L. A. GILBERT, Room 713 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—
5th-av., north of Harrison-st.
25 or 50 ft. to a 40-ft. court or alley in rear; this is very choice for light, etc.; tenant ready to take building; investors please call.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., BET. 23D and 24TH-STS.
Lot 25x95 feet, price $16,000.
Flat building containing store and two flats above, almost new.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—GREAT OPPORTUNITY—Dearborn-st., near Harrison, 40x62; favorable terms to parties meaning business. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 56, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25 FT. ON STATE-ST., NEAR 57TH; make an offer. Address W 152, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—25 FEET, WITH GOOD BUILDING, Halsted-st., near 22d, $4,000. GEO. M. FADNER & CO., 159 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE AT BERWYN; 28 minutes' ride on C., B. and Q.; $200 cash and $35 per month. J. T. JUDD, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — MICHIGAN-AV. RESIDENCE; A choice corner; brown stone front; 9 rooms; good repair; will be sold at once.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
BARGAINS.
CONGRESS-ST. LOTS,
East of Sacramento-av., $1,550.

MONROE-ST., NEAR HOMAN,
25 feet, between two fine buildings,
per ft., $100.

WILCOX-AV., S. F.,
E. of 43d-st., lots $1,050.
JAMES R. LANE,
121 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—SEVEN RAILROADS.
Manufacturing, coalyard, and stoneyard sites on Pan-Handle road, Northern Pacific system (5 roads), and B. and O. Ry., north of 12th-st.; giving switches from an east road and a west road.
128 ft. on railroads by 486 ft. deep. Tel. 2,737.
268 ft. on railroads by 627 ft. deep.
410 ft. on railroads by 486 ft. deep.
Will sell in smaller pieces or lease for 99 years.
Also many other desirable locations. Owner.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE BARGAINS—
IMPROVED—

163 W. Polk-st., 35 ft., 2-story	$7,400
571 S. Throop, 4-story brick	7,500
VACANT.	
50 ft. Hamlin-av., near 16th	$1,100
50 ft. Bonney-av., near 18th	1,100
25 ft. Bonney-av., near 19th	550
25 ft. Ogden-av., near Homan	1,500
25 ft. Fillmore, near Kedzie	625

ST. AUBIN, Exclusive Agent, 29, 177 La Salle.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON MILLard-av., near 25th-st., Lawndale; cheap. Address W 125, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
Excellently located store and flat building on W. Madison-st.; will pay handsome return on investment; price $5,500, only $1,000 cash, balance easy payments, long time if desired.
S. E. GROSS,
S. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE BUSINESS CORNER ON Blue Island-av., near Harrison-st., 72 feet front, $35,000; the biggest bargain in Chicago.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. E. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—330X140 FEET, A CORNER ON WEST Jackson-st., east of Garfield Park; a splendid block to build up.
$100 per foot on Jackson-st., $33,000 for entire block.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY VAN VLISSINGEN—WASHINGton-blvd., near Garfield Park, 50 feet; price, $190 per ft. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., EAST OF GARFIELD Park; asphaltum pavement within two months; sewer and water already in. I am EXCLUSIVE agent for two bargains here; one is a corner, the other an inside lot; both are very choice.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THREE HUNDRED FEET on river by two hundred feet deep on Lumber-st., between 17th and 18th-sts.
G. F. SHIPPEY,
209 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—268 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st. Tel. 2,737.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
972 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
200 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
Will sell in smaller pieces or lease 99 years.
Above have switches from Pan-Handle, Wis. Cent., and Northern Pacific railroads. Address Owner,
J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—
612 Fulton, good cottage and lot for $2,600.
788 Fulton, a fine house, lot 28x125, for $3,300.
913 Fulton, good house, with 30-foot lot; $3,500.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted, 155 La Salle.

FOR SALE—103 LOOMIS-ST., NEAR JACKSON; 3-story stone front; only $6,500.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FACTORY AND WAREhouse building on the West Side, near the proposed warehouse plant on Northern Pacific grounds; can be bought reasonable.
R. L. MARTIN,
78 La Salle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—HARRISON-ST., NEAR ASHLAND-av.—3-story brick building, store and 2 flats, rented for $1,800 per year; price $18,000.
D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st., main floor.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

MUST BE SOLD.

MAKE A CASH OFFER FOR

1756 WRIGHTWOOD-AV., a modern 2-story and cellar, 10-room brick residence; lot 34x200. Inspect the interior of this house if you are looking for a desirable residence, as it can be bought at a very low figure.

BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 WASHINGton-st., a very desirable North Side corner, 49x125 feet, improved with a 3-story brick store-front building, paying good income; ample vacant ground to erect another building, or double the size of the present one; a good purchase for conservative buyers; price $25,000.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—282 E. INDIANA-ST., 4-STORY AND basement hotel of 30 rooms; rented at $1,800; price $20,000.
E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—392 N. STATE-ST., NORTH OF DIvision, 3-story and basement brick residence of 10 rooms; have broken up housekeeping and will sell at a bargain. Address owner, R. 4, 114 Dearborn-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON CALUMET-AV., NORTH of 77th-st., west front; $2,500.
NASH & TREGO,
240 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
LEXINGTON-AV., E. F., 50 FT. S. OF 65TH-ST.
50x125; price $55.
Between two nice houses. Choice lots to improve.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE—BEAUTIFUL home, Englewood; 7-room house, lot 25x200; worth $3,500; will take $2,250; must sell; no reasonable offer refused. IRA S. SHERMAN & CO., 223 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS ONLY—

75 feet, Vernon-av., near 63d	$42 ft
75 feet, Vernon-av., near 64th	38 ft
50 feet, Sheridan-av., near 62d	100 ft
50 feet, Champlain-av., near 49th	110 ft

ST. AUBIN, Room 29, 177 La Salle.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO BARGAIN—FEW lots left, near B. and O. crossing of Ill. Central and 82d, on Sherman and Sumner, at only $550 and $600. The lots are right in between the great business center of South Chicago and Jackson Park—between two fires. THEODORE WINNINGHAM, R. 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IS $40 CHEAP FOR STONE SIDEwalked property near Jackson Park? KNOX. Owner, 615 Chamber of Commerce Building.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—25 FEET, EAST FRONT, PRAIRIE-av., near 63d-st.
50 feet, Calumet-av., near 63d-st.
75 feet, Calumet-av., near 63d-st.
25, 50, or 100 feet, Prairie-av., near 58th-st.
50 feet, east front, Indiana-av., between 48th and 49th-sts.
100 feet, Prairie-av., corner of 58th-st.
100 or 200 feet, Indiana-av., s. w. corner of 48th-st.
75 feet, east front, Indiana-av., near 47th-st.
25 feet, Wabash-av., near 53d-st.
100 feet, Wharton-av., corner of 61st-st.
100 feet, Drexel-av., corner of 61st-st.
50 feet, Grand-blvd., near 47th-st.
100 feet, Grand-blvd., s. w. corner of 42d-st.
E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
VACANT.

50 ft., Berkley-av., near 42d, per ft.	$125
100x140, cor. 45th and Ellis-av., per ft.	210
27 ft., Evans-av., between 43d and 44th, per ft.	100
25 ft., Langley-av., between 48th and 49th, per ft.	100
30 ft., Garfield-blvd., west of State, per ft.	75
IMPROVED.	
Flat building, Hyde Park, north of 47th, income 30 per cent net	$45,000
10-room modern, Calumet-av., near 42d; will accept vacant north of 55th-st.	12,500
50 ft. and good residence, Michigan-av., near 32d-st.	26,000
2 lots and buildings, Dearborn, north of Polk	94,000

B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
JEFFERSON-AV., NEAR 56TH-ST.,
50x150.
Will sell this if taken this week for $180 per foot.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

AN EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.

Drexel-av., bet. 53d and 54th-sts., west front, 50x100.
Price $100 per ft.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st. and 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—IN WOODLAND PARK—4 FINE CORners on 63d-st., between Cottage Grove-av. and Stony Island-av., all bargains; now is the time to buy before the L railroad is built, which will double the value of these corners as the L roads did in New York; also 98x125 feet corner of Greenwood-av. and 65th-st., and inside lots on all streets in Woodlawn Park. For particulars apply to L. A. GILBERT, Room 713 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—LANGLEY-AV., NEAR 72D-ST., E. F., 50x125, $40. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOOK AT THESE BARGAINS!
Prairie-av., 100 ft. north of 63d-st., 25 ft., at $65 per foot; easy terms.
Stony Island-av., corner of 72d-st., 300 ft., for sale below the market; owner anxious to sell.
HAZLEWOOD & WRIGHT,
1316 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—ST. LAWRENCE-AV., NORTHWEST corner 49th-st., 48½x125, two blocks from Washington Park entrance; will make special terms for builder; ripe for improvement. MARK T. LEONARD, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST., 50 feet at a low price.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
LAKE-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST.
New modern stone-front house of 10 rooms; detached on one side; $10,250.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET OR MORE COR. DREXEL-av. and 54th-pl., at $125 per corner and $100 per inside; reasonable terms. WHITE, WOODRUFF & WENTWORTH, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IMMENSE BARGAINS—

Jeffery-av., corner 80th-st., per foot	$40
Central-av., corner 80th-st., per foot	30
Wentworth-av., near 52d-st., per foot	85

CHAS. S. READ & CO.,
149 La Salle-st., Rooms 64-65,
or 3903 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN IF SOLD IN 3 days—Corner of 74th and Madison-av., 50x125; Madison-av. is a macadamized street 3 blocks west of Stony Island-av.; short distance from Jackson Park; owner must sell; only $55 a foot for 3 days; worth $75 a foot now. Address W 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BERKELEY-AV., N. E. COR. 45TH-ST., 100x100; boulevard improvements; bargain. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 56, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GREENWOOD-AV., NEAR 54TH-ST., a choice lot 40x164, east front, at a low price.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—
SIXTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR LANGLEY-AV.
25x110.
Will sell if taken in 10 days for $110.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$50—CHOICE CORNER AT WINDSOR Park; stone walks, macadamized st. KNOX, Owner, 615 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—NEW, MODERN, DEtached houses on Langley-av., cor. 49th-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—4719 EVANS-AV., NEW 3-story flat buildings.

FOR SALE—VERNON-AV. AND 71ST-ST., 50X125, e. f., $55. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
CORNELL-AV., SOUTH OF 53D-ST.,
EAST FRONT; TEN DOLLARS
below the market price.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—$42.50 PER FOOT.
PRAIRIE-AV., lot 25x178, near 60th.
E. W. WESTFALL, 128 and 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
SPECIAL BARGAIN.
Ellis-av., 50x132, near 64th-st.; improvements all in and paid for; only $70 per foot; easy terms.
W. F. TAYLOR & CO.,
304 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—ST. LAWRENCE-AV. and 49TH-ST., E. f., 50x125, will divide. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD.
KIMBARK-AV., NEAR 51ST-BOULEVARD.
50x178 feet, $150.
Delightful location; surrounded by handsome residences.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE, WITH STABLE, at Park Manor; lot 40x125; price $5,500. Address W 132, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY MILLS & BLACK, 1204 CHAMBER of Commerce, 114x169, east front, Calumet-av., near 61st-st.; low price; small payment; easy terms. 35x161, east front, Prairie-av., near 44th; cheap. 50 ft., Wharton, near 64th.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-BLVD.—WOULD LIKE TO meet a gentleman who will join me in the purchase of 100 ft.; present owner will not divide. Address X 164, Tribune office.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD BARGAINS—14-ROOM house, modern and very complete, with a good barn and large grounds; $9,500.
14-room house, elegantly furnished, fine barn and large lot; $10,000; owner will lease it back for three years at $900.
Several modern houses, 6 to 9 rooms, large lots; $2,400, $3,000, $4,500, $6,000.
Vacant,—92x160, cor. Ashland and Leland-avs.; $5,000.
50x160, Ashland-av., e. f.; $2,000; paving paid.
50x160, Ashland-av., near improvements; $1,300.
R. N. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NELLIE-AV., EAST OF EVANSTON-av., 125x160, frame house on lot; $125 per front ft.
Also, on Eastwood-av., corner lot near the lake, vacant, 150x125; all improvements in except sidewalk; $75 per front foot.
Also, Sheffield-av., 24x160 near Addison station; $80 per front foot. These are all bargains.
WINEGARDNER & DALY,
411 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

FOR SALE—BY "VAN VLISSINGEN," EDGEwater—Handsomely located lots near North Edgewater station; the only good lots in this beautiful suburb which can be purchased at a low figure; very easy terms; long time on deferred payments; price $24 to $40 per foot.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER HOME.
8-room modern house, with 37½ or 75 feet of ground; house has all modern improvements, water, sewer, gas, furnace, etc.; street paved; sidewalk laid; house and 75 feet, $7,000; house and 37½ feet, $5,500. RUSSELL ULRICH, owner, Room 21, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON EVANSTON-AV., NEAR Buena-av., at $100 per foot; reasonable terms.
WHITE, WOODRUFF & WENTWORTH,
167 Dearborn-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BEST PART OF AUSTIN—50X134 ft., corner Washington-blvd. and Park-av., only $75 per foot.
62x150 ft., e. f., on Willow-st., close to Madison-st. electric road, $30 per foot; also fine list of houses and acres in this vicinity. L. A. GILBERT, owner and agent, R. 713 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PARK—ONLY SEVEN MILES west of Court-House, on Wis. Cent. R. R.; only 4 blocks west of Grant Locomotive Works; streets graded, trees planted, sewer built, sidewalks laid; lots on Harrison and Twelfth-sts., Lombard and Austin-avs., and all intervening streets; only $400 and upwards. Office in depot on the ground. Call for free tickets and plats. BASS, KESSLER & ANNES, 100 Dearborn-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., 100X150 ft., 100 ft. n. of 76th-st., e. front; 60x149 ft., 100 ft. n. of 74th-st., e. front. Lots on Dickey-st., 50x125 ft., 100 ft. s. of 75th-st., w. front. Houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms, from $3,500 to $12,000, with all modern improvements, in good localities. Also a subdivision at 88th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. and P. R. R. dummy branch; lots are 50x125 to 16-ft. alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, 132 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

LARGE, FINE HOME AT GLENCOE.

This is strictly new, modern, and complete, with large and beautiful grounds; a bargain.

W. E. STARR, 504 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—CHURCH-ST., BET. Maxon and Center, 100x150 ft., east front; price $1,350 for quick turn.
MARK T. LEONARD, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free plats, tickets, etc.
"VAN VLISSINGEN,"
Major Block.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—MY BEAUTIFUL home at Evanston; grounds 125x200; $20,000; grounds 200x200, $14,250. Call 1308 Sherman-av., Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—12½ ACRES ON MILWAUKEE-AV., near Norwood Park, with 3 houses, barns, and full of fruit trees; improvements alone worth $8,000; price cheap. Owner, WILLIAM OSTATAG, 119 E. Water-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—1,100 FEET CORNER OF Simpson and Dodge-sts., $7,000. JOHN CULVER & CO., Room 14, 108 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT CHICAGO HEIGHTS—LOTS, blocks, and acres; must be seen to be appreciated; $150 per lot and upwards; only two blocks from the depot; easy terms. E. S. DREYER & CO., s. e. corner Dearborn and Washington-sts., Agents for Chicago Heights Land Association.

FOR SALE — LOTS NEAR THE NEW STOCK yards on Lake Shore, only $25 each; they will double next summer for $200 each; title perfect; abstracts furnished. J. B. HOGUE & CO., 177 La Salle.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE—LOTS ON 5TH-AV., 50x130; $200 cash, balance to suit; electric light, city water, etc. O. B. MARSH, Owner, 71 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—BEVERLY HILLS LOTS. CALL FOR maps and tickets to go and see lots free Saturday afternoon 1 o'clock; $600 each. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington, 2d floor.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— LA GRANGE—
LA GRANGE.
27 minutes from Chicago
on the C., B. & Q. R. R.

THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE NOW BEING PUT ON OUR CHOICE KENSINGTON ADDITION TO LA GRANGE.

OUR PRICE INCLUDES ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS; THE LOTS WILL DOUBLE IN VALUE QUICK.

Real estate is rapidly advancing in La Grange. More transactions are being made there than in any other suburb of Chicago. Go and verify this.

HOME SEEKERS,
HOME BUYERS,
INVESTORS,

All who want to make money go and see La Grange, and you will be amazed at its beauty, size, and rapid growth. See the Kensington Addition to La Grange and you will select locations at once.

TITLE
GUARANTEED.
CERTIFIED ABSTRACTS.

La Grange is constantly receiving residents who are moving away from the World's Fair location to avoid the crowds and secure elegant home sites. Many are anchoring their South Side profits and securing lots in La Grange on account of rapidly advancing values.

Investigate and verify.

PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

AT BIRCHWOOD BEACH.

330 FEET AT $32 PER FOOT.

Adjoining Sheridan Drive.
Two blocks east of depot.
One block from Lake-Shore.

GREATEST BARGAIN ON THE NORTH SHORE.

WM. F. LUBEKE,
165 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE—FINE EAST FRONT lot on 7th-av., 50x150, 2½ blocks from depot; electric light, sewer, water, etc.; $25 per ft.; easy terms. O. B. MARSH, Owner, 77 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT EVANSTON—MODern houses; immediate possession. W. M. R. VOSE, 89 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—100 LOTS, 25X167 FEET, corner of Dodge-st. and Lincoln-av., $15,000. JOHN CULVER & CO., Room 14, 108 Washington-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—

50 ACRES AT GLENCOE.

No better tract for first-class subdivision; beautiful fine growth of trees and adjoins the railroad.

40 ACRES AT GLENCOE.

SHERIDAN DRIVE AND LAKE FRONTAGE.

W. E. STARR, 504 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

FOR SALE—BY VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 WASHington-st.:
Town of Worth—Large tract with excellent railroad facilities; 160 acres; the Calumet Terminal R. R. runs through the property; splendid for subdivision or manufacturing; price $400 per acre.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 WASHington-st.:
A bargain in Worth acres; handsomely located; $250 per acre. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—20 OR 40 ACRES AT HARVEY, RIPE for subdivision; very cheap if taken at once. D. O. STRONG; Room 16, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, HOUSE AND BARN, 10 miles out, at $500. Address W 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—5 OR 10 ACRES RIGHT IN THE swim near Tolleston; all platted; very cheap. Address W 131, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE ACRE TWO BLOCKS SOUTH of W. Madison and W. 48th-st., 264x168, $25 per foot; chance for a fine investment. J. H. KEELER & CO., 423 Chamber Commerce Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF BEST STOCK AND GRAIN farms in Northern Illinois; 420 acres; unincumbered; $60 per acre. J. H. ANDERSON, Woosung, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR IMMEDIATE BUYER, HOUSE $4,000 to $5,000, between Lake and 12th and east of Homan-av.; also small desirable acre tract; owners call at once; we are ready to do business.
PAUL F. KNEFEL & CO., 74, 162 La Salle-st.

WANTED—20 TO 40 FEET ON ASHLAND-AV., BEtween Jackson and Lake-sts., with old-style improvements. Address W 137, Tribune office.

WANTED—FLAT BUILDING ON NORTH SIDE, east of Halsted-st. and north of Center-st., from $7,000 to $10,000; give full particulars. Address W 140, Tribune office.

WANTED—NORTH SIDE MODERN RESIDENCE near Lincoln Park; will pay $10,000 cash; prefer from owners. Address W 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD, ACTIVE FIRM TO HANDLE block of lots in my new addition, corner Robinson-av. and 35th-st.; big pay to hustlers; free excursion train Sunday; lots $250 and upwards. CALVIN F. TAYLOR, 99 Washington-st.

WANTED—BUSINESS PROPERTY WORTH about $60,000; must show good interest; we have New York client; bring particulars.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—$200,000—VACANT, WITHIN 1 mile of the Court-House; will divide; for residence property, either vacant or improved, or well-located acres. Address W 138, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—$1,000 EQUITY IN NEW 7-room frame house, on stone and brick foundation; incumbered $1,500; Laflin and 57th-sts.
E. C. JOHNSON & CO., 155 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—$50,000 STOCK FARM WITHIN 200 miles of Chicago, well improved and with plenty of water; stocked with horses and cattle. JASON R. PRINDLE, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

FOR EXCHANGE—BRICK BLOCK FOR ACRE property. 177 La Salle-st., Office 4. HOGUE.

HAVE ONE OF THE MOST PROMISING VAcant corners on West Side, 165 ft. on each street, worth $9,000, all clear; will trade for equity in large flat building. Address W 18, Tribune office.

IMPROVED OHIO FARM FOR BOOTS AND shoes or stock of merchandise. W 118, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—NICE LOT, CLEAR, AT EVERgreen Park for good horse and buggy. 151 Monroe-st., Room 7.

TO EXCHANGE—$4,500 EQUITY IN MODERN residence on Warren-av., between Francisco-st. and California-av., south front, for unimproved Chicago lots; must be in good location.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR FARM—A FINE STOCK OF groceries worth $3,000; one of the best locations in Englewood, on 63d-st.; prefer Nebraska farm worth about four thousand dollars. Address W 128, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES OF FINE LAND IN central Kansas mortgaged for $500 for personal property. Address W 141, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—TOP BUGGY FOR GENTLEman's riding outfit. Address W 142, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLEAR INCOME PROPERTY FOR superior city lots, with water, street railways, etc. B. P. HINMAN, 310 Tacoma Building.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

FOR SALE—$7,500—SUPERIOR GRADE, BAL. purchase money, 1st mortgage. For particulars address by mail, B. PEARCE, 55 53d-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS AT PAR and accrued interest, netting investors 6 per cent. "VAN VLISSINGEN", Major Block.

GOOD PURCHASE MONEY NOTES AND MORTgages bought at reasonable rates; no delays. C. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 97 Clark, R. 11.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT in large and small amounts; money on hand; no delay. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. S. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty in sums of $500 and upwards. THE UNION TRUST CO., 128 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums to suit at lowest rates. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st. 2d floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit at lowest market rates; prompt inspection; funds on hand.
"VAN VLISSINGEN", Major Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, amounts to suit, at lowest rates; no delay. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOWest rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO. E. S. JUDD, Loan Dept. Mgr., s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

MONEY LOANED AT LOW INTEREST, TO BE repaid in easy monthly installments, by the Building Loan Savings Association, over State Bank, La Salle and Lake-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 155 Washington.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

TO LOAN—IF YOU WANT TO BORROW $2,000, $3,000, $4,000, or $5,000 on good real estate and want it quick make application to us; no delay; 6 per cent interest. BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$2,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT ON good real-estate security; money on hand. BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $1,000 FOR 3 YEARS; security worth $20,000; farm lands in Wisconsin. Address W 24, Tribune office.

$5,000 TO $100,000 TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 per cent on IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY. Can PAY any PART OF PRINCIPAL on any INTEREST day after FIRST YEAR. E. W. WESTFALL, 128 and 130 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

$100,000 TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on improved city property; no delay. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE. No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first. Household Loan Assn., 85 Dearborn-st., Room 302.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT—MONEY TO loan upon second mortgages and any other good collaterals. W. R. TRASHER, 108 Washington-st., Main Floor.

DO YOU WANT MONEY—
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods; piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call or address
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st. (main floor).
First floor above the street.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, pianos, diamonds, watches, or any good security. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st., Room 3.

WANTED—TO BUY BUILDING LOAN ASSOciation stock that is over three years old. Apply to Room 30, 153 Washington-st.

WANTED—CAPITAL TO INVEST IN WELL-established business; particulars given. Address CAPITAL, care of Nelson Chesman & Co., Home Insurance Building.

WHY PAY EXORBITANT RATES FOR money? Loans made on good personal property; lowest rates, easiest payments, immediate attention, and honorable treatment guaranteed. Address S 3, Tribune office.

$10 TO $500 LOANED ON JEWELRY, SEALSKINS, or any good security. 130 Dearborn. Suite 306.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—BY "VAN VLISSINGEN"—
Established saloon on Clark-st., popular location; long lease; a bargain.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION. LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES. PART OR ALL OF 275x100—Harrison, near Desplaines-st. (Tel. 2737.) 2,000x126—Pan-Handle and Northern Pacific R. R. systems and Taylor-st. Can give any terms wanted. J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—N. E. COR. ASHLAND-AV and Monroe-st., 47x154, for apartment building. Tel. 2737. J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., R. 11.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE—MR. JOHN H. HIBBARD HAS THIS day retired from our firm, June 22, 1891. F. A. HIBBARD & CO.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL JULY 1 for the clearing and grading of about one thousand acres of land in Sections 2 and 3, Town 36, Range 8, Lake County, Indiana. Work to be completed at earliest possible date. Bids may be made separately for grading and clearing. Topographical survey may be seen at this office after Monday, June 22.
VEEDER & MARTYN, Trustees, 240 La Salle-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

5 AND 6 E. WASHINGTON-ST., DEARBORN PARK Building—Pleasant, desirable rooms, with first-class table, $8.50 to $12 a week; every convenience for gentlemen desiring good accommodations near business center.

5 31ST-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED AND COOL rooms, en suite or single, overlooking lake, with fine table board.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE DOUBLE room, with excellent table board.

1559 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH FIRST-class board.

2213 MICHIGAN-AV.—SECOND-STORY ALcove front room; other rooms; board.

3035 MICHIGAN-AV.—THE GLADSTONE—Suites and single rooms, with choice table board; everything new.

GENT AND WIFE OR TWO GENTS LOOKING for comfortable home, South Side, choice location, near cars and cable, with board at $6.50, none better, address A X 169, Tribune office.

North Side.

175 RUSH-ST.—A LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM with board; day board.

213 DEARBORN-AV., COR. CHICAGO-AV.—A pleasant suite of 4 rooms, parlor floor; private bath; also other suites, front and single rooms, with board; references; also first-class table board.

261 ONTARIO-ST.—BEAUTIFUL ALCOVE AND double rooms; first-class home table; refined family; choice, central locality. References.

310 E. CHICAGO-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED, cool rooms, with first-class table board; terms reasonable.

310 AND 312 LA SALLE-AV.—ELEGANT FURnished rooms with first-class French board.

352 LA SALLE-AV.—LARGE AND SINGLE front rooms; day board.

376 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—FINE LOCATION, DEsirable furnished rooms, with good board.

435 LA SALLE-AV.—TO RENT—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with board; terms reasonable.

Hotels.

STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY SHOULD stop at the Midland European Hotel, new and modern, 133 East Adams-st., opposite the Rookery; rates $1 a day. F. H. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

WAVERLY HOTELS AND TEMPERANCE COFFEE HOUSES, Clark and Lake-sts.; also 262 Clark-st., Adjoining Board of Trade, half block from General Postoffice. Rooms from 50c to $2 per day. These establishments are conducted on the London Coffee House plan. At 262 Clark-st. we use one of the large dining-rooms for the old original 25c California meals, which were run so successfully by the present proprietor many years before and after the big fire.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

BOARDING AND LODGING IN ALL PARTS OF city. Listing free. J. G. EVANS, 175 Dearborn-st.

PARTIES SEEKING ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, will find a list of desirable places, which we can recommend, by calling. GEO. W. CARR & CO., 649 Rookery.

ROOMS AND BOARD—INFORMATION FREE IN any part of the city. Call at Room 407 Royal Ins. Building, opposite Board of Trade.

Suburban.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE MILITARY ACADemy at Highland Park, Illinois, has consented to open his new buildings for summer boarding.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want free of charge by calling on WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

BOARD—AND ROOM, BY YOUNG GENTLEMAN, for five days each week, in private family on North Side; state lowest price. Address W 5, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE JEWISH BOARDING-house for gentleman, wife, and boy. Address W 158, Tribune office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
COLEMAN HOUSE.
Directly on the beach; the leading hotel; will open Saturday, June 27. For rates, diagrams, and information address
ALFRED S. AMER,
Room Clerk,
The Coleman House,
Asbury Park, N. J.

COOKE'S PARK HOTEL, LAKE GENEVA, WIS., situated on the north shore of the lake, will be opened for the season Thursday, June 11, 1891. To families seeking a cool, quiet, and a pleasant resort, where all the comforts of a home can be enjoyed, should send for terms to
JOHN S. COOKE,
Cooke Brewing Co., Chicago.
Or W. D. RECTOR, Manager,
Lake Geneva, Wis.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
This aristocratic hotel opens June 25, 1891; coolest house, highest grounds; special rates to early comers; send for circular.
AVERILL & GREGORY,
Owners and Proprietors.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J.; SEASON 1891. Hassler's Celebrated Orchestra. Open June 6. J. F. CAKE.

FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.—OUTSIDE OF LONG Island Sound, forty-five minutes from New London by commodious steamer Munnatawket. MANSION HOUSE opens June 15. Fully furnished cottages to let; good bathing, riding, and driving; ponies for children. Apply to MANSION HOUSE, FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y., via New London.

HOTEL MANISSES—BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—15 miles at sea; delightful climate, bathing, bass and blue fishing, daily boats, orchestra, music hall, electric bells, fine annex. Ill. handbook and terms. E. A. BROWN, Grand Hotel, 31st-st. and By., N. Y.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE—
CRESSON SPRINGS.
On the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, main line Penna. R. R. All trains stop.
Will open June 25. For circulars and information address
WM. B. DUNHAM, Supt.,
Cresson, Cambria Co., Pa.

OCEAN HOUSE,
SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.
THE LEADING RESORT NEAR BOSTON.
175 well-furnished rooms, all modern conveniences; beautiful scenery, good roads, bathing, sailing, and fishing; society the best; special rates for June and September; open June 18.
MARCELLUS W. CARTER, Propr.

SPRING HOUSE, BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—"AS perfectly recuperating as life on shipboard." Pioneer hotel on island; every facility for comfort or entertainment; 20 acres beautiful lawn; good fishing, boating, and driving; excellent bathing; two concerts daily; owns the celebrated mineral springs (which first attracted visitors to the island) belong to this hotel. Descriptive circular free.
B. B. MITCHELL, Prop.

THE FRONTENAC.
ROUND ISLAND,
ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, N. Y.
Among the Thousand Islands.
Opens June 27.
For circulars, terms, and 34 page book, with 20 illustrations, address Frontenac Hotel, or
GEO. W. MACAVOY,
Grand Hotel, New York City.

THE WILTON—OCONOMOWOC, WIS.
Opens June 25.
Fine music, beautiful grounds, bowling, tennis, etc.
W. A. JENKINS,
Proprietor.

THE NANEPASHEMET,
MARBLEHEAD NECK.
Finest ocean scenery on the Massachusetts coast.
For description address AMMI BROWN.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—2221 AND 2223 WABASH-AV.—CENtrally located and finest site for first-class boarding-house; 28 rooms; houses are connected and will be put in good condition; rent $2,000 per year for both. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—12-ROOM HOUSE, OR IN FLATS; 1321 Wabash; nice. Call there.

North Side.

FOR RENT—366 E. OHIO-ST., MODERN 12-ROOM house, finished in hardwood; d. and k. on parlor floor; reduced rent. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MY HOUSE, TWO BLOCKS FROM Lincoln Park, ½ block from cable-cars; 8 rooms; water, gas, etc.; $35 per month. Address P 105, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—BELMONT-AV., MODERN BRICK dwelling, 9 rooms, bath room, etc.; convenient to 3 different street car lines. Apply to SCHRADER BROS., 84 Washington-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—NEW 10-ROOM HOUSE, 132 E. 50TH-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A BRICK COTTAGE on Madison-av.; near cable and I. C. Ry. and parks. Particulars at 5440 Madison-av.

Lake View.

TO RENT—RAVENSWOOD—HOUSES AND flats, several of which are very desirable; $28 to $40. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
In the "Ozark," cor. Wabash-av. and 35th-st.—The handsomest and most convenient apartment building in Chicago; half block from Elevated R. R. station; one block from State-st. and Indiana-av. street-cars; a few 5-room apartments from $35 to $45; one 8-room apartment for $45; elegant 7-room apartments $50 to $60; a few suites with baths $25 to $35. Suites or apartments furnished if desired.
All finished in hardwood, with two passenger and one freight elevator; Venetian blinds; steam heat; janitor service; hot water; electric light; gas ranges; window screens; refrigerators cooled; laundries with steam clothes' dryers; telephone; dining hall.
Janitor or owner in constant attendance. Plans at our office.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—
ARMOUR FLATS.
Only a few of these desirable flats left; rent very reasonable. For information apply to E. C. DODGE, 407 33d-st., or to GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AN 8-ROOM FLAT AT 369 WABASH-av. Apply to A. W. GREEN, 130 Rialto Building.

TO RENT—TWO DESIRABLE 6-ROOM FLATS, facing Lake-Front Park; each $40. 167 Dearborn-st., Room 213.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—NEW 7-ROOM FLAT; handsomely decorated; solid cherry finish; gas and electric fixtures; gas range; water heat; hot water; electric lighting; residence style; janitor's service; it's elegant. HUBBELL, 112 East Forty-third-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS; JANITOR SERvice. Apply 170 Laflin-st., third flat.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS—
734 Washington-blvd., 8 rooms; $35.
641 W. Harrison-st., 7-room flats.
561 W. Madison-st., a fine flat.
938 and 940 Park-av., something new and elegant.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN GRANADA AND SALVADOR, S. W. cor. of Rush and Ohio-sts., opposite the "Virginia," apartments of 3 and 7 rooms, furnished in hardwood, with steam heat, electric light, two bath rooms, gas ranges, elevator service; halls carpeted; rooms single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished; elegant cafe on the American and European plan.
J. F. KEENEY, 1123 Chamber of Commerce,
Or B. M. MOORE, office on premises.

TO RENT—THE BEAUTIFUL CORNER FLAT 417 La Salle-av., with steam heating; very elegant. A. F. STEVENSON, 92 and 94 La Salle-st., Room 57.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT; BATH, GAS FIXtures; rent cheap. 186 Erie-st., near La Salle-av.

TO RENT—267 N. STATE-ST.—FIRST FLAT, nicely furnished front room in private family; suitable for one or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—FLAT ON LAKE-SHORE DRIVE corner Pearson-st., opposite waterworks, $82 per month.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS IN Hotel Granada, opposite the Virginia, on the southwest corner of Rush and Ohio-sts.; this fine apartment building has all the modern improvements, and a first-class cafe where parties can have an excellent table at reasonable prices.
For particulars call on B. M. MOORE, manager, on the premises.

TO RENT—255 E. OHIO-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished room, all modern conveniences. WHEELER.

TO RENT—209 LA SALLE-AV., FLAT F—TWO ELEgantly furnished rooms; private family.

TO RENT—PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIana—$3 weekly; transients, 50c; restaurant by Compagnon, late Chicago Club; table d'hote, 50c; ladies' and gents' Turkish baths, 50c; elevator all night.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. WILL MAKE it homelike for any one. 278 Oak-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—2517 WABASH-AV.—TO GENTLEmen only, nicely furnished rooms, single or double; all modern conveniences; price from $3 to $10 per week; 50c, 75c, and $1 per day; within three blocks of first-class board.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, ONE OR TWO gents; $3 per week. 15 Plymouth-place, top flat, 1½ blocks from Post-Office.

West Side.

TO RENT—BRIGHT, ROOMY ALCOVE, NICELY furnished; all conveniences; $15. 871 W. Adams-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT
No. 221 Randolph-st., corner of Franklin, 4-story and basement stone and brick building, about 22x80 feet; very desirable for business requiring good light.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—QUINCY-ST. STORE, 50X15; ALSO loft, 150 Monroe-st., with or without power. RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, OFFICES, AND PARTS of offices in all the modern buildings. ROBERTS, WILLIAMS & CO., 717 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN OUR OFFICE, $8 TO $10 per month. GEO. W. CARR & CO., 649 Rookery.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—PRIVATE OFFICE OR DESK ROOM. C. K. BERG & CO., 1306 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE, GOOD OFFICES AT both 167 Washington and 12 La Salle-sts.

Barns.

TO RENT—GOOD LARGE BRICK BARN, 20 stalls, 25x75; wagon-room adjoining, 25x43; lease to first-class private party only. Rear 119, 117 E. 21st-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS AND FLOORS for light manufacturing in the acknowledged best manufacturing building in the West; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; water closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; from $12 month upward; catalogue on application. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 So. Canal-st. 'Phone 4166.

TO RENT—20 SOUTH CANAL-ST., SECOND AND third floors, 25x150; finest light, freight elevator, etc., etc.; very cheap. SNOW & DICKINSON, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS, ETC.—FINE LIGHT, steam power and heat, fire sprinklers, large freight and passenger elevators, etc.; 1 floor 60x160, 1 do 50x135, 2 do 40x50, 1 do 50x60; 1 floor, 42x76. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 So. Canal-st. 'Phone 4166.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES, for manufacturing; we are agents for a large list of factory buildings and warehouses. Call or send word to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TO PRINTERS, ETC.—WITH STEAM power and heat, in Taylor Building, 140 to 146 Monroe-st., 1 front room, 45x65; or will divide, making 2 rooms, 2 basement rooms, 45x55; freight and passenger elevators; splendid light and janitor service; automatic fire-sprinklers, and low insurance. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Phone 4166.

TO RENT—BUILDING—80 ROOMS CENTRALLY LOcated on Michigan-av.; modern all improvements, steam heat, elevator, etc. Reasonable arrangements can be made by first-class party to take lease of same in whole or part for long or short term. Address O 116, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FINE FACTORY ON WEST SIDE, CONvenient to all railroads; building fully equipped with boiler, engine, and elevator. R. L. MARTIN, 78 La Salle-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—A VARIETY FURNISHED FLATS and houses. CASS & CO., 9 Tribune Building.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE NORTH OR South Side—A first-class residence; strictly private family; choice location. Address O 103, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 3 OR 4 ROOM FLAT; steam heat; state particulars and rent. Address W 127, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM OR ROOM AND board; private family. Address W 13, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED rooms, north of Chicago-av. W 154, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM for single gent; nicely furnished, with conveniences, 1 block of Madison-st. cable; take possession July 1. Address W 10, Tribune office.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. RENNERT, 113 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—OAK CURTAIN OFFICE DESK, A. H. Andrews & Co.'s manufacture, and three office chairs in excellent condition. G. I. CHITTENDEN, 45 Portland Block.

WANTED—OFFICE FURNITURE, COMPLETE; must be good. Address W 116, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST., CHIcago, practices in all courts; confidential cases a specialty; advice free.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

WANTED—A GOAT, TRAINED TO DRIVE; WILL take complete turnout if price satisfactory. Address W 17, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY'S CARD.
Many of the second-hand pianos which we spoke about last week have gone forth into happy homes, there to "speak for themselves." Business exchanges, however, have brought us the following:
UPRIGHTS.
(Finished in rosewood, mahogany, cherry, walnut, and ebonized cases.) 1 Knabe, 2 Kroeger, 3 Fischer, 3 New England, 2 Washburn, 3 Pease, 1 Hardman, 1 Chickering, 3 Steinway, 2 Lyon & Healy, 1 Hale.
GRANDS.
1 Kroeger, 1 Fischer, 1 Decker Bros.
SQUARES.
1 Knabe, 1 Vose & Sons, 1 Hallet & Davis, 1 Bauer, 1 Hazleton, 1 Haines Bros., 1 Chickering, 2 Steinway, 2 Gilbert, and a large number of others ranging from $25 to $300.
We will make the terms so easy that the buyer will scarcely feel the pressure.
Country correspondents will please mention first and second choice, as their first choice may be sold before their letters are received.
In new pianos we never had a finer assortment of the
KNABE,
FISCHER,
NEW ENGLAND,
AND PEASE,
than we are now showing.
Our prices are extremely moderate and we sell on the installment plan.
Pianos tuned and moved.
New pianos for rent.
LYON & HEALY,
STATE AND MONROE-STS.

ADAM SCHAAF—
CORNER W. MADISON AND MORGAN-STS.
MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS.
In addition to our large assortment of new Schaaf, Vose & Sons, Decker, and other pianos we offer for sale the following second-hand instruments, every piano warranted to be as represented. Salesrooms open evenings:

6 upright pianos, $125, $135, $145	$165
4 Vose & Sons, $175, $190, $200	250
4 Kroeger & Sons, $175, $200, $225	250
1 Chickering & Sons	225
4 Schaaf, $150, $165, $175	225
1 Mathushek	140
3 Deckers, $175, $200	250
7 uprights, each	100
19 squares, all makes, $20 to	125

Some of these pianos are practically as good as new. Any of the above can be purchased on easy payments to suit buyers.
200 pianos to rent, $3, $4, $5 per month. One year's rent allowed if purchased.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURERS—
WESTERN HOUSE OF
CHICKERING & SON & CHASE BROS.
THE FAMOUS CHICKERING.
THE FAMOUS CHICKERING.
THE FAMOUS CHICKERING.
THE CELEBRATED CHASE BROS.
THE CELEBRATED CHASE BROS.
THE CELEBRATED CHASE BROS.
THE SUPERB WISSNER.
THE OLDAND RELIABLE MATHUSHEK & SON.
The largest stock of pianos in the West. New pianos for rent; rent allowed if purchased. Cash or monthly payments.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.
219-221 Wabash-av.
Andrews Building. FRANK H. KING, Mngr.

THERE IS NO USE LOOKING ELSEWHERE
When you can get anything in the piano line you ask for at
THE MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO.,
248 Wabash-av.
We give you here only a few of the bargains we have now on hand, all in first-class order. Just look at this: Good squares, slightly used and second-hand, at $25, $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, and $100, $10 down and $5 a month. Good medium and large size uprights, full octaves and in perfect order, for $100, $125, $150, $175, terms from $10 down and $8 a month to $15 down and $10 a month. Do not wait and lose this opportunity to buy at these prices and on your own terms.
The world renowned
WEBER
And famous
WHEELOCK.
Always in stock in great varieties of styles.
Tuning, regulating, and repairing done at short notice. Good pianos rented at $3 and $4 a month.
THE MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO.,
248 Wabash-av.

THE NEW SCALE KIMBALL PIANOS
are constructed from the best material.
Indorsed by all who have used them.
They contain every modern improvement.
ADMIRED
for their resonant and brilliant tone,
elasticity of action,
elegance of case.
The manufacturers personally supervise their entire production.
The Kimball Co. are sole agents for the well-known
HALLET & DAVIS—EMERSON CO. PIANOS.
Sold for cash or monthly payments.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.
100
(Uprights.) SECOND-HAND PIANOS. (Squares.)
Prices: $25 upwards. Terms: $4, $5, $6 per month.
Will allow price paid for second-hand piano towards new one any time within two years from date of purchase.
LOWEST PRICES. EASY TERMS.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., 243-253 Wabash-av.
(Established 1857.)

ESTEY & CAMP.
233 STATE-ST. 49, 51, AND 53 JACKSON-ST.
"Our Policy"—SMALL PROFITS AND LARGE SALES.
OUR SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to buyers last week was a great hit. We are going to continue the same this week. Come and see quality and prices that talk for themselves.
THE MATCHLESS DECKER BROTHERS; exquisite in tone, design, and finish.
THE SUPERB ESTEY; sterling quality, beautiful cases, PERFECT ACTION.
THE NEW SCALE CAMP & CO.; elegant and durable, has no EQUAL FOR THE PRICE.
THE ARION; modest, good, at a very low price.
Second-hand pianos in great variety. Uprights, Grands, and Squares from $35 up to $300. Every instrument warranted. Easy terms and lowest prices.
TUNING, POLISHING, REPAIRING, MOVING.
ESTEY & CAMP.
233 State-st. 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

BAUER PIANOS—"OPERA" AND JACOB pianos—A magnificent stock of these favorite instruments in walnut, mahogany, oak, etc., at manufacturers' prices and on terms to suit; second-hand square pianos at from $30 up; upright pianos $110, $150 and upward; new and second-hand pianos for rent at lowest rates; one year's rent allowed in case of purchase.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
156-158 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS,
sold direct by the manufacturers at
LOWEST PRICES.
Cash or easy time payments.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Rent allowed if purchased.
B. SHONINGER CO. 225 STATE-ST.

STEGER & CO., REMOVED TO 235 WABASH-AV., N. W. COR. JACKSON-ST.—Sohmer pianos, Steger pianos, Krakauer pianos, Sterling pianos. A number of instruments slightly damaged at great reductions. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., n. w. cor. Jackson-st.

I WILL SELL MY STEINWAY PIANO AT A great loss; $50 cash this week; balance can run. Address R 102, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MAGNIFICENT LARGE CABInet grand Hallet & Davis upright; made for artist, who, owing to sickness, must sell. Can be seen at Chicago Music Co.'s, 197 Wabash-av.

AYRES & WYGANT CO.
Pianos at prices so low your eyes will stick out. Cash or on time.
Some fine second-hand uprights and squares.
Reed's Temple of Music,
182 and 184 Wabash-av.

"ALBRECHT" PIANOS WITH PATENT note indicators, at manufacturer's prices for cash or payments. HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

SCHOMACKER GOLD STRING PIANOS.
145-147 Wabash-av.
Cash or time payments. New pianos to rent.

FOR SALE—EMERSON UPRIGHT CABINET grand, second-hand, $150. Chicago Music Co. 197 Wabash-av.

YOU CAN DO YOUR OWN POLISHING AS WELL as an expert with Green's "Acme" Piano and Furniture Polish. It is odorless, easy and safe to use. No oil, gum, or acid to spoil your piano. Come and see it used at Estey & Camp's warerooms, 233 State-st., 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, 83 E. Van Buren-st.—Established 1875 for storage of household goods; permanent; reliable. Expressing.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,378
S. Side—250 and 252 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543.
GEORGE PARRY.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

BICYCLES—SPECIAL SALE—NOW IS YOUR chance to get a bargain. New ordinaries at one-half their value. A large lot of 2d-hand ordinaries and safeties at about your own price. CHAS. F. STOKES MFG. CO., 293 and 295 Wabash-av. Branch houses, cor. Oakland-av. and Drexel-blvd., 592 W. Madison-st., 337 and 339 Third-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

HIGH GRADE SAFETIES, PROMPT DELIVery; Paragon, Iroquois, Clipper, and boys' wheels. THOS. KANE & CO., 139 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND and shopworn wheels at THOS. KANE & CO., 139 Wabash-av.

CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 502 NORTH WELLS-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

DON'T SELL YOUR CLOTHES UNTIL I HAVE set prices on them. Address J. WRONSKI, 398 State-st. Orders promptly attended to.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—THE STANDARD ROTARY SHUTtle sewing machine retailed at wholesale prices; 2-drawer, $23; 4-drawer, $25; 6-drawer, $27.50. Closing out sale; come at once if you wish a bargain. Chas. F. Stokes Mfg. Co., wholesale dealers, 293 and 295 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY ONE WITH LITTLE MONEY AND WILLing to take some chances to make a million, can meet owner at this office and learn full particulars. J. J. SIDWAY & CO., Room 9 Tribune Bldg.

AT GOLSEN & CO.'S, TACOMA BUILDING—Splendid jewelry store, S. Side, doing fine business, or will take partner, ½ interest; $2,500.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED 14-ROOM HOUSE; finest neighborhood, Dearborn-av.; lady leaving city. 167 Dearborn-st., Room 213.

A FINE SALOON ON CLARK-ST. AT A SACRIfice today. FLETCHER, 719 Chamber of Commerce.

A DOWN-TOWN CORNER SAMPLE ROOM; lease 1895; trade; $75; part cash. FLETCHER, 719 Chamber of Commerce.

AT GOLSEN & CO.'S, TACOMA BUILDING—Finest corner sample room with restaurant; business district; receipts $70 daily; '94 lease; bargain.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—$25; WILL PAY $15 TO $25 per week. Address W 173, Tribune office.

CONFECTIONERY AND ICE-CREAM PARLOR; must be sold or given away; who wants to make some money; here is a chance. J. J. SIDWAY & CO., Room 9 Tribune Bldg.

ENERGETIC MAN WITH $300 CAN SECURE office management to represent manufacturer and jobbing house; $25 per week and interest in business. Address A Y 127, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A COMMISSION BUSINESS IN ONE of the best locations on South Water-st.; three years' lease and a good trade; the very best of reasons given for selling. Address R 64, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—INTEREST IN ESTABLISHED BUSIness; manufacturing patented specialties; millions can be sold. Room 3, 161 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SMALL BUSINESS REQUIRING $750 capital; well established. Address W 144, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CONFECTIONERY STORE, WITH ice-cream parlor; large room in rear; good location on the North Side; part cash if taken today. Address MRS. M. KING, Postoffice.

FOR SALE—A 22-ROOM ROOMING HOUSE ON South Side; income $375 over rent; this is a rare bargain, must sell at once. WHEELER, REIN & CO., Room 314 Stock Exchange Bldg.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST DOWN-TOWN sample-rooms in Chicago; 5 years' lease; elegant fixtures; price, $3,000. WHEELER, REIN & CO., Room 314 Stock Exchange Bldg.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING WOOD, COAL, and feed business, on Milwaukee-av.; will sell with or without buildings. We invite investigation. Address W 150, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STEAM LAUNDRY; CHEAP IF taken at once; good trade. B L 129, Tribune.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNER GROcery stores on the North Side. Inquire of T. MAHONEY, 3 State-st.

GROCERY STORES—HAVE THREE; FORCED to sell one. Address W 129, Tribune office.

GENTLEMAN WITH $10,000 CAN COME IN ON ground floor as manager, with salary, in new company now forming, in which there can be shown a very handsome profit, with still greater possibilities during World's Fair period. If you have the money ready fullest investigation solicited. Address W 133, Tribune office.

LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE—MUST SELL at once on account of other business; large trade, long lease, new stock, and full of boarders; books will show six to eight hundred per month profit; will sell very cheap and part time. Address W 165, Tribune office.

MERRY-GO-ROUND; SEATS 48; HORSE POWER; cost $3,000; will sell for $1,500; other business cause for selling; running here now. Address B L 127, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle, Room 3.

SALOON; $700 CLEAR; PART TIME; SURE FORtune; 3 living rooms; low rent; family trouble, cause; must sell quick. B J 155, Tribune office.

SALOON AT YOUR OWN PRICE, OR WILL TAKE partner. W. H. BAYLES & CO., 181 W. Madison-st.

THE BEST CHANCE IN THIS CITY TO GO into saloon business for $300. W. H. BAYLES & CO., 181 W. Madison-st.

TEN-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE; CENTRAL LOcation; $300. FLETCHER, 719 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE TENANT CAN SEcure the lease of a new hotel building which will be constructed under his own directions in a location unsurpassed as to World's Fair facilities and general trade. Address O 131, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY CIGAR AND TOBACCO business; centrally located. EHLERT & CO., 175 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—PARTIES OWNING OR HAVING THE agency for tract of pine land in Wisconsin or Michigan that will cut from 40 to 60 million feet and run from 30 to 40 per cent better than common to call on or address BOYCE & KIRWAN, 162 La Salle-st., Room 64.

WANTED—MAN WITH $40,000 TO TAKE AN INterest in lumber business. W 124, Tribune.

$1,500 INVESTED IN LEGITIMATE BUSIness with no competition; will realize $6,000 yearly; no agents. Address W 139, Tribune.

$2,000 CASH WILL HANDLE THE BEST-paying down-town saloon; daily receipts $75; World's Fair lease. World's Fair Investment Co., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 414.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHELTENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY—Ogontz, Montgomery Co., Pa. Unexcelled in beauty and healthfulness of location and surroundings and in buildings, equipment, and all other requisites of a first-class school. Number limited to sixty. For illustrated circular, address JNO. CALVIN RICE, A. M., Principal.

CAYUGA LAKE MILITARY ACADEMY, AURORA, N. Y. A. K. McALPINE, A. M., Principal.

GIRLS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL—
Tenth year opens Sept. 16. Prepares for the Harvard "Annex" and for all colleges that admit women. Large gymnasium in charge of a competent director. Music and art. Handsome accommodations for boarding pupils. Send for catalogue. THEODORE L. SEWALL and MAY WRIGHT SEWALL, 343 North Pennsylvania-st., Indianapolis, Ind.

HOME AND INSTRUCTION FOR BOY OR GIRL preparing for college or higher school; refer to J. C. Burroughs, Superintendent High Schools, City Hall. Address GEO. H. ROCKWOOD, 635 W. Adams.

PROF. H. M. WHITNEY WILL HOLD AN EXAMInation for admission to Beloit College at the Palmer House Saturday, June 27, at 9 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL, MANLIUS, N. Y. Under the visitation of the War Department. Military under U. S. army officer. Address WM. VERBECK, Superintendent.

TEMPLE GROVE LADIES' SEMINARY, SARATOga Springs, N. Y.; 37th year begins Sept. 16. Address CHAS. F. DOWD, Ph. D., President.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL. This is the only school in the city where this superior system is taught competently and which maintains a separate department for placing pupils in positions, as well as other competent applicants; dictation class for writers of all systems, with typewriting practice and paper, $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

AT MRS. COLESON'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 54 McVicker's Theater Bldg., tuition is reduced during June, July, and August.

A TEACHER WHO MAKES A SPECIALTY OF the first two years' work in Latin will give private lessons at the home of the pupil. Address Box 142, Ravenswood.

A GENTLEMAN TEACHER AND WIFE WILL give refined home in choice suburb to pupils. Address W 117, Tribune office.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM—"THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE"—Elegant new building, 18-26 Van Buren-st.; academic, business, and shorthand classes daily. EVENING CLASSES, all branches, TILL MAY 31. GYMNASIUM, including natatorium, unsurpassed.

SUMMER SCHOOL AT THE WEST SIDE BUSIness College, 276, 278, and 280 West Madison-st. Nineteenth year. FREDERICK F. JUDD, Principal.

SPANISH LANGUAGE—CANDIDO ROSI, CENtral Music Hall.

SHORTHAND—THE CHICAGO ATHENÆUM IS unsurpassed for thorough instruction; indorsed by pupils and business-men; 17th year; visitors welcome.

MUSICAL.

DR. PETER GRAVE, JUST ARRIVED FROM Europe; 30 years' experience. Movement cure and massage to ladies and gentlemen in their residences for all muscle affections (as rheumatism, chronic inflammation, suites of dislocations, etc.), disorders of the digestion, neuralgia, nervous and general debility, etc. Attends also to the diseases of the feet. Office hour, 11 to 12; to commence the 25th of June. Hotel Grenada, s. w. cor. Rush and Ohio-sts.; take elevator.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—IF YOU WANT THE ARTICLE THAT sells quickest, gives best satisfaction, and pays largest profits write at once to the manufacturers. B. SHERMAN & CO., 26 W. Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

INSURANCE AGENTS—BEST COMMISSIONS TO right parties. Apply this week to GOLDTHWAIT or FISHER, Gault House, Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE AND INTELLIGENT ladies and gentlemen as agents for the Welch Inhaler; rapid seller; $3 to $10 per day made easily. American Inhaler Co., 319 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL LOTS IN A SUBdivision south of Pullman; prefer residents of Pullman or Kensington. Address W 151, Tribune office.

BOOKS, PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS.

EIGHTEENTH EDITION, POST-PAID FOR 25 cents (or stamps.) "THE HUMAN HAIR: Why It Falls Off, Turns Grey, and the Remedy." By Prof. HARLEY PARKER, F. R. A. S. W. P. LONG & CO., 1013 Arch-st., Philadelphia, Pa. "Everyone should read this little book."—Athenæum.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS rare books, costly books, all kinds of books libraries cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 139 State-st., Palmer House.

MACHINERY.

ENGINES AND BOILERS—FROM 2 TO 25 H. P. stationary and marine; own build; catalogue free. CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., Clybourn and Southport-avs., foot of C-st. Telephone 3,381.

FOR SALE—SPENCER FOLDER, METAL CASE; very cheap. Address W 115, Tribune office.

75-HORSE POWER MARINE ENGINE, SHAFT, and wheel for sale by C. MEARS, 345 Ohio-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call personally on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

CASH PAID FOR USED FURNITURE, CARPETS, etc.; entire furniture of hotels and private residences a specialty. 21 Park-av.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PUBLIC SALE OF THOROUGH YEARLINGS, the property of Jas. B. Gray & Co., Maryville, Mo.
Will sell at Washington Park Tuesday, June 30, at 11 o'clock, to the highest bidder for cash 11 head of thoroughbred yearlings, the get of Faustus and Free Knight. Parties wishing to see these colts can do so by calling at Skeeles Bros.' livery barn, 5127 State-st.
JAMES B. GRAY.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S ROAD HORSE; he is a beautiful bay, young, sound, and stylish; quite speedy, and is also a first-class park saddler; will be sold for $200 if taken at once. H. C. VAUGHN, 349 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ONLY IMPORTER OF SHETland ponies in the city; 40 to 60 always on hand; $50 up. PONY BAZAR, 5721 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av car barns.

FOR SALE—FINE LOT KENTUCKY SADdlers and combination horses; also pairs. CROSSMAN'S Livery, 416 W. Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT SADDLE HORSE, chestnut, 16¼ hands, single foot. Call Monday, 4045 Lake-av. O. P. CURRAN.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HORSE, BARGAIN, for want of use. Room 304, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL GRAY GELDING by Adrian Wilkes; 7 years old; perfectly sound and gentle; good for buggy and saddle. 202 E. Madison-st., 3d floor.

FOR SALE—CHEAP TO PROMPT BUYERS—

1 coupelette; very fine	$ 550
1 glass landau; our make	500
1 glass landau; bargain	475
1 glass landau; light	400
1 X-glass landau	350
1 Manville brougham	[illegible]
Also new landau; special	1,050

CRUTTENDEN & CO., 363 and 365 Wabash-av.

BARGAINS IN CARRIAGES AT H. J. EDwards & Son's. Repository removed to 354 Wabash-av., one block south of old location.

FOR SALE—A FINE BROUGHAM AND Victoria, in first-class order, at a low price. Address P 81, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE ½ INTEREST IN a sure winner. If you want to double your money in six months investigate; must have $2,000. V. G. S. Co., 59 McVicker Theater Bldg., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $125; WILLING TO work; $10 day easily made; business first class. Address W 135, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, FOR BUSINESS in good condition. Full particulars given. Address W 143, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 IN A CLOTHing business in South Chicago; has store rented; fine location; rare chance. Address H. FRIEDLANDER, South Chicago.

$500—PARTNER, MAN TO MANAGE OFFICE and help manufacture and push a new household specialty. 195 La Salle-st., Room 9.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSONS WISHING TO PURCHASE RARE COLlection of autographs or part. W 12, Tribune.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC,
TO DERRY AND LIVERPOOL.
CABIN, $50 to $80. According to Steamer and location of Stateroom.
Intermediate and Steerage at low rates.
NO CATTLE CARRIED.
STATE LINE SERVICE
OF ALLAN LINE STEAMSHIPS.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
via Londonderry, every fortnight.
25th JUNE, STATE OF NEVADA, 11 A. M.
9th JULY, STATE OF NEBRASKA, 11 A. M.
23RD JULY, STATE OF GEORGIA, 10 A. M.
CABIN $35 and upwards. Return, $65 and upwards.
Steerage $19.
Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal, or to
ALLAN & CO., 112 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COOK'S SUMMER VACATION EXCURSIONS TO EUROPE.
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.
By arrangement with steamship and railroad companies we are able to offer this year wonderfully cheap facilities for going to Europe and seeing all the principal points of interest.
Parties will sail as follows, and we shall be glad to furnish descriptive programmes on application:
Germanic, June 24. Servia, July 4.
Gallia, June 24. City of New York, July 8.
Aurania, June 24. Bothnia, July 8.
When writing for information state which date desired.
Every facility for independent travelers. Letters of credit, guide books, and every information.
THOS. COOK & SON,
234 South Clark-st., Chicago.
During 1890 3,262,150 traveling tickets were issued by THOS. COOK & SON.

1840—FIFTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY—1891
OF THE OLD RELIABLE
CUNARD LINE
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE every Saturday from New York. Also Fortnightly Wednesday Sailings. Books now open for advance cabin engagements. "First come, first served."

Aurania	20th June	18th July	15th Aug
Umbria	27th June	25th July	22d Aug
Servia	4th July	1st Aug	29th Aug
Etruria	11th July	8th Aug	5th Sept

Early application necessary to secure choice of location.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dept.,
131 Randolph-st.

INMAN LINE.
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT
STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
Gen'l Western Agent.
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE.
NEW YORK AND HAVRE-PARIS
IN ONE WEEK.
Entire Fleet of Large Express Steamers. No crossing of channel. No Transfer of Baggage.
Apply early for good accommodations.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent,
170 Washington-st., Chicago.

RED STAR LINE.
Tourists and business-men intending to visit Europe should take the Red Star Line steamers via Antwerp. The short route to Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, etc. London, Paris, the Rhine reached from Antwerp in a few hours. Sailings every Wednesday. Cabin accommodations unsurpassed; rates low. Return tickets good also by Inman Line steamers from Liverpool.
WASMANSDORFF & HEINEMANN,
Western Passenger Agents, 145-147 Randolph-st.,
CHICAGO.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT—EGYPTIAN Monarch, 24th June; Colorado, 27th June; Lydian Monarch, 8th July; Buffalo, 11th July; Persian Monarch, 15th July. Saloon passengers only. Single berth, $40, $45. Round trip, $80. JAS. P. ROBERTSON, 404 Rookery Building, Chicago.

Lake Navigation.

ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR.
Grand Rapids and Mackinac Island.
Chicago and West Michigan and D., L. and N. Rys.
All tourist points in Michigan.
Leave Chicago 9:30 a. m., arriving at Grand Rapids 5:20 p. m. Leave Chicago 11:30 p. m. Excursions every day, returning to the city early in the evening, on the elegant steamers City of Chicago and Puritan. Dock foot of Wabash-av.
J. H. GRAHAM, President.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—
Twice Daily for Racine and Milwaukee at *9 a. m. and *8 p. m.
Daily for Ludington and Manistee at *9 a. m.
Daily for Sheboygan and Manitowoc *8 p. m.
For Gd Haven, Muskegon, Gd Rapids, daily, 7:30 p.m.
For Green Bay, Escanaba, Manistique, and way ports, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 p. m.
*Sunday excepted. Office and dock foot Michigan-av.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 9:05 am	† 6:00 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:20 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Custer Park and Essex Accom.	* 4:20 pm	* 10:10 am
Worth Accomodation	‡ 6:20 am	‡ 8:22 am
Worth Accomodation	‡ 9:45 am	‡ 11:25 am
Worth Accomodation	‡ 2:45 pm	‡ 5:45 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	10:20 pm	7:15 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE —Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex	10:20 pm	7:15 am

CHICAGO AND ALTON—GRAND UNION PASsenger Depot, Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 12:30 N'n	† 1:15 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:45 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	* 11:30 pm	* 3:10 pm
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	* 9:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	† 9:00 am	† 1:20 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	* 11:30 pm	* 7:20 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 10:45 am

*Daily †Daily except Sunday

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 208 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:35 pm	* 2:15 pm
	‡ 6:00 pm	‡ 8:00 am
	‡10:30 pm	‡ 6:50 am
	‡11:00 pm	‡ 2:00 pm
Deadwood, Black Hills, and Wyo.	‡ 6:00 pm	‡ 8:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire and Duluth	‡ 6:00 pm	‡ 9:00 am
	‡11:15 pm	‡ 9:35 pm
Pierre, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville and Beloit	* 9:00 am	* 6:45 pm
	† 9:00 am	‡ 8:30 am
Milwaukee and Racine	X 8:30 am	X10:30 pm
	‡ 3:00 pm	* 4:00 pm
	‡ 7:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
	‡10:00 pm	‡ 6:25 pm
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	* 7:00 am	X10:30 pm
	* 8:30 am	‡10:00 am
	*11:30 am	‡ 1:25 pm
	* 2:00 pm	* 4:00 pm
	‡ 5:00 pm	‡ 6:25 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	*11:30 am	* 1:25 pm
	‡10:00 pm	* 6:25 am
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*11:30 am	* 1:25 pm
	* 3:00 pm	* 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	‡ 3:00 pm	‡ 6:25 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	‡10:00 pm	‡ 6:25 am
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	‡ 3:00 pm	‡11:20 am
	†10:30 pm	‡ 6:25 am
Lake Geneva and Williams' Bay	* 8:00 am	* 7:15 pm
	* 3:15 pm	* 9:52 am
	....	x 9:45 pm
Lake Geneva	* 4:45 pm	*10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford and Elgin	*10:15 am	* 2:40 pm
	* 4:15 pm	*10:30 am
	*11:30 pm	*11:15 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:30 pm
Rockford via Harvard	‡ 9:00 am	‡ 6:15 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	* 6:30 pm	*10:25 am

‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	‡ 3:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	‡ 3:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
New Orleans Fast Mail	‡ 2:15 am	‡12:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	‡ 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & New Orleans Fast Ex.	‡ 8:40 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:10 pm	* 4:25 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Springfield Express	* 8:40 pm	b 7:20 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	‡ 1:20 pm	‡ 1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	‡11:25 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	‡ 4:30 pm	‡10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 9:25 am	....
Dubuque & Rockford Express	....	* 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. bDaily except Monday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket Office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:30 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:30 pm	† 1:15 pm
Spirit Lake and Dakota Express	‡ 1:30 pm	¶ 1:15 pm
Council Bluffs & Minneapolis Ex	* 1:30 pm	* 1:25 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 6:50 am
Omaha Limited Vestibule	* 7:00 pm	* 8:05 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	* 10:10 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:45 pm	† 10:20 am
Council Bluffs night Express	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Spirit Lake Ex	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Peoria Night Express	†11:00 pm	¶ 6:20 am
Kan. City, St. Jos. & Atch. Exp	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:05 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:10 pm	* 8:00 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln, & McCook	*10:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:20 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:30 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:58 am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 7:50 pm	* 7:30 am
California Fast Express	* 7:50 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD —Evansville Route—Ticket offices 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Evansville Night Line	‡11:25 p m	‡ 7:05 a m
Chicago and Nashville Limited	‡ 4:15 p m	‡10:45 a m
Chicago and Attica Line	* 4:15 p m	* 9:55 a m

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

EASTERN.

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

	Leave	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 6:45 am
N. Y., Boston, & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 1:20 pm	x 5:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 5:10 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 1:20 pm	x 5:50 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

June 21, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	* 9:20 a m	* 5:20 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:05 p m	* 7:35 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 p m	* 7:35 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 p m	*10:30 a m

*All trains daily.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10am	* 6:45 pm
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	‡ 8:00am	‡ 9:30am
Boston and New York Special	‡10:30am	‡ 8:00pm
New York Fast Ex.	‡ 3:10pm	‡ 3:00pm
Vestibule Limited	‡ 5:30pm	‡ 9:45 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	‡ 7:45pm	‡ 7:25 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30pm	* 7:30 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKE-Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:30 a m	6:10 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:20 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:25 a m
Pittsburg Limited	* 6:55 p m	* 7:00 a m
Night Express	*10:25 p m	* 8:55 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	* 7:30 a m
Limited Express	* 3.00 p m	* 9:30 p m
Day Express	*10:40 a m	* 5:50 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:05 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:35 p m

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:15am	5:25 pm
Do Night Express	8:15pm	7:30 am

MISCELLANEOUS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit †7:05 a. m., †9 a. m., ‡9:25 p. m.; for Kalamazoo, †4:25 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via New Buffalo, †9 a. m., †4:45 p. m., *11:15 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, †3.10 p. m., *10:10 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, *12:20 p. m., *3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m. Trains arrive ‡5:50, *7:05, *8:05, †11:15 a. m., †3:55, *4:20, †6:20, †7:55, *9 p. m. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Station, foot of Lake-st.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES (N. P. R. R. Co., Lessee). Trains depart for St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Portland, Ore., *5:30 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Ashland and Iron towns, *5:30 p. m., †10:45 p. m.; Duluth, *5:00 p. m.; Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire, †8:10 a. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, and Neenah, †8:00 a. m., *5:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Burlington, *4:25 p. m.; Sunday excursion to Waukesha, 8:20 a. m. Trains arrive *7:15 a. m., *9:30 a. m., *10:20 a. m., *1:55 p. m., †9:10 p. m. and ‡9:00 a. m.
*Daily † Daily except Sunday. ‡ Mondays only.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.—MADISON AND Canal-sts., Chicago. Ticket offices, 248 Clark-st. and at the station. Trains leave for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg, at F †7:15 a. m., P *9:45 a. m., F *10:45 a. m., F *3:15 p. m., F *5:10 p. m., P *5:20 p. m., F *11:20 p. m. For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South, P *9:15 a. m., *9:20 p. m. Express trains arrive at Chicago F *7:20 a. m., P *7:20 a. m., F *9:45 a. m., F *5:15 p. m., F *6:05 p. m., P *6:10 p. m., F *9:20 p. m.
F via Ft. Wayne route. P via Pan-Handle route.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:30 p. m. daily; 8:20 a. m. ex. Sun.; arrive 9:25 am and 10:45 p.m.

RATES MUST COME DOWN.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN PASSENGER RATES TO BE MADE BY THE ALTON.

Chairman Finley Informed That Manipulations by Other Roads Will Not Be Tolerated—Contracts to Be Made with Foreign Steamship Lines to Offset Action by Boycotting Roads at Castle Garden—East-Bound Shipments—Northwestern Freight Rate Muddle.

Chairman Finley of the Western Passenger Association directed another letter yesterday to General Passenger Agent Charlton of the Chicago and Alton repeating his request to have the round-trip tourist rates from Kansas City to St. Louis and return and Kansas City to Chicago and return withdrawn. Mr. Charlton in reply declines to withdraw those rates and restates in vigorous terms the position of the Alton. He points out that the Chairman is in possession of facts which warrant further reductions and will make it necessary promptly to put in effect a rate of $10 from Chicago to Kansas City and Kansas City to Chicago and a rate of $8 from Chicago to St. Louis. These rates are made necessary by the action of the competitors of the Alton, who are practically making their mileage and excursion tickets good to bearer. An additional reason for making these rates, Mr. Charlton says, is that tickets sold in the territory in which the Alton is boycotted are being issued for the express purpose of being scalped in Chicago.

Chairman Finley called meetings yesterday to hear arguments on these proposed reductions. Whatever the ruling of the Chairman may be, the Alton is determined to make those rates, claiming it is compelled to do so to protect its revenue, as the market, it is claimed, is supplied with tickets of its competitors, who are reaping a rich harvest at the Alton's expense.

It is said the Alton, in consequence of adverse action in Castle Garden by the boycotting Eastern roads, has decided to make contracts with foreign steamship lines for a period of five or more years for emigrant business from Chicago to Kansas City, not to exceed $6, and from St. Louis to Kansas City at a rate not to exceed $3.

EXCEEDINGLY LIGHT BUSINESS.

Shipments to the East for the Last Week Suffer a Further Decrease.

East-bound freight shipments by railroad lines from Chicago continue as light as ever, and an improvement is not to be expected until the new crops begin to move. Even then business will not be heavy unless the east-bound roads should lower their rates to bring them more into conformity with the tariffs charged by the lake and rail lines. The rates by the latter are lower than ever before, and in consequence they get the bulk of the traffic consigned to seaboard points. The total through shipments of flour, grain, and provisions by the various Central Traffic Association roads last week amounted to only 12,221 tons, against 13,586 for the week previous and 23,830 tons for the corresponding week last year. It will be noticed the shipments last week were only about one-half of what they were for the same week last year, and business was considered exceedingly light at that time. Flour shipments to through points last week were 1,418 tons, against 1,201 tons last year; grain, 6,781 tons, against 14,008 tons last year; provisions, 4,022 tons, against 8,621 tons. The percentages carried by the various roads were as follows: Chicago and Grand Trunk, 12.9; Michigan Central, 9.8; Lake Shore, 19.7; Fort Wayne, 19.1; Pan Handle, 7.3; Baltimore and Ohio, 17.1; Nickel Plate, 14.1.

The total shipments of all kinds of freight, except live stock, from Chicago to through and local points East for the week ending Saturday by the various Central Traffic Association roads amounted to 39,200 tons, against 44,140 tons for the week previous and 51,006 for the corresponding week last year. The tonnage carried by the various roads was as follows: Michigan Central, 4,097 tons; Wabash, 2,348 tons; Lake Shore, 6,232 tons; Fort Wayne, 5,077 tons; Pan Handle, 5,070 tons; Baltimore and Ohio, 3,159 tons; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 3,320 tons; Nickel Plate, 3,684 tons; Chicago and Erie, 6,213 tons.

The tonnage carried by the lake lines from Chicago last week amounted to 72,614 tons, of which 4,340 tons were flour, 18,587 tons wheat, 32,272 tons corn, and 15,317 tons oats.

NORTHWESTERN RATE MUDDLE.

Chicago-St. Paul Lines Demand the Enforcement of the Old Agreement.

A meeting of the Chicago-St. Paul lines was held yesterday to consider a communication from Chairman Goddard of the Trunk Line Association requesting the presence of Chairman Midgley at a conference between the rail and lake interests in New York next Thursday to decide what action should be taken in view of the heavy cut in rates (lake and rail) between the seaboard and St. Paul and the consequent reduction in tariffs by nearly all other lake and rail lines. Mr. Goddard's communication was not as clear as could have been desired, but the article in yesterday's TRIBUNE upon the Northwestern rate situation afforded all the information necessary for intelligent action. A long and animated discussion followed, during which the opinion was expressed that while the Chicago-St. Paul lines were anxious to have the difficulty settled in a fair and equitable way, it was hardly to be expected that any good could be accomplished by further conferences with the trunk lines, as the arrangements heretofore made were repudiated by the Canadian Pacific and other lines before becoming effective. It was thought a settlement by arbitration would stick, provided the Chicago and St. Paul lines were given a voice in the matter. The opinion prevailed that Chairman Midgley should not attend the meeting and that the Chicago-St. Paul would insist that the agreement of March 18 be carried out.

WABASH OFFICIALS UNDER FIRE.

Alleged Violations of the Inter-State Law Brought Before a Grand Jury.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—The United States grand jury now in session here is investigating complaints of violations of the Inter-State Commerce law, made by F. K. Kretschmer, a special agent of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The cases have been under investigation for some days, but all the witnesses summoned have not yet arrived and been examined. No action has yet been taken by the grand jury, but it is believed that several railroad officials will probably be indicted within a few days. The cases submitted to the grand jury are said to relate to alleged violations of the Inter-State Commerce law by officials of the Wabash railway on East St. Louis business.

Met the Competition of Gould Lines.

The representatives of the Chicago-Missouri River lines met yesterday to take action regarding the reduction in rates from New York to the Missouri River by the Richmond Terminal and Kanawha Dispatch lines. It was agreed that a 45-cent rate, first class, from New York to the Mississippi River by the Kanawha Dispatch, be accepted by the Western lines and added to the regular arbitraries in effect between the Mississippi River and the Missouri River, the two rates making the through rate to the Missouri River. This action will necessitate a slight reduction in through rates to Iowa points, but it will prevent the Gould lines from gobbling up all the Missouri River business and diverting it from its regular channel.

Railway Notes.

W. D. Scott has been appointed Southern Freight Agent of the Chicago and Erie railroad, with office at No. 809 Phenix Building, Chicago.

Vice-Chairman Donald has issued a call for the regular quarterly passenger-rate meeting of all compilers and rate clerks of the roads in the Central Traffic Association, to be held at the association rooms, Chicago, Thursday, June 25, at 10 a. m., to make quarterly issue of joint rate sheets, to take effect Aug. 1.

George Diefenbach has been appointed General Agent of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway (Big Four) at Dayton, O. He will have immediate charge of matters connected with freight traffic at all stations on the Cincinnati Division between Elmwood and Carrollton, both inclusive, and will perform such other duties as may be assigned him.

President M. E. Ingalls announces the appointment of O. G. Murray as Traffic Manager, in charge of traffic, and J. H. Garrity as Purchasing Agent of the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan, each reporting direct to the President. All matters with reference to maintenance of property and transportation remain in charge of N. P. Ramsay, General Manager, who will report to the Second Vice-President.

First Mortgage Bonds.
$400,000 6%

Columbia Oil Co.

Capital $1,000,000.

Incorporated Under the Laws of Illinois.

The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago,

The Suffolk Trust Company, Exchange Building, Boston, and

The Holland Trust Company, 33 Nassau Street, New York,

Will Receive Subscriptions for $400,000 First Mortgage 6% Bonds,

Being a series of 400 bonds of $1,000 each. Principal payable in 10 years, or redeemable within five years at 105 and accrued interest. Interest payable semi-annually (December 1 and June 1 of each year) in New York, Boston, and Chicago.

TRUSTEE FOR BONDHOLDERS,

The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, of Chicago, Ill.

The Subscription List Will Be Opened on Monday, June 22, at 10 o'clock a. m., and closed on or before Wednesday, June 24, at 3 p. m.

Total issue limited to $400,000, and secured by first mortgage on all the present and after acquired property, both real and personal, of the Columbia Oil Company.

The property owned by this company is ENTIRELY FREE FROM INCUMBRANCE, and its present plant earns annually sufficient profit to pay the interest on the proposed issue of bonds, and a fair dividend upon the capital stock.

The proceeds of the issue will be expended in the extension of the company's plant, thus increasing the security of the bondholders.

In addition, the bondholders will participate in the profits of the enterprise, as EACH SUBSCRIBER WILL BE GIVEN A BONUS OF 50 PER CENT OF THE FACE VALUE OF THE BONDS FOR WHICH HE SUBSCRIBES, IN FULLY PAID, NON-ASSESSABLE STOCK OF THE COMPANY, and the requisite stock has already been transferred to a trustee for that purpose.

It is a fact, evidenced by two years' practical working of this Company's system, that the stock thus given as a bonus will be of very great value.

This Company will carry on the manufacture of

COTTON SEED PRODUCTS.

Owning valuable patents and processes of manufacture, which enable it to produce the same cheaper than by any other known methods.

Only about one-third of the cotton seed raised in the United States is at present utilized, so that the supply of raw material for the business is practically unlimited, and the same may be said of the demand for the finished products. The business has been an assured and growing field.

After the completion of the additions to the present plants, the Company will be able to produce 72,000 barrels of oil and 33,600 tons of cake annually, which would leave, AFTER PAYING INTEREST ON ITS BONDS AND ALL OTHER EXPENSES, A NET PROFIT OF ABOUT 30 PER CENT ON THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE COMPANY.

It is believed, with the good security offered and the bonus of stock given, that no safer or more profitable investment has ever been offered to investors.

The Bonds are offered at par, payable as follows:

20 Per Cent Payable on Application.
20 Per Cent Payable July 15, 1891.
20 Per Cent Payable Aug. 15, 1891.
20 Per Cent Payable Sept. 15, 1891.
20 Per Cent Payable Oct. 15, 1891.

Each installment to bear interest from date of payment.

The Bonus of stock will be given with the last payment.

Scrip will be issued in exchange for Trust Company's receipts, and when all the installments have been paid this scrip will be exchanged for Coupon Bonds, engraved to meet all the requirements of the New York, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

The right is reserved to reject any application, and to close the subscription list earlier than the date named, or to allot a smaller amount of Bonds than may be applied for.

The Trust Mortgage and Bonds have been prepared and approved by the Counsel of the Company, and of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, and copies of the same may be seen and application forms obtained at the offices of the Company, 88 Commercial Bank Building, Chicago; The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago; The Suffolk Trust Company, Exchange Building, Boston; and The Holland Trust Company of 33 Nassau Street, New York.

OFFICERS.

J. FOSTER RHODES, Chicago, President.
CHAS. L. ARNOLD, Chicago, Vice President.
C. N. McLAUGHLIN, Memphis, Tenn., General Manager.
C. E. SHELDON, Owatonna, Minn., Secretary.
J. DOBSON GOOD, New York, Auditor.
HOLMES HOGE, First National Bank, Chicago, Treasurer.
COUNSEL: ABRAM M. PENCE, Chicago; BALDWIN & BLACKMAR, New York; McCALL & SANGER, Boston.

BONDS FOR SALE.
$250,000

30-Year 5 per cent Street and Sewer Bonds of the City of Chattanooga, Tenn. Sealed bids will be received by me until Thursday, July 2, 1891, at 3 o'clock p. m., for $250,000 in the bonds of the City of CHATTANOOGA, TENN., dated April 15, 1891, running thirty years, bearing interest at 5 per cent, payable semi-annually. Principal and interest payable at the Third National Bank in New York City.

Denomination of bonds $1,000.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CITY:

Bonded indebtedness, total.....$ 681,000
Floating indebtedness..... Nothing
Tax duplicate for 1891, about..... 16,500,000

Proceeds of these bonds set aside for the building of streets and sewers.

Indorse proposals as follows:

"PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 STREET AND SEWER BONDS."

A certified check of $1,000, payable to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chattanooga, Tenn., must accompany each bid. The right reserved to reject any or all bids.

Accrued interest to be added to each bid.

I. B. MERRIAM, Mayor.
Attest: T. F. STEWART, City Auditor.
Chattanooga, Tenn., June 2, 1891.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Improved Property
at Low Rates of Interest.
A. LOEB & BRO.,
120 La Salle-st.

INTEREST ON
CITY OF CHICAGO BONDS.

City of Chicago Coupons, including Town of Lake, Hyde Park, and Lake View, due July 1st, 1891, will be paid on presentation at the office of the City Treasurer up to and including the 27th inst.

Coupons not so presented will be payable at the American Exchange National Bank, New York City.

H. N. MAY, City Comptroller.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent.
Special attention to making
BUILDING LOANS.
Baird & Bradley, 90 La Salle-st.

For Sale—First Mortgages
On Improved City Real Estate paying 6% and 7%, in sums of $1,500 and upwards.
Inspection Invited.
HENRY C. HACKNEY,
115 Dearborn-st., Room 108.

CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL,
Financial Brokers and Dealers in Commercial Paper, National Bank Stocks, Bonds, and other Investment Securities. Members Chicago Stock Exchange. Local Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Send for list of offerings. Correspondence solicited.
Room 120, 115 DEARBORN STREET.

Carette—$5,500 cash buys 110 shares of Russell Street Carette stock. Par value, $11,000; our price, to an immediate customer, is $5,500 cash—just half price. A big bargain. SCOTT & GAGE, 46 Clark-st., Chicago.

Stocks and Bonds
Bought and sold on commission in
New York Stock Exchange,
Chicago Stock Exchange,
Boston Stock Exchange.
Private Wires to New York and Boston.
EDWARD L. BREWSTER & CO.,
Cor. Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE.

We offer, secured on choice city improved real estate:

$2,500—5 years.....6%
4,500—5 years.....6½%
5,600—5 years.....6½%
7,000—5 years.....6%
$ 11,000—5 years.....6½%
25,000—5 years.....6%
35,000—5 years.....6%
150,000—5 years.....6%

SNOW & DICKINSON
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN.
5, 5½, and 6%
In large and small amounts. No delay.
Building Loans a specialty.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 LA SALLE-ST.

LOANS MADE
On Chicago Real Estate at lowest rates of interest. Building Loans on favorable terms. Exceptional facilities. Exceptional privileges for prepayment.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
59 Dearborn-st.

Manufacturing Property, with Railroad & Water Facilities, For Sale or Lease.
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 21.	June 15.
New York	$ 67,107,783	$ 70,624,485
Boston	13,954,148	14,975,330
Chicago	13,625,000	14,216,000
Philadelphia	8,854,450	8,775,138
St. Louis	3,490,966	3,691,418
Baltimore	2,444,187	2,756,658
New Orleans	1,333,703	999,781

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 75@80c premium; Boston, 10c discount; St. Louis, 90c premium.

The mercantile demand for funds is improving somewhat. This is shown both in the applications for discounts at the banks and in a rather more free supply of commercial paper. The market is fairly firm in the matter of time loans. The actual supply of money on hand is a long way ahead of the present demand, and it naturally follows that call loans are to be had with much ease and at rates to about suit the borrowers. There seems to be any quantity of call money at 5 per cent, and it is possible to get it for less than that. Time loans, however, are being held pretty firmly to 6 per cent.

There was an engagement of $600,000 of gold for export yesterday. The reports from New York said the exchange market there was decidedly firm, particularly for Continental exchange, and that there seemed to be a good prospect for further shipments of gold this week. The news came by cable that the Bank of England had reduced its price for American gold once more. If this is true it brings the price below par. It is hard to account for such an action, for it is hardly conceivable that the bank has accumulated so much more gold than it wants that it would put the price below par in order to prevent any more coming in. It is generally admitted that the needs of England are satisfied and the present demand for gold is for the continent. Sterling rates here were unchanged. Quotations were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	486½	489
Actual	485¾	488¾
Documentary	484¼@484½	487

There was a fairly active market at the Stock Exchange on the basis of the lower quotations established at the close of last week. At the opening of the market it was apparent that there were a good many buying orders, and for a few moments it looked as if the market would rally from the low point it touched Saturday. The opportunity of a generally weak market was seized to make a bear attack on Street Cable Car stock, and the attack was so vigorous that it carried demoralization to the rest of the market. May 13 about 1,000 shares of Street Cable Car stock was put out, seller 60. This was generally recognized as short stock, and it has been followed from time to time by more. The sellers of this short stock have not had an opportunity to cover it at a profit, and they yesterday took the chances of depressing the market still further by more sales of seller 60 stock. The last previous sale was made at 29½. Yesterday stock was offered down to 25, seller 60, before it found a taker. After some sales at that price it rallied, and at the close of the session there was a bid on the floor of 27½ per 1,000 shares. The regular dividend is expected next month, and it is said positively that it will be declared. There was bid ¾ of 1 per cent for that dividend yesterday. The public came in with some orders for West Side, but the weight of the stock offering was too much for the market. From an opening at 128 the stock declined to 127, and closed at 127¼. There were no sales at the second call. Calumet Dock, the stock that was the means of precipitating the present break, is quiet now, but continued to sell yesterday at the lowest point it has touched. There was a little movement in gas bonds, but nothing specially noteworthy. The list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

225 C. & C. C. & Dk. Co. 69¼	25 W. Chi. St. R. R. Co. 128
25 do. 69	100 do. 127¾
100 do b 60. 69	400 do. 128
20 Cent. Un. Tel. Co. 55	100 do. 127¾
50 Chi. P. & P. Co. 48¾	200 do. 127½
6 do. 49	150 do. 127½
27 Chi. City Ry. Co. 315	200 do. 127¾
300 S. S. Car Line s 60. 25	100 do. 127
100 do s 60. 26	100 do. 127¼
200 do. 27	200 do b 60. 127½
100 do s 60. 27½	80 do. 127½
100 do s 60. 27¾	5 No. C. St. R. R. Co. —cash. 178½
100 do. 27¾	
200 do. 28	

BONDS.

1000 C. G. L. & C. Co. 5s 87¾	1000 Consumers Gas 5s —cash. 78¼
5000 do. 87½	

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

10 Ill Trust & Sav Bk. 580	100 D Match Co. Ill. 122
200 Chi Brew & M Co. 46¼	100 C & C & D Co. 69
30 Street's S C Line. 27¼	100 do. 69¼

BONDS.

$ 5000 Chi Aud Asn 5s. 101¼	$20000 C G L & C Co 5s. 87¼
15000 C G L & C Co 5s. 87¼	

The directors of the New York Biscuit company have declared the regular 2 per cent quarterly dividend. It will be payable July 1, to stock holders of record June 26. The transfer books are closed from June 27 to July 1.

The stockholders of the West Chicago Rapid Transit company propose to reduce the stock of the company from $6,000,000 to $45,000. The scheme seems to be practically dead, and this action is taken to relieve the people whose names are on the subscription books for the $6,000,000 of stock.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—The bank statement was forgotten today under the gold export fear. Another lot of $600,000 was taken for shipment and it was like a blow from a sandbag. Any one is free to do his own guessing on this market. The fact that the bank statement Saturday was so satisfactory was expected to give the market considerable of a lift today. But it not only opened dull, but with signs of positive weakness which were rather increased as the first hour wore on. It looked as if a determined effort was being made to keep it down in spite of the encouraging news. The Granger stocks in particular were subjected to a sharp raid on the statement that the crop prospects were less satisfactory than had been supposed. The street did not believe that any great damage had occurred over Sunday, but the bears needed a "Morgan" to work with, and so dressed up this very old one for temporary use. Most of the interest centered in silver during the first hour. It becomes more and more apparent that a strong combination is actively engaged in bulling silver. Heavy purchases were made by it this morning at the opening, and the price was advanced with a rush from 101, the closing price of Saturday, to 103¼ during the first half-hour today. From this it fell off ¾ on realization more than anything else.

Chicago Gas people are allowing their specialty to drift along easily, but assert that the benefits to be derived from the settlement will soon be shown. A dividend before the year is over, and on a larger scale than 4 per cent, is now looked upon as certain. Sugar preferred was active and higher by 1¼ this morning on small transactions, while the common stock improved by ½@¾. Exchange was again quoted higher at 487. This caused the renewal of the fear that more gold shipments might ensue, and this perhaps has more to do with the disappointing market than any other factor. The market became weaker after the first hour. It was known long before noon that more gold would be called for, and early in the afternoon Lazard Freres did take $600,000. There was nothing left for the market but to settle back. There can be no advance while this gold movement continues, is the idea held by the street. Holders of stocks began to peddle out some of those certificates as they became weary of carrying them with so little to hope for in the near future. It was currently reported that the gold taken today would be followed by four or five millions more before the week is over.

Besides the weakness and dullness there were no new features in the market up to 1 o'clock. Matters grew more lugubrious toward the close. Everything sold off from ½ to 3 points. North American came in as the heaviest loser, selling down from 14⅛ to 12. The street begins to believe there has been some juggling with the company's assets, and holders are certainly dissatisfied with its present condition. No more gold was taken, but the certainty that it will be before the week is out checked every bullish feeling.

Money on call easy, at 1½@2½ per cent; last loan 2; closing offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@7. Sterling exchange quiet but firm at 486 for 60-day bills and 488 for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 140,157 shares, including: Atchison, 10,941; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 11,080; Louisville and Nashville, 11,664; North American, 9,825; Northern Pacific preferred, 3,600; Reading, 4,800; St. Paul, 23,100; Union Pacific, 7,755.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Ju. 22.	Closing—Ju. 20.
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	50	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Atchison	10,941	32½	31¾	32	32⅜
American Sugar	3,460	83	81⅞	81⅞	82
Do pfd.	400	90	89½	90	
S. R. & P.	200	33⅛	33	33	33
Do pfd.	200	78½	78	78⅛	78⅛
C., B. & Q.	8,340	88⅜	87⅛	87⅜	88⅜
Canada So.	200	49	49	49	
Colo. Coal	100	35	35	35	35
C. & E. Ill.	300	65⅛	65	65	65
Do pfd.	240	92½	92½	92½	92
C. C. C. & St. L.	1,420	61⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	262	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	
Chicago Gas	11,525	54⅞	53⅞	54⅛	54½
D., L. & W.	11,080	137⅛	136	136⅛	136⅞
Del. & Hud.	137	129½	129½	129½	129½
Den. & Rio G.	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Do pfd.	500	51⅛	51	51	
Dists. & C. F. Co.	1,430	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
Erie	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
East Tenn. 2d pfd.	110	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Edison	50	100	100	100	101⅛
Gt. Nor. pfd.	300	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	
Illinois Cent.	269	94	94	94	
Jersey Cent.	900	110	109⅛	110	109⅛
Lake Shore	300	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	
Louisville & Nash.	11,650	73⅛	73	73⅛	74
Long Island	300	94	94	94	94
Lead Trust	1,774	18	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Linseed	100	34	34	34	
Missouri Pacific	3,110	69	67⅞	68⅞	69
M., L. S. & W. pfd.	300	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	
Michigan Cent.	100	90	90	90	
Manhattan	540	100¼	100	100¼	100
Mobile & Ohio	200	41	41	41	41
N. American Co.	9,705	14⅛	12	12⅛	14⅛
Northwestern	1,180	105⅛	104⅞	104⅞	105⅛
New England	2,370	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	35⅛
Northern Pacific	750	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24⅞
Do pfd.	3,300	67⅛	66⅞	66⅞	67⅞
Nor. & W.	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
N. Y. Cent.	200	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
N. Y. Sus. & W.	150	7⅛	7	7	7
N. Cordage	225	101⅞	101⅞	101	101⅞
Do pfd.	345	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	104
Ogn. S. Line	100	24	24	24	26
O. Ry. & Nav.	16	69	69	69	
Ont. & W.	550	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛
Pacific Mail	400	36	35⅛	35⅛	
Peo., D. & E.	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Reading	4,700	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	
Rich. Term'l.	1,145	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Rock Island	4,430	72⅛	71	71⅛	72⅛
St. Paul	23,540	63⅛	62⅞	63⅛	64⅛
So. Pacific	450	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	33⅛
Silver B.	738,000	103⅛	101⅛	102⅛	101
Texas Pacific	650	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Tenn Coal	400	33	33	33	
Union Pacific	7,555	44⅛	43⅞	44	44⅛
W. & L. E.	600	35	35	35	35
Do pfd.	1,045	75⅛	74⅞	74⅞	75⅛
Wabash pfd.	1,225	23	22⅛	22⅛	23⅛
Western Union	991	80⅛	79⅞	80	80⅛

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams.....146	Fargo.....141
American.....113	United States.....54

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.....117¼	U. S. 4½s, reg.....100
U. S. 4s, coup.....118¼	U. S. 4½s, coup.....100

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

5000 A C Oil 8s.....94	6000 MK&T 1st.....76
1000 AmD&I 5s.....108¼	15000 Mob&O g m..65¼@66
2000 NC cn is.....100¼	5000 NC&SL 1st.....126¼
7000 SC 6s non f.....2½	2000 NYC&SL 4s.....89¼
36000 Atch inc.....47@47¼	1000 NP 1st cp.....116¼
1000 CS 2d.....78	54000 NP con 5s.....79@79¼
1000 CNJ gm.....110¼	3000 N W 5s.....93¼
1000 CRIF&N 6s.....88	33000 Or Imp 1st.....99@99¼
5000 C&O con 5s.....95	1000 NYLE&Wnew 2cn 97
1000 CO&SW mtg.....105¼	2000 NW cn rg gd bds.
1000 CB&Q deb 5s.....99	120¼@120¼
3000 C&A s f. 1st.....119¼	5000 OR&N 1st.....108
1000 CRI&P 5s cp.....98¼	10000 OSL 6s.....102
2000 CStL&P 1st.....100	13000 P of Mo 2d..103¼@103¼
1000 CCC&I 1st.....117	2000 P&R 2d pfd.....37
3000 D&RG 4s.....81¼	9000 RT ctr 5s.....65
3000 EL&BS 6s.....88¼	10000 RioGW 1st.....76¼
1000 Flint 6s.....117¼	3000 RW&O con.108¼@108¼
5000 FtW&D 1st.....99¼	2000 SPM&M 1st Mc 6s..
3000 GH&SA 2d.....95	114¼@115
2000 GR&I 5s.....84	5000 SL-SW 1st.....67¼
1000 Ill C cp-SD.....108¼	4000 SLKC&N-RE&RT.
4000 Iowa Cen 1st.....83	106@106¼
10000 KPa 1st.....107	6000 T P 1st 5s.....87¼
3000 L&N un gd 4s.....79¼	1000 TAA&C 1st 6sgtd..83
1000 L&N g m 6s.....112¼	1000 TP 2d inc.....31¼
15000 LacGs 1st.....73@73¼	1000 TexP 1st.....87¼
2000 M Cent 5s-1931 rg.119¼	10000 Wab 1st.....97¼
1000 ML&T 1st.....117	10000 WNY&P 2d.....28
5000 MLS&W ex 5s.....98¼	2000 Wab 2d.....74¼
3000 M&SP 1st-W&MD.101¼	14000 W S gtd 4s...102@102¼
2000 M&SP 1-C&PW 5s.105¼	11000 WS 4s reg.....100

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

2000 NC con 4s.....100	1000 NP con 5s.....79¼
4000 AlaC 1st.....116	9000 OrImp cn 5s.....65¼
2000 C&O-RAD 2d cn. 67¼	1000 Or Im 1st.....99¼
3000 C&NP 1st.....80¼	5000 OR&N 1st.....108
5000 D&RG 4s.....81¼	5000 OSL 6s.....101¼
2000 M&O gm.....65¼	2000 P&R gm is.....78¼
10000 NYLE&Wnw 2cn.	3000 SL-SW 1st.....67
97@97¼	1000 UnPa 1st of 1896..118¼
1000 NP 1st cp.....116¼	5000 WNY&P 1st.....99¼

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 22.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	300	32⅛	32⅛	31⅞	32
Am. Sugar	1,300	82	83	81⅞	81⅞
Do pfd.	35	89⅞	90	89	90
Bell Telephone	205	202	202	200⅛	201
Chicago Junc., pfd.	100	79	79	79	79
C., B. & Q.	1,800	88⅞	88⅞	87⅞	87⅞
Mex. Tel	300	127⅛	127⅛	125	125
Mex. Cent.	3,045	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Ore. Short Line	220	25	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛
T.-H. do Ser. D.	100	7 1-16	7 1-16	7 1-16	7 1-16
Union Pacific	570	44⅛	44⅛	43⅞	44

Bond sales and quotations:

22000 Atch inc.....47@47¼	11000 Eastern 6s.....122
3000 Ft. S. H. & M. 6s..105	5000 Mex Cen 4s.....72
18000 C. B. & Q. con. 5s.102¼	4000 C. & W. M. 5s.....93¼

Money at the clearing-house is 2½ per cent, call loans are 3@4 per cent, and time paper is 5@7 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 22.—The market closed unsettled and fractionally lower. Pennsylvania, 50@50¼; Reading, 15⅛@15¼; Reading gen. 4s, 78¼@78⅛; do 1st pfd, 58¼ asked; do 2d pfd, 31.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 22—4 p. m.—Closing—Consols, money, 95 1-16; do account, 95¼; U. S. bonds, 4s, 120; do 4½s, 102; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 31¼; Canadian Pacific, 81¼; Erie, 20¼; do seconds, 99½; Illinois Central, 96; Mexican ordinary, 38¼; St. Paul, common, 66; Reading, 16. Bar silver, 45⅛d per ounce. Money ½@¾ per cent. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balances today 180,000 pounds.

PARIS, June 22.—Three per cent rentes 95f 17½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Mining quotations: Alice $1.60; Amador, $1.00; Aspen, $2.00; Crown Point, $1.40; Consolidated California and Virginia, $8.50; Deadwood, $1.30; Eureka Consolidated, $3.50; Hale & Norcross, $2.00; Homestake, $10.00; Horn Silver, $3.35; Iron Silver, $1.00; Mexican, $2.50; Diablo, $2.25; Ontario, $38.00; Ophir, $4.00; Plymouth, $2.75; Savage, $1.60; Sierra Nevada, $1.90.

BOSTON, Mass., June 22.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $3.50; Atlantic, $16.00; Boston and Montana, $45.00; Calumet and Hecla, $255.00; Franklin, $18.50; Huron, $2.25; Kearsarge, $13.50; Osceola, $39.25; Quincy, $1.10; Santa Fe Copper, 50c; Tamarack, $1.60; Consolidated Mining, $15.50; Butte and Boston Copper, $15.75.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 60c; Bulwer, 40c; Best and Belcher, $2.55; Bodie Consolidated, 80c; Chollar, $2.10; Consolidated California and Virginia, $7.12½; Crown Point, $1.35; Gould & Curry, $1.35; Hale & Norcross, $1.80; Mexican, $2.20; Mono, 40c; Navajo, 35c; Ophir, $3.50; Potosi, $3.90; Savage, $1.60; Sierra Nevada, $2.00; Union Consolidated, $2.00; Utah, 65c; Yellow Jacket, $1.80; Commonwealth, 75c; Nevada Queen, 25c; Belle Isle, 85c; New Belle Isle, 60c; New Commonwealth, 60c.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday. The weather reports were, as a rule, against the price, but these were in a measure counteracted by the facts presented by the figures showing the movement of grain. The indications for today are fair weather through the West and Northwest. The feeling after the close was easy. Puts on July wheat sold at 93⅜c. Calls on July wheat were 96c early and 95⅞c later. Puts on July corn sold after the close at 54⅞c and calls at 56½c, after having sold at 56⅜c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 200 cars; corn, 510 cars; oats, 236 cars; and 20,000 hogs.

A number of reports were received from Kansas yesterday relating to damage to corn by the late heavy rains.

The receipts of flaxseed were the largest for many weeks, including 69 cars, in addition to 5 cars billed through. This was said to be old seed left over after sowing was completed in the Northwest, and it naturally acted as a bear feature in the already depressed market. Oil was quoted steady at the recent decline to 47c for raw in car-lots.

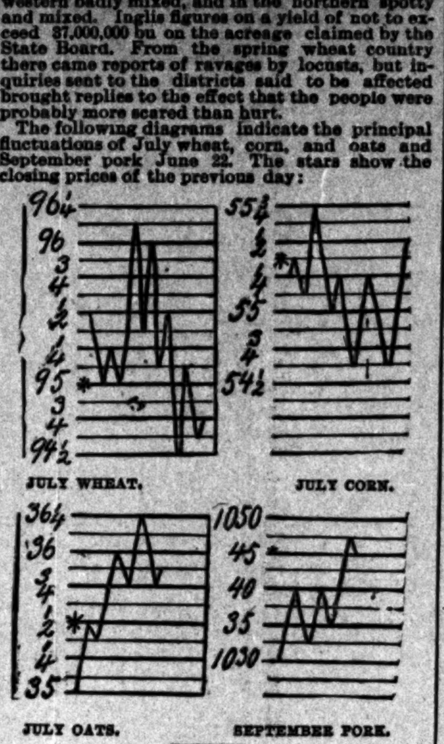
The exports of wheat from India last week were 1,380,000 bu, of which 220,000 bu were to the United Kingdom. The total shipments since April 1 were 14,000,000 bu, of which 5,900,000 bu were to the United Kingdom. The total exports for the corresponding period during the previous year were 6,200,000 bu, of which 4,200,000 bu went to the United Kingdom.

The newly-built oats pit was "no go." The crowd gave it a trial at the opening, but soon deserted it for the old-time position on the floor between the wheat and corn pits. There is such a close relationship between the corn and the oats markets, taking one year with another, that principals want their brokers in "both places at once," as near as possible, and it is believed that it will be difficult for adherents of the new pit, chiefly brokers, to carry the oats crowd to that part of the floor.

The visible supply figures showing a decrease in wheat of 844,000 bu were something of a disappointment to many of the traders, as 1,000,000 seemed to be expected. The decrease of over 800,000 bu, however, is a good one under the circumstances. Last year, during the corresponding week, the figures showed a decrease of 479,000 bu. The movement of wheat from the seaboard was unusually large, the decrease at New York being 440,000 bu in spite of the large shipments to that point during the week. The stock of No. 2 red in New York is barely 250,000 bu. The wheat of all grades in Chicago elevators Saturday night aggregated 2,700,000 bu, of which about 1,400,000 bu is contract grade. It is the light stock of contract wheat at this point that makes the July shorts, of whom there are still quite a number, rather uncertain as to the future.

While about all of the telegrams received relating to the weather through the great West were favorable to the crop, there were a number of advices as to the condition and quality of the new wheat that were strongly bullish, though of course discredited as the attempts of misguided bulls to influence the market. One of these was from a receiving house at Toledo to Schwartz-Dupee. It stated that samples of the wheat from one of the best growing districts in Ohio had been sent in as a fair illustration of what about 15 per cent of the standing grain is like. It was so soft as to be wholly worthless. There were reports from Indiana that large districts which expected to harvest a good No. 2 soft wheat found, where harvesting had been done, that it was only fair No. 3 soft. Kansas reports were to the effect that the wheat was not hard and firm, as it should be, but soft and worthless in the large districts in the center of the State. In the eastern and southern counties the wheat is fair to excellent; in the western badly mixed, and in the northern spotty and mixed. Inglis figures on a yield of not to exceed 37,000,000 bu on the acreage claimed by the State Board. From the spring wheat country there came reports of ravages by locusts, but inquiries sent to the districts said to be affected brought replies to the effect that the people were probably more scared than hurt.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of July wheat, corn, and oats and September pork June 22. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



THE MARKETS.

The early feeling in wheat was unsettled and nervous. There is still quite a large short interest in July, and the fact that the local stocks are not much over 1,000,000 bu of contract wheat was enough to make some of the traders fear manipulation and anxious to get out of that month. Large purchases early opened the market about ½c over the close of Saturday, but after the pressure was removed the market eased off to 95c for July. Later, on the reported engagement of forty boatloads of wheat for export at New York, there was an advance of 1⅛c, but when the report came that the purchase was to close a short sale the market began to break, the easy feeling being helped by the fact that the visible supply, which was expected to show a decrease of 1,000,000 bu or over, showed but 844,000 bu. There was no encouragement in the cables and little or no stock was taken in the stories of damage to the winter wheat by the late heavy rains in the Southwest. The local traders generally bought July where they were short and sold December. That tended to make the deferred delivery weak, but while at its weakest Pardridge bought liberally and checked the decline. Kauffman, the St. Louis bear, covered about the last of his short wheat yesterday, and his buying of July was the heaviest of the session. The local receipts were moderate, 75 cars, and the out inspection 140,000 bu. Northwestern receipts were large, there being 335 cars at the two points against 186 on the corresponding day a year ago. Receipts at principal points aggregate 730,000 bu and the shipments 747,000 bu. New York reported 4 loads for export and the export clearances from the principal Atlantic ports were equal to 380,000 bu wheat. Local charters were for 213,000 bu. The cash market was quiet but firm. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 98c for No. 2 red and 98¼c for No. 2 spring. Round lots of No. 2 red were quotable at about 4@5c over July. Free on board lots of No. 3 red winter sold at 96@99c, No. 2 do at 98½c@$1.00, and No. 3 spring at 92@98c. Total cash sales about 84 cars and 15,000 bu.

With the cables firm and the local clique liberal buyers of corn, the early feeling was quite strong, but as the offerings increased at the advance the market soon eased off and the decline in wheat added to the weakness. The receipts were under the estimates, and the estimates for today were only moderate. This, with a fair decrease in the visible and a moderate cash demand, resulted in a reaction late in the session, and at the close July showed a slight improvement over the latest price of Saturday. The local out-inspection was 177,000 bu, and charters were reported for 175,000 bu. The decrease in the visible supply for the week was 584,000 bu. The export clearances were 123,000 bu. Receipts at principal points footed up 577,000 bu and the shipments 417,000 bu. There was a fair demand in the cash market, with moderate offerings at a decline of about 1c as compared with Saturday's prices. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 57½@58½c for No. 2, 58⅜@59½c for No. 2 yellow, 61½c for No. 2 white, 56⅜@57½c for No. 3, 59½c for No. 3 white, and 58¼@58½c for No. 4 white. Free on board lots of No. 4 mixed sold at 55¼@56c, No. 3 mixed at 57¾@58½c, and No. 2 white at 62c. Through billed No. 3 and No. 3 yellow sold at 56@57c.

Oats were unsettled, with new crop deliveries weak, while July and cash ruled stronger after an easy opening. Lamson bought a liberal quantity, and it was believed there were some scattered shorts in the market for next month's delivery, which closed at ⅜c net advance. There was a good decrease in the visible and local stocks, and the estimate for today was rather small to moderate, and cash lots were in good demand at advancing figures. July ranged at 35@36¼c and closed at 35⅞c. August sold at 31⅛@31½c and September at 30@30⅛c, resting at 30⅛c. No. 2 white sold in store at 39¼@41c. Free on board lots of No. 3 mixed sold at 35@38c, do white at 37¼@39c, and No. 2 mixed at 37@59c. Year lots sold sparingly at 30c and May at 33⅛c.

Rye was easier, with rather less doing, there being next to nothing on the cash market. There was some inquiry for new crop deliveries, but only at lower prices, and August and September both sold off ½c, to 65c. Next month was offered at 67½c and June held at about 80c, though no buyers appeared at anything like that. No. 2 in store was said to be salable at about 76c and samples went at 76@78c. Barley attracted no particular attention. Sample offerings were insignificant, with no regular demand at the hands of buyers. Broken lots sold at 50@55c and good No. 3 was about 60c. Futures were neglected, with September nominally 70c.

As the hog market was quite weak early under the influence of liberal receipts there was considerable pressure in the speculative provision market and first sales were at considerably lower than the close of the previous day. Later there was a fair inquiry from shorts, and as some of the packers were liberal buyers offerings became scarce and there was a sharp advance, the market closing at almost the highest point of the day for pork. Armour, Ryan, and the Anglo-American Packing company led the buying, while Cudahy and the Cudahy Packing company, Ream, Roloson, Rogan, and Steever were prominent on the selling side. Foreign advices were easy, while domestic markets were weak. The trade is paying more attention to September contracts and less to July. Cash regular pork was quoted at $10.00@10.12½. September lard opened at $6.37½, sold at $6.32½@6.40, and closed at $6.37½@6.40, July being $6.15, and cash $6.10@6.12½. September ribs opened at $6.10, sold at $5.07½@6.15, and closed at $6.15, July being $5.92½ sellers, and cash $5.80@5.90. Cash sales included 150,000 lbs green hams at 8¾@8⅞c; 300 tcs sweet pickled picnic hams at 6c, and 180 brls beef hams at $17.60.

There was no noticeable improvement in the flour market, the only business being a few carloads on local account. Foreigners exhibit little or no interest in it.

Millstuffs were quiet and about steady. Bran sold at $13.50@14.25, middlings at $16.50@20.00, and wheat screenings at $8.00.

Flaxseed closed fully 1c lower on cash account, while futures showed weakness all along the line. The receipts and offerings were large and the demand tame. Opening steady at $1.07, No. 1 declined to $1.06 on track, with that paid for June and July deliveries. September sold off ¼c, to $1.07¼, and closed heavy at that. Timothy seed was steady but intensely dull. The cash offerings were meager, and futures received little attention. September sold sparingly at $1.36, and prime was quotable at $1.27, with some exchanges at that difference. Clover was inanimate.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
June	$ 96⅛	$ ....@	$ 96⅛
July	94⅞	94⅛@ 96⅛	94⅞
December	92⅛	91⅛@ 92⅞	91⅞
CORN.			
June	$ 58⅛	$ 57⅛@ 58⅛	$ 57⅞
July	55⅛	54⅞@ 55⅞	55⅛
September	52⅛	51⅛@ 52⅛	51⅞
OATS.			
July	$ 35⅛	$ 35 @ 36⅛	$ 35⅞
September	30⅛	30⅛@ 30⅞	30⅛
MESS PORK.			
July	$10.20	$10.05 @10.20	$10.20
*September	10.45	10.30 @10.47½	10.45
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
July	$ 6.20	$ 6.10 @ 6.15	$ 6.15
September	6.42½	6.32½@ 6.40	6.37½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
July	$ 5.97½	$ 5.85 @ 5.92½	$ 5.92½
September	6.20	6.07½@ 6.15	6.15

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	July.	August.	September.
No. 2 wheat	$ 85⅛	$ 85⅛	$ 86⅛
No. 2 corn	34⅛	35⅛	35⅛
No. 2 oats	28⅛	27⅛	26⅛
Mess pork	12.65	.....	12.35
Lard	5.87½	.....	6.10
Short ribs	5.07½	.....	5.27½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Saturday by carloads:

	Cont'rct grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	*36	10	3	49
Spring wheat	1	17	2	20
Corn	249	112	30	391
Oats	89	72		161
Rye	2	2		4
Barley		1	1	2
Total	383	214	36	633

*Included were 19 cars Turkish, which will not pass on contract.

Inspected out: 140,829 bu wheat, 176,916 bu corn, and 26,185 bu oats. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 200 cars wheat, 510 cars corn, 236 cars oats, and 20,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Saturday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1891.	RECEIPTS. 1890.	SHIPMENTS. 1891.	SHIPMENTS. 1890.
Flour, brls	10,050	8,566	14,300	10,807
Wheat, bu	47,303	11,765	280,839	5,526
Corn, bu	283,328	770,127	275,283	556,187
Oats, bu	183,051	351,603	91,752	223,173
Rye, bu	750	8,602	1,132	7,081
Barley, bu		4,916	100	1,176
Timothy seed, lbs	6,770		4,200	
Clover-seed, lbs		186,900	4,000	5,088
Other seed, lbs	21,800		31,400	
Flaxseed, bu	15,600	10,300	4,800	4,088
Broom-corn, lbs			19,876	6,673
Cheese, lbs	251,402	804,146	56,650	145,410
Butter, lbs	594,600	841,107	676,980	872,118
Hides, lbs	277,761	171,263	301,040	270,360
Wool, lbs	224,570	108,475	181,827	262,904

Lake freights were ⅛@¼c higher at 1⅛c for wheat and 1⅛c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were reported for 212,000 bu wheat, 175,000 bu corn, 47,000 bu oats, and 17,000 bu flaxseed.

The following were the stocks of grain in store in this city at the close of the dates named:

	June 20, 1891.	June 13, 1891.	June 6, 1891.	June 21, 1890.
Wheat, bu	1,760,382	2,180,680	2,998,655	4,720,969
Corn, bu	1,076,797	1,103,046	2,014,710	6,518,447
Oats, bu	1,098,978	1,328,696	1,277,452	1,232,894
Rye, bu	164,955	161,120	181,226	333,918
Barley, bu	832	832	3,126	20,589
Total	4,101,944	4,724,354	6,475,169	12,826,817

These figures show a decrease during the week of 370,278 bu wheat, 26,249 bu corn, and 229,718 bu oats, and an increase of 3,835 bu rye.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain:

	June 20, 1891.	June 13, 1891.	June 6, 1891.	June 21, 1890.
Wheat, bu	14,657,039	15,501,289	16,477,277	21,097,941
Corn, bu	4,279,898	4,956,109	5,606,615	15,620,383
Oats, bu	4,008,023	4,262,385	4,549,381	4,904,361
Rye, bu	253,112	294,754	304,390	68,340
Barley, bu	124,606	112,487	144,111	478,589

These figures show a decrease during the week of 844,250 bu wheat, 576,211 bu corn, 254,362 bu oats, and 41,642 bu rye, and an increase of 12,119 bu barley. For the corresponding week one year ago wheat decreased 474,674 bu.

GENERAL MARKETS.

While there was a large aggregate trade in the street produce markets no especial activity was noted, with prices much as at the close of last week. Butter was practically steady and cheese easy at the recent slight decline, the make showing a constant increase. Eggs were quiet, and potatoes and green vegetables plentiful. Offerings of fruit included large quantities of strawberries which were so soft as to be practically unsalable; choice lots sold well. New apples were poor in quality and dull. Pig-lead was dull at $4.25@4.35.

The following revised quotations are for merchantable goods at wholesale, and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 17@17½c; fine, 16@16½c; fair to good, 14½@15½c; fancy dairies, 14@15c; medium to good, 13½@14c; roll butter, 10@11c; packing stock, fresh, 10½@11½c.

BUTTERINE—Dairy, solid, 12c; extra dairy, 13½c; fancy creamery, 16½c; rolls and prints, ½c additional.

CHEESE—New make, full cream flats, 8c per lb; do young Americas, 8½@8¾c; cheddars, 7¾@8c; skim cheese, 6@8c; low grade and sour cheese, 3@5c; brick cheese, 9@9½c; imitation Swiss, 12@14c.

EGGS—14½@15c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Good to choice apples, $5.00@6.00 per brl. and common stock, $3.50@4.75; bananas, $1.50@2.50 per bunch; Messina lemons, $4.00@6.00 per case; California Riverside oranges, $3.50@4.50; strawberries, 60c@$1.50 per case of 16 qts; cherries, $1.00@1.50 per case of 24 qts; gooseberries, $1.25@1.75 per case of 24 qts; raspberries, red, 75c@$1.50 per 24 pints; do, black, 75c@$1.25; pineapples, $1.25@2.50 per doz. California fruits—Apricots, $2.00@2.25 per case of 20 lbs; peaches, $1.50@2.50 per do; cherries, $1.00@1.75 per case of 10 lbs.

HAY—There was a fair demand for the better grades, with poor lots dull. Sales were: On track, 2 cars No. 1 timothy at $13.00@13.25; 12 cars upland prairie at $7.50@11.50. Receipts, 445 tons; shipments, 44 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 5¼c; No. 2 do, 4@4¼c; No. 1 calf skins, 7c.

POTATOES—Fair to choice old Burbanks, $1.10@1.20 per bu; Rose and Beauty of Hebron, $1.00@1.10; mixed lots, $1.00@1.25; California 2-bu sacks, $2.40@2.60.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 9½@10½c per lb; roosters, 5@6c; spring chickens, 20@22c; hen turkeys, 8½@9c; ducks, 8@8½c; full-feathered geese, $4.00@5.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—New onions, $3.50@4.00 per brl; asparagus, 50c@$1.00 per one-third bu; celery, 40@50c per doz; cucumbers, 40@50c; green onions, 5@10c per doz; lettuce, 10@15c per doz; cabbages, $1.00@1.50 per crate; pie-plant, ½@1c per lb; radishes, 10@15c per doz; green peas, 75c@$1.00 per bu; string beans, 75c@$1.00 per bu; tomatoes, $1.00@1.50 per case of 4 baskets.

WHISKY—Steady on a basis of $1.16.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Date	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep
Receipts—				
Monday, June 22	12,000	900	38,000	5,000
Total last week	65,486	8,220	130,125	36,546
Previous week	46,852	6,008	125,399	37,030
Same week 1890	67,764	5,890	155,594	37,734
Shipments—				
Monday, June 22	2,500	.....	12,000	2,000
Total last week	17,829	1,410	46,880	10,569
Previous week	13,895	1,835	56,079	11,181
Same week 1890	19,990	2,822	36,681	19,366

Estimated receipts Tuesday: 22,000 hogs, 7,000 cattle, 4,000 sheep, against 24,000 hogs, 7,000 cattle, and 6,000 sheep a year ago. Receipts corresponding day last week 16,500 hogs, 10,300 cattle, and 8,600 sheep.

CATTLE—The quality of natives was not good, and the choice kinds, both heavy and light, sold at about 10c advance. Coarse half-fat and all kinds of common cattle coming in competition with the better grades of range cattle sold unevenly lower. Quotations:

Prime to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs	$6.20@6.35
Good to fancy steers, 1,300@1,700 lbs	5.40@6.10
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,300 lbs	4.50@5.40
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,300 lbs	4.00@4.85
Fancy native cows and heifers	3.35@4.10
Good to choice cows and heifers	2.60@3.10
Inferior to fair cows and heifers	1.25@2.70
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	2.10@3.60
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs	3.60@4.00
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.50@4.75
"Fed" Texas steers, 950@1,200 lbs	3.30@4.60
Grass Texas steers	2.25@3.40

HOGS—The big receipts surprised everybody and were 10,000 more than generally expected. The consequence, of course, was that buyers made quite a raid on prices. Early bids were 10@15c lower than Saturday's average. When the trading really commenced it was at an average decline of 10c, but the market for good to choice hogs became more active, and late sales of good hogs were about 5@10c lower. Mixed hogs sold at $4.15@4.55; bulk at $4.40@4.50; heavy, $4.10@4.57½, largely at $4.45@4.50; light mixed, $4.15@4.35; assorted light, $4.45@4.60. Pigs, $3.50@4.25. Nine packers bought 19,500 hogs, shippers took 12,000, and about 9,000 were carried over.

SHEEP—Market fairly active and steady. Native sheep, inferior to fair, $3.20@4.00; medium to good, $4.50@5.00; fed Westerns, 96@104 lbs, $4.65@4.90; choice 91-lb. Texans sold at $4.75; lambs, $5.50@6.40.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, June 22.—BEEVES—Receipts, 4,226 head, including 78 cars for sale. Market steady; native steers, $4.75@6.30; Texans, $3.15@4.75; bulls and cows, $2.60@4.25; dressed beef, 8¾@9½c. Calves—Receipts, 2,627 head. Market ½c higher. Veals, $5.00@6.60; buttermilk calves, $2.00@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 9,813 head. Sheep firm; lambs ¼c higher; sheep, $4.50@5.75; lambs, $5.50@8.00; dressed mutton firm; 9@10½c; dressed lambs steady; 10½@12c.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,012 head consigned direct; nominally steady; $4.30@5.25.

Kansas City, Mo., June 22.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,620; shipments, 2,200. Market for best natives strong, Texans steady, common dull and 10@20c lower; steers, $3.50@6.00; cows, $1.50@4.25; stockers and feeders, $2.20@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,410; shipments, 1,880. Market 5@10c lower; bulk, $4.25@4.35; all grades, $3.75@4.45.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,260. No shipments. Market steady.

St. Louis, Mo., June 22.—CATTLE—Receipts, 7,100; shipments, 2,400. Market lower; good to choice native steers, $4.70@5.75; fair to good, $3.50@4.90; Texans and Indian steers, $2.40@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,800; shipments, 1,000. Market opened lower, closed strong; fair to choice heavy, $4.50@4.57½; mixed grades, $4.10@4.50; light fair to best, $4.35@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,700; shipments, 700; market firm; fair to fancy, $3.30@5.00.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, June 22—3:45 p. m.—Close—PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand improving; prices unchanged. Lard—Demand poor; spot and June, 32s, dull; July and August, 32s 6d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat and flour in poor demand; prices unchanged. Corn—Demand fair; spot and June, 5s 7¼d, firm; July and August, 5s 7d, steady. Receipts—Wheat last week from Atlantic ports, 19,200 qrs; Pacific ports, 18,000 qrs; other sources, 95,000 qrs; receipts of American corn, 12,000 qrs.

COTTON—Spot dull; middling, 4⅜d; sales, 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 6,900 American. Futures closed firm and higher. American, low middling clause, June, 4 24-64@4 25-64d; June and July, 4 24-64@4 25-64d; July and August, 4 26-64@4 27-64d; August and September, 4 31-64@4 32-64d; September and October, 4 35-64@4 36-64d; October and November, 4 39-64d buyers; November and December, 4 42-64d sellers; December and January, 4 44-64d value; January and February, 4 46-64d buyers.

London, June 22.—The *Mark Lane Express* in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: There has been a fall of 2s per qr in wheat. Prices in France have weakened the English market, in conjunction with fine weather. The average quotation in London and the provinces is 40s. The prices of all foreign wheats are in favor of buyers. The large shipments from Russia continue. Californian on the passage is held for 44s 9d. Corn is firmer. Barley is steady. Oats are weak. Peas are a trifle dearer. At today's market English wheats were 6d lower, making a decline of 1s on the week. Foreign wheats were neglected. Whites were down 6d and reds 1s. Flour was difficult to place, at a decline of 6d. The prices of corn were maintained. Beans were 6d cheaper. Peas and oats were 6d dearer.

New York, June 22.—[Special.]—COTTON—There was a fair business, and early in the day prices were 3 to 5 points higher, but a reaction followed, in which most of the improvement was lost. The close was barely steady after sales of 81,000 bales. Liverpool advanced 2 to 3 points, closing very steady after sales of 8,000 bales. The receipts at Bombay for the half week ending today were 14,000 bales against 9,000 for the same time last year. In New Orleans futures were 2 to 4 points higher early in the day, but reacted later on, and closed only about 1 point higher, with the tone quiet and steady after sales of 16,000 bales. Here on the spot the market was easy and the official quotation for middling uplands was 8⅝c. Sales of 432 bales for spinning, and last week, not before announced, 198 bales, for spinning and 1,103 for export. The Southern spot markets were generally quiet. Memphis was easy. Mobile declined ⅛c and Baltimore 1-16c. The exports from the ports comprised 3,950 bales to Great Britain and 1,050 to the continent. The receipts at the ports today were 3,163 bales, against 2,567 this day last week and 1,305 this day last year. The following is a summary of today's transactions:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.
June	Nothing.		
July	1,100	7.93	7.93
August	25,000	8.06	8.00
September	12,000	8.17	8.13
October	5,500	8.29	8.25
November	5,300	8.38	8.35
December	3,600	8.49	8.46
January	19,400	8.59	8.56
February	2,100	8.70	8.66
March	7,000	8.80	8.78
April	Nothing.		
May	Nothing.	9.02	8.98

WHEAT—Opened slightly higher, but lost the improvement and closed ⅛@⅜c lower. Exporters took three loads part No. 2 spring at 1½c over July, or about $1.05¼@1.05¾. No. 2 red was quoted at $1.08¾. Option sales, 2,800,000 bu.

CORN—Was stronger early in the day, but closed ⅛c lower for September, though July closed steady. Cash sales, 60,000 bu, including five loads for export; No. 2 mixed in elevator, 70¾c, and do afloat for August, 64c. Option sales, 400,000 bu.

OATS—Were at one time easier, but options closed ¼@½c higher. Cash sales, 80,000 bu, including No. 2 white at 44@44½c in elevator and 45@45⅛c afloat; July do at 43¾@43¾c; No. 3 do at 43c; No. 2 mixed at 41@41½c in elevator. Option sales, 400,000 bu.

COFFEE—Was 20 to 25 points higher on the general list, closing firm after sales of 44,000 bales. June sold at 16.50@16.55c, against 16.35c Saturday. July sold at 15.85@16.05c; August, 15.10@15.25c; September, 14.80@14.95c; October, 14.15c; November, 13.65c; December, 13.25@13.65c; March, 13.25c. Sixty points were paid to exchange 250 July for June and 115 points to exchange 4,000 December for September. The receipts at Rio were 4,000 bags and at Santos 1,000 bags. Rio Janeiro was steady at a decline of 50 reis on good seconds. Rio exchange declined 3-16d, to 18 1-16d. At Santos the market was quiet and 50 reis lower. Hamburg was ½ pfennig higher. Havre was at one time today 3½f higher for June, 2f for July, and 1f for August, September, October, November, and December, but closed at a partial loss of the advance in June and most other months, though still retaining a decided improvement for the day after sales of 48,000 bags. The American warehouse deliveries were only 2,917 bags on Saturday, making a total for the week, however, of 34,473 bags, against 36,203 bags the previous week. Spot Rio dull and nominally higher, quoted at 17½c for No. 7. No sales. Mild grades quiet and easy. Sales 2,000 mats interior Padang from May sale at 22c.

SUGAR—Raw in demand at 2 13-16c for 89 test muscovado and 3⅜c for 96 test centrifugals, with higher prices asked. No sales. Refined firm and moderately active.

Duluth, Minn., June 22.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Opened firm with buyers at Saturday's closing prices. During the first hour the market ruled strong and prices were nominally advanced ¼@½c per bu. Later prices were weaker. There was but little trading after noon and the market closed dull and easy with the early advance entirely lost. Practically at Saturday's prices, cash No. 1 hard had closed at $1.02¼, nominal; cash No. 1 Northern closed at 99½c; cash No. 2 Northern closed at 96c, nominal; June No. 1 hard closed at $1.03, nominal; and No. 1 Northern at $1.00 nominal; July No. 1 hard opened firm, with sellers at $1.04, and closed at that; July No. 1 Northern opened firm, ½c higher, at $1.01, and closed weak with sellers at $1.00¼; September No. 1 Northern closed at 90c (sellers); December No. 1 Northern closed at 91c (sellers). Cars on track, 106.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 28,084 bu; oats, 994 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 58,630 bu; oats, 9,922 bu.

Boston, Mass., June 22.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 18½@19c; fancy well-known marks higher; firsts and extra firsts, 15c; extra imitation creamery, 16c; factory choice, 14@15c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 19@20c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 15@18c; Eastern creamery, good to choice, 18@19c.

CHEESE—Northern full creams, choice, 9½@9¾c; twins, 9¾@10c; fair to good, 8@9c; Western extra, 8¾@9c; firsts, 8@8¾c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 17½c; fancy near-by stock higher, firsts, 17c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 17½c; Islands, 17c; Western extras, 17c; firsts, 16½c; Michigan choice, 17c; Nova Scotia firsts, 17c.

CORN—Easier to ship, with general prices lower. Chicago No. 2 yellow is quoted to ship at 69c and No. 3 yellow at 68¾c; high mixed, spot, 70c; steamer yellow, 70c; steamer, 65c; good no grade, 68c; with off lots, down, as to quality.

OATS—Dull and easier for all grades. Chicago No. 2 white, to ship, 47@47½c, lake and rail; clipped oats, to arrive, 49@50c, for lake and rail; choice to fancy clipped, spot, 51@53c; No. 2 white, 49c; No. 3 white, 48c; low grades, now, 46@47c.

Elgin, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—Butter was in good supply and 37,000 lbs sold at 17c, a cent less than last week. Some manufacturers refused to accept this figure.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 22.—WHEAT—The cash wheat market was slow; receipts over Sunday were 230 cars, with only 16 cars shipped out. No. 1 Northern was in less active demand, with sales made at a smaller premium over July. Bulk of this grade went at $1.00¼, which was ½c over the July price. No. 2 Northern dragged badly with large offerings. Poor grades were dull. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, June, $1.02; on track, $1.02@1.02½; No. 1 Northern, June and July, 99¾c; September, 86¾c; on track, $1.00@1.00¼; No. 2 Northern, June, 96c; on track, 95¼@96½c.

St. Louis, Mo., June 22.—GRAIN—Wheat opened excited and ¾c up for July as compared with Saturday's close. There was a decline right afterward, only to rally later, and although trading quieted down the market was irregular and fluctuated within a narrow range to the close; No. 2 red cash, 99¾c@$1.00¼; July, 89¾@91¼c, closing 90¼c; August, 87¾@88¾c, closing 87¾c bid; December, 90¾@91¾c, closing 90¾c. Corn was ¾c higher at the opening but soon eased off under a light demand and the tendency was to a lower range until the close; No. 2 cash, 57¼c; July, 52¾@53¾c, closing, 53c; September, 49¾@50c, closing 50c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 cash, 40c; July, closing, 33¼c; August, 29c; September, 28¼c.

PROVISIONS—Dull, weak, and lower. Pork, $10.37½@10.50; lard, $5.85. Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $5.00; longs, $6.15@6.20; ribs, $6.25@6.30; short clear, $6.37½@6.50. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $5.50; longs, $6.65@6.70; ribs, $6.75@6.80; short clear, $6.85@6.90.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 708,000 bu; oats, 96,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 22.—GRAIN—Wheat weak and lower; ungraded, $1.14; No. 2 red, June, $1.04½@1.05; July, $.03¾@1.04; August, $1.00@1.00¼; September, 99@99¼c. Corn—Options dull and 1¼@2c lower; carlots for local consumption generally 1c lower and only in moderate demand; No. 3 mixed on track, 67c; No. 2 mixed on track, 68c; No. 2 high mixed in grain depot, 68½c; No. 2 yellow in do, 68c; No. 2 mixed, June, 64¾@65c; July, 64@64¼c; August, 61¼@62c; September, 61@62c. Oats weak, under increased pressure to sell and in sympathy with the decline in corn; No. 3 white, early, 43½c, closing at 42½c; No. 2 white, early, 44@44½c; do do, later, 43½; closed at 43c; No. 2 white, June, 42¾@43c; July, 41¾@42c; August, 36@37c; September, 33@36c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 14,200 bu; corn, 8,600 bu; oats, 12,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 30,200 bu; oats, 35,000.

Baltimore, Md., June 22.—GRAIN—Wheat—Easy; No. 2 red spot, $1.06@1.06¼; the month, $1.06; July, $1.02¾@1.02¾; August, 99¾c@$1.00; September, 99¾c; steamer No. 2 red, $1.02. Receipts, 1,704; shipments, 12,000; stock, 195,776; sales, 10,000. Corn—Dull; mixed spot, 64@64¼c; the month and July, 64c; spot No. 2 white, 65c. Receipts, 67,328; shipments, 42,857; stock, 240,260. Oats—Dull, lower; No. 2 white western, 49c; No. 2 mixed do, 48c. Receipts, 14,000; stock, 32,963.

Peoria, Ill., June 22.—GRAIN—Corn—Steady; No. 2, 58c; No. 3, 57c; No. 4, 56c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 39@39½c; No. 3 white, 38@38½c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.17; spirits, $1.19.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 20,400 bu; oats, 13,000 bu; barley, 600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,200 bu; corn, 16,800 bu; oats, 24 250 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 22.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.10½; No. 1 Northern, $1.06½; No. 2 red, $1.02. Corn—No. 2, 62½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 200,000 bu; corn, 300,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 280,000 bu; corn, 170,000 bu.

Toledo, O., June 22.—GRAIN—Wheat—Active; cash and June, $1.04; July, 96¼c; August, 93¼c; December, 95¾c. Corn—Steady; cash, 60c. Oats—Easy; cash, 41c bid.

CLOVER-SEED—Firm; cash, $4.25 bid.

Wilmington, N. C., June 22.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 35c.

VICTORIA IN BRITISH POLITICS.

Her Active Interest in Domestic Affairs Shown in a Recent Publication.

LONDON, June 21.—The position of the Queen in English politics is usually supposed to be generally passive. In foreign politics she has been known since the life of the Prince Consort threw some light on the business life of royalty, to be generally interested, but with internal English politics she has hitherto been credited with interfering little. At an opportune moment, when the Conservative scheme of local self-government for Ireland is about to be contrasted with Mr. Gladstone's home-rule proposals, her Majesty has permitted the publication of a confidential communication which she sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the evening of another crisis in Irish political history—the introduction of the bill for the disestablishment of the church in Ireland.

Her Majesty did not approve of the disestablishment policy, but she accepted the decision of the country and the Commons and used her influence to induce the Lords on the one hand to accept the bill and Mr. Gladstone to take conciliatory methods with the Lords. The Archbishop of Canterbury was her mediator and go-between, and, throughout the progress of the Disestablishment bill, went through an active period of wire-pulling, interviewing, and lobbying which would have strained the nerves of a professional politician.

When the bill went into the Lords the general expectation was that they would reject it. Undoubtedly, if the peers had rejected the Disestablishment bill, Mr. Gladstone would have been backed up by an enraged country, and the always impending agitation to disestablish the peers as a legislative body would have received a dangerous momentum. The Queen wrote to the Archbishop:

> Considering the circumstances under which the measure has come to the House of Lords the Queen cannot regard, without the greatest alarm, the probable effect of its absolute rejection in that House. Carried as it has been by an overwhelming majority through a House of Commons chosen expressly to speak the feeling of the country on the question there seems no reason to believe that any fresh appeal to the people would lead to a different result. The rejection of the bill, therefore, would only serve to bring the two Houses into collision and so prolong a dangerous agitation of the subject.

These words, pregnant of application in the early future, are being quoted throughout the Liberal press as a proof in anticipation that the Queen, accepting the verdict of the country on home rule, will use all her power and personal influence to prevent the Lords from opposing it.

SHERMAN AND FORAKER BOTH SAFE.

That Is if This Alleged Scheme to Oust Brice Doesn't Miscarry.

COLUMBUS, O., June 19.—It is now said that the apparent harmony between Sherman and Foraker in the Republican State convention was brought about by an understanding between the leaders of both factions that, should the Republicans elect a majority of the members of the Ohio Legislature next fall, Sherman and Foraker are both to be elected United States Senators. This is to be accomplished by not allowing Calvin S. Brice to take the seat to which he was elected.

The plan is for the Ohio Legislature to declare that Mr. Brice is not a citizen of Ohio, but that he is now and was when elected Senator a citizen of New York.

The Legislature will then request the United States Senate to have the Committee on Privileges and Elections investigate Mr. Brice's citizenship. The expectation is that the Senate will find that Mr. Brice is a citizen of New York and that his election was invalid, thus giving the next Ohio Legislature an opportunity to elect two Senators. Of course the Lower House of Congress, with its 150 Democratic majority, might retaliate and throw out a few Republicans.

There is no doubt that some scheme is afoot in Ohio, for the Sherman men are in perfect good humor, in spite of their defeat in the convention Wednesday. Of course the Republicans have got to carry the Legislature before they can do any serious damage.

Theology and Science.

"In some snakes," said the professor, "we find rudimentary limbs, which would indicate that at one time the serpent was possessed of feet."

"O, there is no doubt of that," responded Miss Flyppe. "The Scripture shows that the serpent made his earliest appearance as a walking delegate."—*Indianapolis Journal.*